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June 1-July 29

Appendix

Xerox Chairman Views Business' Future

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRANK CHURCH
OF IDAHO
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, the reason why the Xerox Corp. has become a leader in public affairs is quickly evident when reading a recent speech by Sol Linowitz, Chairman of the Board, before a conference of the National Industrial Conference Board.

Mr. Linowitz said:

> To realize its full promise in the world of tomorrow, American business and industry—or, at least, the vast portion of it—will have to make social goals as central to its decisions as economic goals; and leadership in our corporations will increasingly recognize this responsibility and accept it.

This philosophy has guided Xerox to its sponsorship of a series of television "specials" about the United Nations, and to take other leadership roles. It is a philosophy which speaks well for the future of private enterprise and the country.

I ask unanimous consent that portions of this speech, "Public Affairs: The Demanding Seventies," be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PUBLIC AFFAIRS: THE DEMANDING SEVENTIES

(By Sol M. Linowitz, chairman of the board, Xerox Corp.)

There is a story which I am afraid is apocryphal about a well-known movie star who was once asked whether she participated in public affairs. "I didn't know," she replied, "that there were any other kind."

In a very real sense—but in a quite different context—that would be my answer to the same question. For my thesis is, quite simply, that today there really is no other kind—that private and public affairs are now more than ever before sides of the same coin; and that what may have been a valid and workable premise of separation ten or twenty years ago is hardly more than a specter today.

I am sure that everyone here would agree with Plato's dictum that a man must follow where the argument leads. If some of the things I say to you this evening venture into the area of heresy in business and public affairs, then I ask only that you accept them as sincere convictions based upon premises which I believe to be valid. And like Plato, I want to follow where they lead me.

One of the troubling aspects involved in a discussion of public affairs is that it becomes so easily a matter of begging the question of public responsibility by adopting premises that ring of old cliches and tired stereotypes. In the business world, particularly, public affairs is discussed almost as though it were a responsibility to be assumed *in addition* to normal corporate duties. We thus succeed in acknowledging its importance while, simultaneously, assigning it to the periphery of corporate life and responsibility. Under challenge, we can then point with pride to the discharge of our responsibilities by citing our decisions to support higher education, to encourage political participation, to contribute to various worthy causes and to urge employees in their spare time to participate in civic activities.

Unmistakably, all of these things have immense value. But the danger is that they tempt us to feel and to believe and to argue that corporate responsibility can thus be discharged in full and the corporate conscience soothed and sustained.

The first tenet which I would like to put forward this evening is simply this: *The responsibility of business to society in the future cannot be and will not be discharged in the same way we have been discharging it in the past.* It is also my belief that American business and industry will in the future be confronted with a challenge unlike any it has yet had to face: The problem will be, if you will, one of *identity:* What should a corporation be? Which goals can it best seek to pursue? What meaning does it have for people and for the society of which it is a part?

My own thesis is this: *To realize its full promise in the world of tomorrow, American business and industry—or, at least, the vast portion of it—will have to make social goals as central to its decisions as economic goals; and leadership in our corporations will increasingly recognize this responsibility and accept it.*

An enormous amount of economic power is today vested in American corporations. Corporate decisions influence fully half of our national income and affect the employment of more than 30 million people—almost as much as all other institutions and services combined.

Economic responsibility alone of a corporation is awesome. A top corporate officer if asked to define his most important function today is apt to say: "Finding meaningful goals for the use of economic power." And his emphasis would be on the world "meaningful" because goals are obviously irrelevant unless people believe in their importance.

In recent years, the corporate community has been searching far and wide for creative and talented people, for managers with imagination, for innovators. The search has intensified to the point at which companies unblushingly promote the weather, the scenery—and even the proximity to ski slopes. Yet it gets more and more difficult—not to find people, but to find *good* people.

A far lesser number of young men are planning business careers these days. At Harvard, for example, only 14% of 1964 graduates entered business as compared with nearly 40% five years earlier. Last year a much discussed *Wall Street Journal* story began: "The word on the campus is that business is for the birds." The conclusion is inescapable that in defining goals that are meaningful for a nation whose majority population will soon be under the age of 25, the corporate world is having more and more difficulty.

Nor do the more common and popular explanations of that difficulty seem to me very satisfying. I do not believe, for example, that young people today really resent corporate life as a kind of "suburban serfdom" in which the only alternatives are crushing conformity or lasting frustration. Such mythology has been effectively destroyed too often. Nor am I implying that the corporation itself needs a totally new *raison d'etre.* The challenges of supplying the world's best-developed economy are obvious and undisputed.

But in the very fact that our economy *is* developed so well—that we have proven the capability to build houses and highways, to produce toothbrushes and baseballs, and to satisfy our material needs—lies the clue to the future of young people and to the most signficant goals for private enterprise.

Whether we like it or not, the youth of America simply does not believe that the larger portion of American business and industry has yet come to grips with what they regard as the dominant, motivating force of today. In a world in which the overriding concerns are social rather than material, they feel that the greatest challenge before us lies in the banishment of problems which have been plaguing the world for centuries. Their version of a great society—where you spell it in large or small letters—is by no means an accident or a phenomenon which, like a comet, flashes into view for a few months or a few years and then disappears. Nor is it for them just a political phrase or the invention of one man or one group. At it heart is the widespread and still-growing belief that for the first time in history we have the tools and the capabilities and the resources of obliterate poverty, illiteracy, disease and social and physical stagnation—not only in our own country, but wherever the peoples of the world will permit us to reach.

Why have the young people in our colleges and universities turned their backs on a business career? Men such as Peter Drucker, who have studied the problem, believe that to a significant extent they have done so in disenchantment and because they have felt a failure on the part of business leaders to evolve concepts of social and moral responsibility that keep pace with the changing conditions of our world. Leaving aside the question as to whether this impression is a fair and a correct one, the important fact is that American youth today apparently does have this impression and it is, therefore, making its commitment elsewhere in an effort to find fulfilment and to become involved in the world around them. For the young people today do want to be deeply involved with their world. Nearly 10,000 of them are working in the most backward areas of the world trying to make life more productive to people who have no concept of the meaning of the word "comfort." What we have seen happening with the Peace Corps has been dedication to the cause of human welfare on the part of thousands of young people who are eager to work and build for a world of peace and freedom.

I think what the youth are seeking from American business and industry is a sure indication that it, too, feels their sense of responsibility and commitment—that it, too, recognizes it has a stake in the conquest of war, disease, hunger and poverty. I am by no means proposing that American industry take upon itself a solitary crusade for the conquest of the world's burdens. What I am suggesting is that a sytematic and intimate understanding of the dominant social problems of our day, combined with a firm dedication to public service, will lead to the discovery by businessmen of innovations that will satisfy their direct corporate goals and simultaneously make a contribution to the most pressing human needs.

One example alone—Latin American—can demonstrate my point with shocking urgency.

There are 230 million people in South America who are moving closer to catastrophe with the birth of each new child. Their population is literally doubling every 25 years, at a faster rate than any other part of the world. Most of these children can look forward to, at best, malnutrition; and, at worst, starvation. The continent, even at this moment, does not have the capability to feed its peoples.

Poverty does not have to be isolated in South America. It's everywhere; escorted by its inevitable companion—disease. Housing is not housing, but "hovelling." A kennel in the United States would be a castle in the *barrios* of South America. It seems at times almost incidental that the vast majority of people there are either totally or functionally illiterate.

Books, after all, are not edible.

The deaths of millions of people at the hands of the Nazis in World War II could pall in comparison to the threat that hangs over Latin America. And should you feel that I might be overstating it, let me remind you that two million people in India may die from starvation in 1966. That would be comparable to the deaths of Vermont, New Hampshire, Wyoming, Nevada and Alaska.

Naturally, there is no single or sure solution to any of these problems anywhere in the world; but I firmly believe that the imagination and entrepreneurial brilliance that has met our physical needs so well in the past can and will be adapted in fresh new measure to help in finding answers.

By the same token, I think American business and industry can and must reveal its concern with such problems as the war against poverty here at home. For at the heart of the Anti-Poverty Program is the future of those on the slag heap of our society whose development can constitute an immensely valuable human resource for the future of American industry. Industry is already helping with the Job Corps program and with some Community Action efforts. But it can do a great deal more. Industry might, for example, announce that an employee who indicates his willingness to volunteer a year of his life to fighting poverty by joining the Vista Corps, or some other phase of the Anti-Poverty Program, should have the opportunity to do so. I believe that policies should be developed so that he can take a leave of absence from his corporate career without jeopardizing his future. Even more, I believe that a company policy should be evolved which would make clear that such positive action on his part would be regarded as a plus on his record. For the fact is that at the heart of the Anti-Poverty Program is the future of millions of Americans, and American industry has a vital stake in what is going to happen to them—for good or ill.

In short, I feel that the corporate goals of tomorrow—which can appeal to the leadership we need and must have—will have to be both worldwide and "soul-size."

* * * * *

It seems to me that in order to develop the kind of business leaders we must have, promising young men should be rewarded with jobs of increasing responsibilities and different functions—a progression which would be neither lateral nor vertical but *diagonal*. This would give a man scope, sustain his interest and curiosity, challenge his ability and—most importantly—equip him far better with the diversified knowledge necessary for executive leadership in the company of tomorrow.

An integral part of this development would certainly be responsibility for dealing with public affairs. Today involvement with questions of public policy is generally the prerogative of top management and the staff of a specialized department. It is at least worth considering whether it would not be wiser for corporations to assign specific public problems to management at all levels. Not only would the exposure be invaluable, but the complexity of the problems of the times seems to call for precisely such a course.

For if one thing is certain, it is that both the number and the difficulty of public issues will increase.

Entirely apart from the activities at the federal level, we know that demands on education will increase, the need for more and more highways will become pressing, new methods of retraining industrial workers will have to be explored and the demands on the States will thereby become greater than ever.

The compounding problems of our cities will also be pressing in upon us. In many respects, industry has in the past tended to ignore urban problems until they have reached emergency proportions. (Air and water pollution are good examples.) But we will simply not be able to take the same risks in the future. Some two-thirds of our total population now live in urban areas. The megalopolis is a distinct force in our lives, whether running from Boston to Washington or San Diego to San Francisco. All this will mean staggering challenges and profound social and political implications.

The businessman who will be called upon to lead his company intelligently will have to be prepared to understand the meaning of such changes, to adjust to them, and to contribute meaningfully to the performance of local, State and Federal Government in dealing with them. It, therefore, becomes critical for corporations in the 1970's to search out ways and means to make public affairs an integral part of the experience of management at all levels and in as many functions as possible. Unless the industrial leader of the future is now given an opportunity to familiarize himself with our rapidly evolving social and political situations, he will not be ready to cope with them or even perhaps to understand them when we ask him to assume leadership. If we truly believe that contribution is a major adjunct of profit, then we must follow where the argument leads and develop people who can with judgment, wisdom and understanding translate that belief into fact.

It is entirely likely that the new corporate leader of the '70's will have views and attitudes which differ substantially from many of our own. Already there has developed a new concept on the part of many businessmen toward business-government relationships; and businessmen are today playing an increasingly important role in the deliberations of our Federal Government—a role which in the past businessmen traditionally tended to shun.

By indicating a willingness to advise with the Government and to work *within* its framework, the businessman has already found that he is able to make his views known more clearly and with more influence. As a result, the voice of the business community can become increasingly more effective in Government deliberations. And the difference can be a profound one—the difference, for example, between complaining about the Foreign Aid program and seeking ways to make it better, the difference between arguing that the Anti-Poverty Program is a waste and trying to take part in insuring its good use. It is the difference, in short, between passive criticism and active contribution.

Through such close association and participation, businessmen can continue to forge links of mutual respect and confidence and help put to rest the suspicion and distrust which have too long hindered business-government relationships.

The industrial leader can also be of great help in inhibiting the development of what I would call a "new isolationism" which tends to hinder the effectiveness of our foreign relations programs. The isolationism we knew prior to World War II was simply an unwillingness to become involved very deeply in affairs outside of the United States. Fortunately, we have now come to recognize that such involvement is inevitable—and that foreign affairs today are in the truest and deepest sense simply not foreign. But we have evolved a philosophy which seems to look upon our international involvements as a one-way street—a willingness to propose the course for other countries but a reluctance to have them offer us the benefit of their counsel. This sometimes leads us to hint that if another nation disagrees with our policies in the United Nations or in Vietnam or in Santo Domingo or expresses what seems to us inappropriate concern about the implication of riots in Los Angeles and Harlem, we may have to review their credit situation or their foreign aid allocations.

The businessman who has had experience in international dealings recognizes that internationalism must work both ways. Today most of the larger companies of the United States are extensively involved in overseas operations; and many others are parties to joint ventures with the nationals of other countries. In a great number of instances, they can provide as good an appraisal of foreign relations as a diplomat, politician or statesman. Frequently, the businessman is a barometer who registers—sometimes with astonishing accuracy—the climate outside of our own shores.

It will, I believe, be the increasing responsibility of the business leader of the future to learn how best to use and broaden this talent and even to help bring the Government itself to accept the full implications of internationalism in order to create a world community dedicated to peace and to progress.

These are but a few of the ways in which American industry can equip itself to do some of the things which will be demanded of all of us by the profound social revolution in which our world finds itself.

I am convinced that the answer will lie in a redefinition of corporate purpose which more closely identifies with the predominant social problems of today and finds in these problems the chance for profitable contribution and meaningful accomplishment.

This means that the business community will in the future have to approach its challenges with greater depth of vision and thought than ever before; and that it will have to develop men who are literate, not just in the art of business management, but in understanding the changing and ever-developing human condition. It is, I realize, a tall order.

But it is dwarfed by the size of the task—and of the opportunity which faces us.

For we are living at a time when we may well be on the verge of creating the first free society in all the history of the world. It could be the magnificent era which surpasses the Golden Age of Pericles and outdistances the Renaissance of England or of Italy. When I speak of a free society, I mean far more than the elimination of the slave base upon which Athenian culture rested. And more than the downtrodden nature of the majority of the people of the Renaissances. I mean the creation of a society in which man is really capable of basing all of his choices and actions on understandings which he has himself achieved and on values which he embraces for himself. The free man in the free society is aware of the basis on which he accepts propositions as true. He understands the values by which he lives, the assumptions on which they rest, and the consequences to which they lead. The free man is the rational man, and the degree of his freedom is the degree of his grasp of himself, his environment, and the relationship between himself and his surroundings.

Freedom today has the boundaries of prejudice and ignorance, and only these boundaries. I believe that we may be a great society and a free society because we have a real opportunity to eliminate those boundaries. If there is a need to respond to the development of technology, there is also the need to make man free. We hear far too much today about the development of a negative civilization—of man's means of destroying himself. We hear far too little about the opportunities he has to create. If he has found the terrible means to enslave, he has also found the means to liberate. We in American business and industry must be willing to ask ourselves what we can now do to help bring into being that kind of a free society, that kind of a great society. Not only must we be willing to use the vast economic power entrusted to us to help achieve this great human destiny, we must be in the vanguard of that movement. We must help to activate, to invest ourselves in it; and the measure of our real contribution will be determined not by our response to social action but the nature of our leadership. President Kennedy once said:

"We have the power to make this the best generation in the history of mankind, or to make it the last."

I believe we have made our decision and made it known to the world. And we in American business and industry will have a major responsibility in bringing that decision to fruition—and to assure that this generation will indeed be the best.

The Draft for Everybody?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

[From the Peoria (Ill.) Journal Star, May 20, 1966]

THE DRAFT FOR EVERYBODY?

On the heels of some demonstrations and complaints from college students here and there in the U.S. against tests involving draft deferment, Secretary of Defense McNamara has tossed out the suggestion that perhaps all youths ought to be taken into government service—either military or some volunteer service such as the Peace Corps.

It is a rather odd solution to the problem, because a genuinely universal military training practice—with civilian government service programmed in—wouldn't change things much, really.

In effect, instead of giving tests before deciding who serves in the armed forces, we would wind up drafting virtually everybody and then giving them the same tests.

And after giving the tests, we would wind up sending a good many of the young people back to college at the government's expense.

Much of the speculation about how the draft ought to be run jumps into the middle of a situation in which it has been part of the scene for 26 years—and one needs to go back to the original decision on having a draft at all, and of what the draft is.

Too much of the discussion is based on a philosophy that has little or nothing to do with the basic principle and the only philosophy on which any draft law of any kind must be based.

There is no philosophic approach that we know of that makes a draft law of any kind desirable. The whole base for any draft is simply the basis of necessity.

The draft by its very nature is a ruthless demand of the government on its young citizens, and nothing on earth will change that. It is made out of necessity, and nothing else would excuse it.

Its application cannot stray very far from the reasons of necessity, either, without making the draft, itself, worse instead of better.

There is nothing "fair" or "just" about grabbing two years out of the life of a young man without his consent to start with. It is only done because they are needed.

In the name of "equality" we may decide to take them, needed or not, but it can hardly be called "justice" to inflict this burden on people who are NOT needed—just to make it even all around.

And it does not and cannot turn out to be even all around in any case.

The fact is that when the draft grabbed 15,000,000 young people in World War II, the present arrangement was very well accepted.

Now that we are making a two per cent national effort in a different kind and smaller war, all kinds of fault is found with the draft because it does not demand SO MUCH, and the difference in sacrifice annoy us.

So we would inflict needless extra sacrifices to make it more palatable?

In practice, the nation has other needs equally desperate, and many of them geared directly to the problem in Viet Nam, and a full draft did not in World War II and will not under some new system of universal government service eliminate the same differences.

We suspect that Mr. McNamara, himself, would be the first to seek exceptions for young men qualified to complete their educations, and emerge into vital tasks and services presently bought by the Defense department from civilian producers and contractors, and students currently working with top scientists on government research projects at many colleges.

The list would quickly expand.

It would soon be recognized that service to the nation is not impossible except in the direct pay of the federal government. Indeed, we learned in World War II that there were many non-government civilians performing more vital war service than many of us wearing khaki shirts and calling ourselves "sevicemen" and "war veterans."

We learned that we couldn't waste specialized talents—and we still can't. Universal service would quickly result, as it did then, in sending many a draftee back to college at government expense to qualify him for needed tasks for which he had the potential.

It is easy now to ignore this element of necessity so long as we are discussing or debating, but once you begin to act on a decision and live with results, necessity refuses to be ignored very long.

And draft must be based on the nation's need, for necessity is the only reason for any draft at all.

Thus, under the "universal service" program, the same selection in general would take place. Those with the special qualifications would be accepted by the Peace Corps, the space program, and other government and government-related activities. Those with the special qualifications would be sent for special training back to colleges all over the country in both undergraduate and graduate schools—with government financial support. Those with special potential would be sent to officer training.

Those without the special qualifications for these kinds of activities but with good brains and good, healthy bodies, would be sent to fight the Viet Cong and man our military bases—and those not well qualified for either would wind up doing the armed forces odd jobs.

And after such an inevitable distribution was made, there would be the same philosophic protests about "inequity" and "discrimination" in the administration of the program as we now have—and from the same complainers in substance.

The difference, as we said, would be essentially that folks would be drafted first and tested later, instead of tested first and drafted later!

But perhaps, there would be one significant benefit. Perhaps, the atmosphere of a seemingly inevitable government service" would be better accepted, taken for granted, and the adjustment of youth would be more automatic. The "normalcy" might reduce the number, already only a fragment in fact, of those to whom government service seems to hold a host of imaginary horrors beyond all sense and reality—and the emotional, irrational and imaginative effusions that have erupted among a few small and privileged groups on campuses here and there might be reduced.

That's about the only real gain, and it is doubtful—and one wonders if that gain is really worth it.

—C. L. DANCEY.

Address by Hon. Charles H. Silver at Dedication of Belle and Jack Linsky Pavilion, Beth Israel Medical Center, New York City

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, on May 15, 1966, and audience of some 1,800 Federal, State, and local officials and interested citizens attended the dedication of the Belle and Jack Linsky Pavilion at the Beth Israel Medical Center in New York City. At that time, the Honorable Charles H. Silver, consultant to the mayor of New York and president of the Beth Israel Medical Center, delivered the dedicatory address. I ask unanimous consent that his remarks be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There be no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS BY CHARLES H. SILVER, PRESIDENT, BETH ISRAEL MEDICAL CENTER, AT DEDICATION OF THE BELLE AND JACK LINSKY PAVILION, MAY 15, 1966

As we embark upon the final quarter of our first century of service to the world's most populated metropolitan area, we rededicate ourselves to the highest standards of patient care.

Since its founding, in 1889, Beth Israel has grown in effectiveness as a center of health and of hope for the entire New York community. We have widened our facilities in scope and area, both physical and medical, to meet rapidly increasing demands.

Never has this development and expansion been as dramatically expressed as today when we dedicate this magnificent new Pavilion.

This addition to New York's health and healing instiutions is the most recent step in a series of expansion projects that have widened the scope and service of Beth Israel Hospital into the vital dimensions of a medical center The soaring cylinder of the Linsky Pavilion is a symbol of our progress.

Within its walls is an armory of medical innovations to assist the skill of the doctor and to enhance the comfort of the patient. in the Linsky Pavilion. No effort or expense There is virtually no new development in diagnosis or treatment that is not reflected has been spared from the time this dream for the future was born in the philanthropic hearts and minds of Belle and Jack Linsky.

The consummation of their ideas, hopes and humanitarianism is more than merely a source of pride to the entire Beth Israel family.

It is a notable contribution to the community by two noble human beings.

What an inspiring thing it is to face the soaring structure of their dream realized in gleaming steel and stone.

We have arrived at a moment of great fulfillment.

As I look back on the last few years during which this building began to take shape, I am awed by the vision and determination of every man and woman on our Board of Trustees who voted this venture into being. It takes courage to start a piece of construction as ambitious and beautiful as this. * * * It also takes seven million dollars.

The money came in large and small amount, from big people and little people * * * from donors, known and unknown—from foundations and friends.

How fortunate we are to be dedicating, in a time of confusion and despair, an island of hope and faith, bounded on every side by man's concern for the suffering and need of his fellow man * * * and by the divine compassion of two warm and wonderful people, deeply concerned in the relief and healing of humanity. * * * Belle and Jack Linsky.

This building is more than a significant contribution to the divine art of healing. It has risen as a citadel of the brotherhood of man—a reminder to a disturbed and forgetful world that life is holy * * * and that the opportunities for health and welfare must be shared with all of God's creatures—equally, justly and generously.

Thirty-five years of my life belong to Beth Israel. Faithful to the trust of its founders, I have tried to foster its coming of age.

Twelve years ago, when our clinic building was given my name, I thought I knew the greatest pride and gratification that could come to a man in his lifetime. Now, as I stand here, I share with Jack Linsky and his dear wife, Belle—and with all of you—that same heartwarming surge of satisfaction and accomplishment.

Our physical borders have spread far beyond a full square city block, but our traditional emphasis on individual care and personal treatment has never been sacrificed to size.

Healing the sick comes first in our philosophy. We maintain that a "doctor's profession is people" * * * that nothing can replace an intimate and understanding contact between physician and patient.

We take pride in providing the people of New York with the best available medical facilities, at the lowest possible cost.

Our new complex of buildings and vastly enlarged program of service have earned us a new name—the Beth Israel Medical Center of the City of New York.

As our physical plant widens, so does the scope of our commitment to the community.

Our medical horizons are brighter.

The range of our services—and their effectiveness—is broader, greater and richer in promise for the future.

Change and growth are evident in every area of activity, but Beth Israel's identity and integrity remain unchanged in the high caliber of our personnel, in the performance of our duties as a haven of health, and in a warm, personal concern for the individual comfort and needs of the patient.

During recent months a new and greater Beth Israel has risen. Little more than a year ago, this hospital comprised a patient capacity of less than 400 beds. Soon, the units of Beth Israel Medical Center will total over 1,200 beds and provide more than a quarter million outpatient visits per year.

We have accepted responsibility for the professional services of Gouverneur Hospital, a new $15,000,000 structure being erected by the City of New York. The Morris J. Bernstein Institute—formerly the Manhattan General Division—is already a vital factor in our pattern of service, particularly in the field of addiction control. The recent affiliation of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary is functioning effectively and gives promise of fulfilling the needs of both institutions. Beth Israel Medical Center is also affiliated with Mount Sinai Medical School, which is expected to admit its first class of students within three years.

All of this comprises a unique, varied, large-scale concept of medical care, public health and welfare service. Its organization and interrelated operation enable us to make a substantially increased effort to meet the pressing demands of the community. But the Beth Israel Story began 77 years ago . . .

Immigrants and the children of immigrants built this part of our city as they helped to build America. Immigrants and the children of immigrants built Beth Israel.

They had come from every corner of the earth, fleeing persecution and abuse, enslavement of mind and spirit. They had come to earn a living and to make a life for their loved ones.

This spot is very near to the scenes of my boyhood where I spent many cherished hours.

The streets outside are very much the same—many of the buildings still stand . . . but some of the people who were so dear to me are long since gone.

Even as I speak of them, I feel again the cool hands of my mother, the freshness of her dress as I clung to her. She spoke to me and reassured me—as mothers always do—giving me new security against all the ills and wounds of a little boy's world.

With the benediction of a phrase, a song, a touch, a smile . . . she eased all things, cured all things, glorified all things.

May those who will function in this building—in their ministration to the suffering and disturbed souls who seek comfort and hope—bring to them—the same care and healing.

May The Almighty bless and protect this building and all who labor in it.

We dedicate the Linsky Pavilion to the promise of the future—to those who need us most—and to those who are most in need of the miracles housed within its walls.

True to the principles which inspired our founders—and the highest precepts of medical science—we shall go forward from the tradition and achievement of all our yesterdays, confident of our ability to meet the tremendous demands of tomorrow.

Let us inscribe on the walls of this magnificent new edifice a ringing credo to convey the mission of our Medical Center as Beth Israel lifts her voice to all who need her . . .

"Bring me the ill, the poor, the broken bodies—sick in heart and mind—
The suffering who wait in fear and agony—
The children and the aged—
Bring their wounds to me.
Healing is here—and hope for all mankind."

Dialog With a Serviceman

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I wish to include the following editorial from the May 30, 1966 issue of the Peoria Journal Star:

DIALOGUE WITH A SERVICEMAN

We think that if it were possible today to talk with a serviceman killed in any war, the conversation might go like this:

"Why do you appear at this particular hour and this particular day?"

"I come to remind you of something you already know, but which you seem to forget at times. I'd like you to think of it now, if just for a moment."

"What is that? The fact that you were killed in a war?"

"No. I died, and my buddies died, because we chose to. We thought it was worthwhile. We were happy warriors mostly, knowing that what we fought for was right—and we died, but we died knowing we had won. No, it's not that."

"What then?"

"The memory I want to bring to your attention this day is simply this—that there always has been, and always will be, God willing, a moment of patriotic truth for Americans."

"And what is that moment of truth?"

"That moment comes when Americans, individually or collectively, realize the time has come to fight and perhaps die for what we think is right. That truth has been unchanged from Bunker Hill to Viet Nam."

"But couldn't we preserve our freedom some easier way?"

"That's part of the moment of truth—when you realize that freedom has never been gained without sacrifice nor preserved without courage."

"You're from the past but you seem to have faith in the present American generation, even though many all over the world doubt our resolve."

"True, they do—and they always have. The British didn't believe us in 1775. And Hitler and Mussolini didn't think we had the moxie to do it. But we made believers out of them, didn't we?"

"Yes, that's true. But they say our people argue about Viet Nam, that there is much division in our ranks."

"And wasn't there always a difference of opinion in this country? The Revolutionary War itself, you will recall, lacked the unanimous support of colonists. The Constitution reflected compromise. We have differed, but we have never let our country down when it counted."

"You think this nation today measures up to the task?"

"I do. This country is still made up of heroic men and women. Consider for even a second those Americans who gave their lives in the two World Wars, the Korean Conflict and today in Viet Nam. These are all the same kind of Americans—it's all the same pattern of loyalty."

"What, then, do you want of me today?"

"Just a moment of your time—just a moment for you to turn your attention even fleetingly to those who died in battle for freedom's sake. Just a moment to consider—were they different from you?"

"No, but the question comes to this, isn't it better to compromise than to wage war?"

"Not always. Do you suppose we could have done business with King George III, even though he was a tyrant? Could we have existed as two nations, Northern United States and Confederate America? Could we have lived under a world dominated by the Kaiser? Or Hitler? The Americans who had to answer those questions said, "No! and they made it stick."

"I'm beginning to get the message. We are assuring our own very future when we honor our past."

"That's it exactly. Let freedom ring."

As the vision faded with taps sounding softly on the horizon, we had the feeling that once more we were helped by a backward glance into America's heroic past.

The Revisionists

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THRUSTON B. MORTON

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial entitled "The Revisionists," published in the Washington Post of Thursday, May 26, 1966, regarding the situation in southeast Asia.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE REVISIONISTS

Some of the critics of American policy in South Vietnam, in order to prove the Chinese Communists devoid of aggressive purpose, have been trying to rewrite the history of the last 20 years.

A notable example of this kind of doublethink is an article entitled: "Chinese Aggression: Myth or Menace," written by Charles S. Burchill, printed by The Study Group on China Policy of Vancouver, B.C., and circulated by the American Friends Service Committee office in Seattle.

He begins his proof of Chinese virtue with the Korean War and produces a rewrite of that episode that is an affront to scholarship, an outrage to history and a triumph of double-think that even transcends the facility of the Soviet rewriters who do over Soviet history to suit annual alterations of policy.

"On May 30, 1950," he writes, "the government of Syngman Rhee in South Korea was decisively defeated in a general election, winning only 49 out of 219 seats."

The election actually resulted in the election of 133 Independents, 46 Rhee minority party members and 31 members of minority parties opposed to Rhee. In the previous election 85 Independents were elected, 55 Syngman Rhee followers, 28 Korean Democrat Party candidates and 32 from minor parties. So the Rhee party support dropped from 55 to 46—but the coalition that had previously ruled then re-elected P. H. Shinicky chairman of the Assembly, and went on to form the government that ran the Korean War. So Rhee's coalition regime was not "decisively defeated" but continued to command a ruling majority in the Assembly.

Then, says Mr. Burchill, "John Foster Dulles flew to Korea, and on June 19 (1950) addressed the South Korean National Assembly, pledging continued American aid, but only if Syngman Rhee's minority government continued in power."

Now, the truth is that John Foster Dulles, as a special assistant to the Secretary of State, did address the Assembly and did pledge American aid—but he did not say one word about making that aid contingent on the continued rule of Syngman Rhee or on any other political decision in South Korea. Without condition of any kind, he promised, "The American people give you their support, both moral and material, consistent with your own respect and your primary dependence on your own effort." There is not a single word in this address about continuing the Rhee government.

Then came the invasion from the North. By all competent accounts the North Koreans attacked the South, but Dr. Burchill finds the genesis shrouded in obscurity. He is not sure who attacked first. He says:

"Both sections had large armies, equipped and trained by their foreign sponsors. However the southern army showed little willingness to fight for the government that had been repudiated. The northern army encountered little resistance from the southern forces, and there was no popular opposition to its advance."

Actually, a heavily armored North Korean force of more than 154,000, with 242 Soviet-made T–34 tanks, 1900 heavy weapons and 211 military planes, attacked by surprise the force of South Korea (numbering 100,000 at the start of the war but only recently expanded from a 25,000-man constabulary) and equipped with no tanks, 20 armored cars, 700 guns and 22 light planes. Not surprisingly, the lightly armed South Korean constabulary was no match for the North Korean armored force and fell back clear to the Pusan perimeter before it could regroup.

Although the United Nations repeatedly branded the later intervention by 300,000 Chinese Communists as "aggression," this invasion from China is dismissed by Burchill as a response to U.N. actions, proven by the fact that the Chinese forces were promptly withdrawn after the cease fire.

The beginnings of the Korean War may be obscure to Mr. Burchill, but to competent historians there was no obscurity. Fairbank, Reischauer and Craig, in their *East Asia: the Modern Transformation*, say of the start of the war: "The North Korean surprise attack on June 25, 1950, was at once condemned by the United Nations Security Council . . . under the well-prepared North Korean assault, the outnumbered Korean-American forces initially were forced back southeast of the Naktong River." Writing in Foreign Affairs in October, 1950, John K. Fairbank said: "Our military resistance to Communist aggression in Korea has been entirely necessary and unavoidable . . .

It is the privilege and duty of those who wish to dissent politically to try to change the history of the future; but their efforts to change the history of the past in order to absolve the Chinese Communists of the odium of previous aggression will not deceive or mislead any informed person in the West. Fairbank estimates the Chinese had 900,000 casualties in the Korean War. They were not engaged in peaceful demonstrations at the time.

The Study Group on China Policy says it was formed for the purpose of "raising the level in Canada of knowledge and debate on China." The circulation of a farago of fiction and nonsense such as this will hardly accomplish that purpose. And the American Friends Service Committee, by disseminating such a distorted version of the past, casts doubt upon its view of the present.

Address by Madam Chiang Kai-shek at the Executives Club of Chicago

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 1966

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure that I submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, an address by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek at the Executives Club in Chicago on May 13, 1966. This distinguished representative of a friendly power speaks eloquently for the common cause against communism. Her words always command attention and are worthy of consideration.

ADDRESS BY MME. CHIANG KAI-SHEK, AT THE EXECUTIVES CLUB OF CHICAGO, MAY 13, 1966

Ever since the United States made a determined effort to build up the military might of South Vietnam to help end the Communist infiltration and aggression from North Vietnam as well as to build up economically the resultant Communist-devastated areas, there has been heard an extemporaneous and I should say an uncannily extemporaneous cacophonic outburst of protests. The reason for this sudden urgent and harsh dissonance is almost uncannily coincidental with the military successes attained by American and South Vietnamese force in wresting the initiative from the Viet Cong and routing them from their lairs.

Aside from the very obvious, too obvious, few who speak for Ho Chi Minh, and in turn for his liege-lord Mao Tse-tung, let us listen to some of the subtler voices now current in the United States which sound so seemingly reasonable and innocuous in working to erode the position and principles upon which this nation is founded.

Here are some of the more important apologias.

The first stanza of the "Chicomphile" theme is that the sabre-rattling and strident intransigeance of the Chinese Reds are but ephemeral phenomena since Mao Tse-tung is old and of late very enfeebled, a belief strengthened by the fact that he did not attend the most significant public function of all public functions on May first, and has not been publicly seen since November of last year. And since Russia in her long-range planning has been counting on the death of Mao to better her relations with the second generation Chinese Communists, should not the United States be thinking along the same lines and steal a march on the Russians? The answer to this insinuating suasion is that if indeed the Kremlin leaders were in that frame of mind, and if it were any, country without the demographic immensity and the territorial vastness of the China mainland, the argument might have some validity. But with the China mainland being what it is, and with the hate-Russia and doctrinal superiority complex of the Chinese Communist leaders combined with their single purposeiveness for world leadership and vaunted euphoria of self-sufficiency without Russian help, any fond hope the Russians may entertain that the Chinese Communist would play second fiddle to them is only a chimera.

The second stanza of the "Chicomphile" theme suggests that since Soviet Russia is unwilling to back the Chinese Communist ambitions of "wars of liberation" and risk a war with the United States, would it not be to United States' advantage to exploit the Chinese Communist and Soviet Russian cleavage by establishing a dialogue with the Chinese Reds and gradually offer enticements of "goodies" such as United Nations membership and diplomatic recognition, and a free hand in Asia, and later perhaps Africa and South America. This line of reasoning has been further expanded as follows: Because of the repeated frustrations and bitter disappointments with Russia, Peiping is going it alone and has turned to underdeveloped countries to pin down American power in a series of "storm centers" and the situation is obviously to United States' disadvantage and augments her problems and burdens. This argument, plausible as it seems, is calculated to be subtly erosive and is subtly erosive, for by the same token the Chinese Communist agents and "Chicomphiles" are saying that the United States, despite being the constant butt of Chinese Communist wrath, should come to "accommodate" them so that she could pre-empt from Russia the leverage and ground for maneuverability that now solely appertains to the Soviet Union. The refutation to this can be found in the Panmunjon and Geneva conferences of 1954 on Korea and Indo-China. Impartial experts are agreed that in none of the conferences had the Communists ever yielded "a material point."

The third stanza of the pro-Peiping proponents' theme tries to explain away the militantly bombastic statements made by Lin Piao by equating them with the Fourth of July oratory in the United States even though many people compare Lin's utterances to Hitler's *Mein Kampf*. More subtle yet, paid and unpaid apologists for the Red Chinese even aver that both allegations may be missing the point, since Lin Piao's statements in reality are only recommendations of what others should do, not what the Chinese Red regime will do. I must say I am rather wryly amused at this reasoning for since when have exhortations or recommendations to commit crimes become less culpable, and therefore more honorable than the commitment of crimes?

I should also like to say here categorically that the Red Chinese are the instigators behind the scenes in North Vietnam's aggression. That they are also the masters pulling puppet strings in the many countries in Africa and their ill-fated venture in Indonsia in having encouraged the PKI (Partai Kommunis Indonesia) to strike at a time they thought was ripe are all conveniently "swept under the carpet" by the Chinese Communist publicists and agents now active in the United States for the sake of soft-selling to the American public a "damaged bill of goods."

The fourth stanza of this very theme has it that people in Asia and elsewhere subscribe to the view that the United States is responsible for Peiping's "isolation" and that Red Chinese intransigeance is largely the result of that isolation and therefore it is high time for the United States to evolve a policy other than the present one. Should we take to this line of thinking, then sequential logic would make us ask if it is not to greater Chinese Communist advantage to persist further in their isolation and intransigeance, since such a policy is already successful enough to bring about a clamor for "accommodation" in the United States at the price of compromising principles. Would it not stand to reason that further self-imposed isolation and further intransigence of the Chinese Communists will bring even higher, yet higher, rewards to them?

Before leaving the theme, I should like to refer to the refrain at the end of every stanza that may vary in form but in substance repeats the same old pretty-pretty strains of:

Being realists, we cannot but succumb to blackmail, but let us give it some designation such as "accommodation," or even a valliant designation such as "courage to give in to blackmail," since the Chinese Reds now have exploded several nuclear devices and most probably will use them on us when they have completed their delivery system and miniaturized their warheads. Let us give in before they are ready to use them, for is it not better to be slaves than to be dead?

And being realists, we cannot afford to ignore or antagonize the Red Chinese regime, for does it not represent one-fourth of the world's population? Let us therefore "accommodate" it at any price for who knows but eventually it will mend its ways and forsake its rapacious designs and tyranny when it sees how sweetly pliable the Free World really is. And who knows but selling our soul for a mess of pottage will not save the Chinese Communist soul?

The truth is that the Red Chinese regime does not *represent* the people of mainland China for they are virtual slaves and are not allowed any freedom or meted with any justice. For, if they were free, then why do they flee by the hundreds and even thousands from the mainland to the Free World at the risk of life and limb whenever they find the opportunity to decamp?

It must be brought to mind that Peiping, Hanoi and Moscow do have conflicting goals and overlapping interests in South Vietnam. The common interest of top priority to be sure is the elimination of American influence, and I use even the word "influence" advisedly and not the word "power" since with the stabilization of the situation in Vietnam the United States power backed by military sinews will have all but gone. And as to United States influence" gained by pouring millions of dollars into some countries, their friendship could still be at best very flexible if not nebulous and may even be cuttingly reviling. Although the common interest of Hanoi, Peiping and Moscow is the deracination of American influence yet should American influence be "extirpated" in South Vietnam before stabilization of the political situation, would this not mean that Peiping, and Peiping alone, would enjoy first paramountcy and then, in time, exclusive overlordship over Vietnam? Yet paradoxically Peiping knowing its ultimately accruing advantages does not want a quick determinative war, but a protracted war. One may well ask why is this so? The reasons are quite simple:

One, Peiping wishes to perfect in the South Vietnam struggle its "war of liberation" techniques in strategy, tactics, propaganda, and political grass root organization promotionals.

Two, Peiping wishes to use the Vietnam struggle to continue humiliating, villifying, and scorning the United States with virtually little cost to itself.

Three, Peiping wishes if possible to show up the United States as having a double standard; one standard for dealing with some nations and another for other nations. By achieving the eventual take-over of South Vietnam at a time to suit its purpose, Peiping can point to the United States as not practicing what she preaches thus inculcating doubt in the word of the United States and instilling fear of uncertainty in those countries as to when they are due for "liberation" on the Red Chinese agenda so that rather than passively await their fate, they would hurriedly form a queue to apply voluntarily for vassalage so as to gain seniority over later vassals with its dubious advantages.

Four, Peiping wishes to show the nations on the agenda of "liberation" that just when the United States had gained military supremacy, the Communists through their techniques of warring propaganda are able to reverse the situation by forcing the United States to withdraw. In short, to prove to their followers and satellites that instead of nothing succeeds like success, actually nothing fails like succes when it is the United States.

Five, Peiping wishes to terminate and keep terminated whatever detente there exists in Soviet-United States relations by impelling Russia to continue to abuse the United States or alternatively for Russia to risk losing her ideological hold on the Soviet-oriented satellites.

Six, Peiping wishes to keep focussing and absorbing United States attention on a problem such as Vietnam so that it could go on preparing "wars of liberation" in other parts of the world with mainland China as the arsenal of "liberation" and base of operations without let or hindrance.

So much for Peiping's desires and stratagems of war. And so far they have been quite successful in many aspects.

On the side of the Free World our presumed assets can become liabilities. It is indeed a pity that a covey of fudge-brained intellectuals in the United States who attempt to speak for the "ethnocentric" men in Peiping have become in a sense the co-inquisitors of artists and writers exiled to the "boondocks" to have their thinking "remoulded" as Mao Tse-tung ordered. In this connection let me but mention the fate of three well-known dyed-in-the-wool Communists. The Red Chinese regime has just recently launched vicious attacks on Tien Ham, the author of the Red Chinese national anthem, a noted Communist playwright and a key member of the Association of Writers. Similar attacks have been made on an historian, Wu Ham, the deputy mayor of Peiping. Tien's crime was publicized as writing a play that "preaches an idealistic historical viewpoint" and Wu's crime was "using idealism and metaphysics" in attacking bureaucracy. To us these crimes, should they be crimes at all, would only exist in the "Through the Looking Glass" pages of Lewis Carroll. Yet in the Chinese Communists world they are very real and very dangerous crimes.

Then last month on April 14th and again on April 29th came news of Kuo Mo-jo, the top literary figure on the mainland. Kuo is the president of the Chinese Red regime's "Academy of Sciences," the highest academic institution on mainland China. According to the Communist New China News Agency, Kuo admitted his "mistakes" in confessing that all his works of the last ten years should be burned as useless. Kuo also acknowledged his "lack of sufficient understanding of Mao Tse-tung's writings" and "failure to give whole-hearted service to the workers and peasants." Under pressure of criticism, the New China News Agency added, "this old poet-politician and probably the most learned man on the mainland (meaning Kuo) will begin to learn from the worker-peasant class." The contrition "mea-culpa"—beating of breast and wringing of hands—of an old man of 78 who has been a devoted Communist follower for four decades and the chief meistersinger of Mao's praises for over a quarter of a century is rather hard to follow. After having presumably understood Mao's thinking for twenty-five years through close collaboration, Kuo's own sudden admission now that he did not understand Mao Tse-tung thought is really a quandary of quandaries, and an indictment of indictments.

These are but three examples picked out from the 16,000 cases of so-called "antiparty" intellectuals on the mainland charged with various ideological crimes and banished to work in slave labor camps euphemistically called "thought remoulding camps" perpetrated against the literati.

Perhaps in the light of the persecution of intellectuals we can well see why the United

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States Government invitation to exchange scholars and newspapermen strikes the Chinese Communists as a huge joke. They simply cannot believe that after all these years, the United States still does not comprehend their single-mindedness in "world liberation" and their stance of intractability. Yet the Chinese Communist agents would have the American people believe that the Chinese Communists are misunderstood and mistreated through the fault of United States policy.

To the Red Chinese, to have their agents through etiolation and white-washing confuse and mislead the American people is as it should be and is what they want, but to have their real intentions so clearly stated but so badly misread by the United States is quite another thing. They think that they have made enough concessions by allowing their agents to use face-saving salve in entreating the United States, upon which the United States in grateful reciprocation should accede to their wishes and desires, since they have stated repeatedly, clearly and emphatically that they will not be sidetracked or deflected from their aim of "world revolution" and "liberation," and it is the Free World led by its leader, the United States, that is groping to accommodate them. They are of the opinion that the sandwich-sized accommodation offers made by the United States in recent months are not big enough for their appetite and can only be regarded as coming from people afflicted with a type of senility which finds solutions in irrelevance and extraneity.

At the Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings on Vietnam last February, after Mr. Rusk had calmly and effectively testified for more than six gruelling hours reviewing and covering so well all the important aspects of United States-Red Chinese relationship, the proposition was posited to him for a compromise settlement with the addendum "there must be something wrong with United States diplomacy if it cannot get the Communists to talk of a compromise." Mr. Rusk in answer posited his own searching question with admirable quiet and ingenuousness: "is it just possible that there is something wrong with them?" And the country is still reverberating today to the ever growing echo to this thoughtful truth that has no riposte and no comeback.

What Mr. Rusk was saying was how can we do business with them? The point the Red Chinese are trying to make is: You can't unless you cave in to our demands as we dictate them to you.

It is indeed a saturnine but parodic commentary of our time that, in an age of phenomenally advanced and advancing scientific achievement when men are exploring space and unlocking many of the secrets of nature which only some thirty years ago were regarded as beyond human delving and comprehension, the conspiracy of a comparatively few intentional malevolents and detached malevolents who thrive on blood money can so warp the judgment of, and insensitize and bemuse the many, too many, sane, intelligent men and women on the fundamental simple truths of good and evil.

In our time surfeited with the language of defeatism and disillusionment at every turn, I was lifted in spirit recently when I read a quotation of an epitaph inscribed on a headstone supposedly still legible after two thousand years. It is an inscription on the tombstone of a Greek sailor whose body was washed ashore on the coast of Asia Minor. The words were: "A shipwrecked sailor on this coast bids you set sail. Full many a gallant ship ere we were lost weathered the gale."

The calm faith of triumph over desolation and decay is indeed a breath of cool, fresh air in the present mustily foul and poisonously constricting milieu of pro-Chinese Communist cant and imprecation.

A Unique Film

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK CHURCH

OF IDAHO

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I would like to include today in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a review from the April 8 issue of Life magazine of the motion picture "Born Free."

I would not ordinarily consider introducing a film review into the RECORD but "Born Free" is not an ordinary motion picture. I believe the following review by Richard Schickel tells why the film is so unique and worth while.

I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

"BORN FREE"—UNGUSHY FILM KEEPS ELSA HONEST

(Life magazine movie review by Richard Schickel, April 8, 1966)

By all means take the kids to see "Born Free." It is a simple, unassuming little film which faithfully recounts the true story of the problems and pleasures Joy Adamson encountered in raising a lion cub named Elsa in captivity and then in training it to fend for itself—that is, to act like a lion instead of an overgrown tabby—when it reached maturity and had to be set free in its natural habitat.

But do not go bored and dutiful to that kiddie matinee. There is enough curious lore about the life and nature of a big cat in this unsentimental semidocumentary to reward the uncondescending attention of any adult who is not a confirmed felinophobe.

The reasons for the film's appeal are not hard to see. For one thing Mrs. Adamson and her husband (a game warden in Kenya when they took Elsa in) are childless. This fact undoubtedly motivated the love and attention they lavished on Elsa, but more to the point here, it prevents the film-makers from intruding any adorable moppets, Disney-fashion, into their story. They have no choice but to get in close on Elsa and stay there. They do so tastefully, neither forcing the obvious humor of having a half-grown lioness roaming around your house, upsetting the crockery and terrifying the guests, nor blinking at the harshness of the process by which Elsa was returned to the life of the free-lance huntress.

Playing ball with her masters or joining them for a swim or curling up with them in bed or perching happily on top of their Land Rover when they go for a ride, Elsa has the goofy charm of a Great Dane under the delusion that he's a lap dog. There is no need to underscore this point and they do not. Nor does the contrast between these early scenes and the difficult, frustrating business of introducing Elsa to the methods by which her species finds and kills its food, selects its mates or conducts its family life need any added emphasis.

It takes a harder heart than mine to remain unmoved by Elsa's puzzlement, her initial ineptitude and the dangers she faces as she tries to readjust to the wild life. It is here that the movie offers its most remarkable scenes, among them Elsa shyly courting a mate and absorbing a beating from a warthog she would rather play with than eat. As for the end of the film, when it is clear that Elsa is intelligent enough to keep a paw in both worlds, living free but enjoying the occasional company of the Adamsons, it is nothing short of wondrous. If love and patience can change the nature of a lioness—or at least the accepted notion of her nature—then perhaps there is some hope for the rest of us.

"Born Free" was made on location in Kenya without resort to trick photography and with considerable advance preparation which included "screening" about 3,000 lions (including a trio of three-month-old cubs) to find the 13 finally used to play—at different ages—Elsa and her family. One must admire the patience it obviously required to make this deceptively simple film, and the restraint and good taste brought to it by Director James Hill and Screenwriter Gerald L. C. Copley and by Bill Travers and his wife Virginia McKenna. In playing the Adamsons, they graciously concede the movie to the succession of lions who impersonate Elsa. I went away from "Born Free" heartened and entertained as I have not been by very many recent pictures. It's much too good to leave to the kids.

Reserve Summer Camp—Time Not Training

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, one of the most highly respected and talented newspapermen in the Cleveland metropolitan area is Thomas F. Noonan, executive editor of the Lakewood Sun-Post and the Sun-Herald, newspapers which serve thousands of readers in the 23d District which I represent.

Mr. Noonan not only is a hard-working member of the fourth estate, he also is a member of the U.S. Army Reserve who looked forward to performing a service to his country during his recent 2 weeks' active duty. He was badly disappointed, as he reported in an article which appeared May 26 in both the Sun-Post and Sun-Herald.

As a member of the Department of Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, I am disturbed at the report he brought back and I have sent a copy to Maj. Gen. William J. Sutton, chief of the Army Reserve, for his comments. I hope that the situation at Camp Drum is the exception, rather than the rule, in our Reserve training program.

Tom Noonan's article follows:

ARMY SUMMER CAMPS: IT'S TIME NOT TRAINING

(By Tom Noonan)

Obligated member's of Ohio's defunct Army Reserve Division—the 83d Infantry—haven't been forgotten by Uncle Sam . . . completely.

When the division passed out of existence the end of last year, most members who still had an Army Reserve obligation became "paper soldiers," members of a Control Group headquartered in a St. Louis, Mo., computor.

Most Ohio Reservists now are being notified that, though they no longer attend weekly meetings, they still must attend two weeks of Summer Camp this year.

My orders came two months ago. "Attached to U.S. Army Garrison 1209, Camp

Drum, N.Y., for MOS (Military Occupational Specialty) training."

So, May 6, I packed up my gear and headed for New York.

Upon arrival I found they knew we were coming, but didn't quite know what to do with us.

When the 83d Division was disbanded, I was a buck sergeant in a Combat Engineer outfit. Our job was to build bridges, lay and clear minefields and do similar engineer work. Summer Camps were devoted to improving knowledge of old methods and learning new ones.

Summer Camp and Drum was a new experience.

Detachment 3 (1209) included 109 Reservists with a full round of military backgrounds—artillery, armor, infantry, even medics. Most of the men came from New York or New Jersey, although several sergeants were from Ohio.

One of my earliest surprises was that our work was to be mostly with civilian laborers.

The first day I took a group of men out to a rifle range where some civilian workmen were replacing targets. The soldiers dug holes around the targets.

Another day we filled several hundred sandbags. We also swept out the floor of the post's airport hangar. And counted 40,102 mattress covers stored in a warehouse.

Several days we didn't do anything. It rained and "civilians don't work in the rain." So we huddled around a fire (the temperature was near freezing) and watched them play cards (something civilians do do in the rain).

Meanwhile a group of cooks received training by unloading grocery trucks at the post commissary.

An artillery sergeant had charge of a group of men manning the post's officers' quarters.

A transportation specialist did get MOS training. He took care of details for the return trips to our homes.

During the two weeks, I saw two bridge-building sites—from the cab of a truck. I didn't see, much less fire, a rifle.

The Saturday after we arrived, an additional 150 Reservists came on duty to form Detachment 3's second company. During any given time this summer there will be several hundred Reservists at the New York post, doing little work—and learning less.

Camp Drum is just one of many posts at which Reservists will "train" this summer. Some Ohioans have received orders sending them to Indiantown Gap, Pa. Others are going to Camp A. P. Hill, Va., where the 83d Division trained during recent summers.

With the nation facing the combined problems of governmental economy and global military conflict, it's hard to believe funds are being spent to activate, but not train, these men.

A few days after I arrived at Camp Drum, a regular army specialist stationed at the post told me, "You know, I think they're trying to prove that a Reservist, when put on two weeks of active duty, doesn't know up from down."

That couldn't have been the goal. They never tried to find out.

Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation

SPEECH
OF
HON. GEORGE W. GRIDER
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 31, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 9167) to amend title 18 of the United States Code to enable the courts to deal more effectively with the problem of narcotic addiction, and for other purposes.

Mr. GRIDER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that we are losing sight here of our main objective. There is not any disagreement about that on either side of the aisle.

Mr. Chairman, the main objective here is to stop or to slow down the use and the sale of narcotics.

Now, Mr. Chairman, one would think, based upon some of the remarks that have been made, that some Members are in favor of punishment for the sake of punishment of those peddlers who sell narcotics to others. But, of course, that is not so. That cannot be so.

Mr. Chairman, our objective here is to cut down on the sale of narcotics.

The amendment which has been proposed would put outside the pale every person who has sold, even if he sold once for the sole purpose of sustaining his own habit. It has been said that this places an intolerable burden upon the court, first, because I think we should all recognize the fact that the court's decision in this matter is not subject to review. That is provided for in section 2906 and printed on page 12 at line 1 thereof.

Mr. Chairman, this relieves the court of the burden of being technically careful about it. It puts the court in the same position in regard to this, as in granting suspended sentences. I believe with the reports of the officers of the court he will find it not difficult to take into consideration the size and the amount of narcotics that were in the possession of the defendant and whether or not he is a victim and how bad he is, and that sort of thing.

Second, if this peddler is removed from any possibility of commitment, he is almost certain to go back onto the streets because he will be able to make bond. As we know, pretty soon, he will be able to make bond, and be permitted to go out on his own recognizance.

He can perhaps stay out for a year pending trial. The peddler who is doing it in order to sustain himself and who wants to be rehabilitated will have the opportunity, as the bill clearly states. It does not mean simply getting him off the stuff. Rehabilitation, as we have defined it, means, "likely to result in the rehabilitation and return to society as useful members of society," so that he will not be a peddler after he is rehabilitated. Furthermore, if he elects civil commitment he will be immediately taken off the street and his threat as a purveyor of narcotics will disappear.

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRIDER. *I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.*

Mr. McCLORY. I am surprised at the remarks of the gentleman to the effect that this would apply at all to the peddler. I was of the opinion that the intent was to make it only apply to a user *who made an incidental sale.*

Mr. GRIDER. I believe that is the intent.

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, I would hope that no judge would apply it in that way, but I believe there is a justifiable feeling among many—and there certainly is that feeling on my part—that a judge would exercise most prudent judgment along that line in favor of the peddler.

But, let me ask the gentleman this question: The bill as written, and the amendment which the committee wants adopted, would exclude those who conspire to unlawfully import or sell, but it includes those who sell.

It seems to me that there is quite an anomaly in that situation, where you would exclude from the effects of the act any person who was involved in a conspiracy to import or sell.

Mr. GRIDER. The point is that I would not want to exclude those who sold to sustain their own addiction.

Mr. McCLORY. Yes, but what the gentleman says and what the amendment provides and what the bill provides are two different things. The amendment which the committee is seeking to have adopted is improperly written in that it includes a more serious offense and excludes a less serious offense.

Mr. GRIDER. In a charge of conspiracy you usually have to prove those things which eliminate the single or small sale for the purpose of supporting an addict.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRIDER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ADAMS. I would like to ask the gentleman if there were presented to the committee any statistics as to the number of first-time pushers this would eliminate?

Based upon a considerable amount of experience with narcotics cases, we find that the spread of these cases occurs from one individual to another feeding their habit, which is something I think the bill is attempting to attack.

But I would like to know the statistics. Statistically, I can assure the gentleman that in the Seattle area this is a major factor.

Clean Water

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DAVID S. KING
OF UTAH
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. KING of Utah. Mr. Speaker, no one has a right to pollute.

Secretary of the Interior Udall makes that statement in the guidelines he has issued for control of water pollution.

The Salt Lake Tribune has taken note of it in an editorial outlining moves that have been taken since the responsibilities for water pollution control were shifted from the Public Health Service to the Interior Department.

The Tribune calls on industries and the States to cooperate fully in eliminating what it describes as one of the most troublesome problems of industrialized America.

The expanded antipollution program, the Tribune says, should be welcomed and strengthened as needed. I offer the editorial for the Record:

Now To Get Clean Water Program in Gear

Interior Secretary Udall, the nation's new water pollution control boss, says it probably will be a decade before the full impact is felt of the government's drive to clean up streams and lakes. In some areas heroic efforts will be necessary merely to keep abreast of increasing pollution.

Meantime new bills to strengthen the existing Water Quality Act, in which the federal government cooperates with states in eliminating water contamination, are in Congress. Udall did not put a price tag on the cleanup program, but some estimates place it at 150 million dollars over a 15-year period.

Water pollution control responsibilities were formally shifted this week to Interior from the U.S. Public Health Service in the Health, Education and Welfare Department. Some critics have questioned the wisdom of putting the program in a department already concerned with coal, oil and gas, irrigation and other programs involving actual or potential sources of pollution. One factor in the shift was dissatisfaction by wildlife interests with Public Health Service efforts, especially regarding marine life. In any respect, the change is now in effect and it behooves industries and states to cooperate fully in eliminating one of the most troublesome problems of modern, industrialized America.

In assuming his new authority, Mr. Udall set forth guidelines for states in establishing quality standards on interstate waters. Under the 1965 act states have until June 30, 1967, to set standards and thereby qualify for federal cleanup grants. If a state fails to set standards by the deadline (with some loopholes left for industries and municipalities) the Interior secretary is authorized to set them. Udall called on state governors to exercise strong leadership in establishing water quality criteria. He is initiating talks with Canadian officials for attacking pollution of streams and lakes across the border. He gave the Water Pollution Control Administration ten days in which to make recommendations for enforcement of water quality standards and announced a series of enforcement conferences for different river basins.

Twenty-seven states have indicated they will set water quality criteria for interstate waters within their boundaries.

Guidelines announced by Udall require that health, economic, conservation and aesthetic values be considered in determining the most appropriate use of a stream. The opening sentence of the guidelines significantly says: "No one had a right to pollute." They also state that "no standard will be approved which allows any water amenable to treatment or control to be discharged into any interstate waterway without treatment or control. . . ." If this mean what it says, foot dragging in elimination of sources of poisons in water systems must cease. The expanded anti-pollution program should be welcomed and strengthened as needed.

Israel Leads the Way

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, help without political domination is the request of newly emerging nations, and Israel, although itself only 18 years old, has led the way in this regard.

An excellent article in the New York Times of Saturday, May 28, covering Premier Levi Eshkol's trip to Africa, details the way to accomplish this.

I commend it to my colleagues:

Eshkol Off on 7-Nation Tour of Africa

(By James Feron)

Jerusalem (Israeli Sector), May 27.—Premier Levi Eshkol left today for a three-week tour of Africa, a continent that, he said, shared with Israel the achievement of having "cast off slavery for freedom in the same epoch of mankind's history."

Premier Eshkol, who will spend a few days in Paris first, was seen off at Lydda Airport by a large delegation of African Ambassadors. He is the first Israeli leader to visit the African continent.

The Premier's visit is expected to be something of a triumphal tour. Nowhere has Israeli diplomacy and assistance been more successful than in Africa and his hosts have indicated they will receive him accordingly.

Israel maintains diplomatic relations with 27 African states, including all of black Africa except Mauritania and Somalia, both of which are closely tied to the Arab world. Israeli experts are working in 20 countries and Premier Eshkol will visit seven of them.

TWO-DAY VISIT TO SENEGAL

He will arrive in Dakar on Sunday. Intended as an airport stopover, the visit was extended to two days at the urging of senegalis President, Léopold Senghor. This has assumed special interest here in view of Mr. Senghor's recent return from trips to the United Arab Republic, Lebanon and Morocco.

In none of these countries did the final communiqué of President Senghor's visit mention Israel. This is the kind of detail that is noticed here and it is perhaps characteristic of the effectiveness of Israeli links with African states, even those with large Moslem populations, such as Senegal.

Mr. Eshkol's tour also will take hime to the Ivory Coast, Liberia, the Congo (Leopoldville), the Malagasy Republic, Uganda and Kenya.

Israeli programs in these countries extend from paratroop instruction in the Congo to hotel construction in Kenya. They include arrangements with the leftist regime in Uganda and the right wing Government of the Ivory Coast. Israeli ties range from 1947, when Liberia supported the Palestine resolution in the United Nations, to the present, when Mr. Eshkol will sign a cultural agreement with the Malagasy Republic.

The Palestine resolution provided for the withdrawal of British troops and the partitioning of the area into what became Israel and into an Arab state. The latter has not materialized and Jordan and the United Arab Republic have annexed the territory.

More than 600 of the 832 Israeli experts working abroad were engaged in African countries last year and 1,200 of the 2,100 foreign trainees studying in Israel came from Africa.

Only about half the requests for assistance were accepted by Israel, but not simply because of a lack of funds. Aid officials here say that they have now learned what they can do and what they can not do.

"The things we do here are much closer to the African possibility" an expert on African aid said. "Israel is a country where you can learn to get along with less. So is Africa," he added.

AN UNDERSTANDING OF AFRICANS

But there is apparently more to it than that. Israeli experts feel that they understand the Africans better than do those from larger countries, including the colonial experts who have been on the scene for generations.

"Not so long ago we were told we could not do anything right, that were 'suited' only for certain things. A Jewish soldier? Who ever heard of a Jewish soldier? And so it is with the so-called warrior tribes and most of the other generalizations," an expert on Africa said.

Israel's most successful program in Africa has been the pioneering agricultural groups that have established new towns with solid houses and have introduced modern farming methods.

African Governments have now become convinced that the Israelis train without political motives, and each year the program gets bigger. The Israelis, now burdened with economic problems of their own, are beginning to shift more of the costs to the African states.

Local Conservation Groups Add Beauty to the Land

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ELFORD A. CEDERBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, beautification has been much in the news. Many special projects are being fostered, some at considerable cost, to screen unsightly areas, plant flowers, and so on. I should like to call attention to a certain group that removes ugliness and restores beauty to our land every day as a byproduct of its regular activities.

I am talking about the soil conservation district, a local unit of government organized and run by land owners and operators whose aim is proper use and treatment of our land and water resources.

Michigan has 82 soil conservation districts, with more than 45,000 cooperators, and there are nearly 3,000 districts throughout the Nation.

We in Michigan are proud of the record our soil conservation districts have made in the past three decades in planning soil and water conservation measures on 4¼ million acres, and applying these measures on almost half of that acreage.

This resource improvement is having measurable impact in my State in better protected land, better farming, quality foods for our tables, and other ways. But when I drive through my home congressional district, I can spot conservation-treated land because it is beautiful.

An article on this subject appeared recently in the Gratiot County Herald. It was written by Mr. W. D. Miller of the USDA Soil Conservation Service, the Federal agency that assists conservation districts. I should like to include the article as a part of my remarks:

Conservation Adds Beauty

(By W. D. Miller)

Recently soil conservation district cooperators have begun to realize that there is an extra dividend received from the application of good conservation practices.

This dividend is the enhancement of beauty of the countryside.

Most farmers know that strip cropping, field windbreaks, grass waterways and other Conservation practices result in the conserving of our non-renewable resources of soil and water. They also know that the application of these practices result in more money in the bank at the end of the year. However little thought has been given to the importance of preserving and increasing the natural beauty with which this nation is blessed.

The importance of natural beauty was recognized by the President when he called a conference on this subject last May. In his speech to the conference he said, "For natural beauty is not a luxury for the satisfied. It is not a pleasant frill or a superficial enjoyment. Natural beauty, as you and I conceive it, is the world that we live in. It is the environment in which we were born, and grow to maturity, and live our lives . . . The importance of natural beauty cannot be easily measured. It cannot be coded for computers or calculated by economists. But it is proven beyond doubt by the history of the race, and experience of our own lives."

The Secretary of Agriculture recently stated, "It is the policy of the Department to give greater emphasis to beautification of the rural landscape through such things as improved homes and farmsteads; control of fires, insects and disease; improvement of forests and woodlands, windbreaks, and shelterbelts; landscaping of farmsteads, control of erosion, floods and droughts, enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat; and development of land and water resources."

The Soil Conservation Service has been charged with providing technical assistance to private landowners in this program.

The Soil conservation districts in Michigan are also vitally interested in promoting rural beauty. They are revising their programs to include this additional facet of land use. District cooperators and all land owners and occupiers are urged to take a new look at the land they control.

A farmstead windbreak adds beauty to the landscape. It can also save up to thirty percent of a winters fuel bill. Well sodded ditchbanks cut down the cost of maintenance drainage systems and adds to the appearance. Field windbreaks reduce wind erosion while adding to the general beauty. Erosion control structures prevent the ugly gullying and cut back along our county drains.

Strip cropping lends a pleasant pattern to the landscape while preventing erosion. Small odd areas planted to pines and wildlife shrubs break monotony and provide cover and food for game and songbirds. Properly installed tile drainage systems with protected outlets result in healthy, ideal high yielding crops that are a job to behold. Grass waterways and good cover crops help provide clear, flowing streams. Well grassed road cuts add to general beauty and help prevent siltation of public drains. Farm ponds conserve water as well as provide ideal family recreational areas.

Driving for pleasure is one of the most popular of all recreational activities. The application of soil and water conservation practices can make this infinitely more pleasurable to all. Technical assistance on all of these practices and many others are available at the local SCS office.

Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. GEORGE W. GRIDER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 13712) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to extend its protection to additional employees, to raise the minimum wage, and for other purposes.

Mr. GRIDER. Mr. Chairman, this House will pass H.R. 13712, the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1966.

It was my intention to offer amendments to this bill which would have had the effect of broadening the coverage of the minimum wage laws without increasing the minimum from the present $1.25.

During the debate, it has become obvious that such an amendment would have failed of passage. I was informed that the Committee on Education and Labor had decided to oppose all amendments. Furthermore, the obvious intention of my colleagues was to increase the minimum. For this reason, I did not offer the amendment.

I will vote for passage, and would vote for passage even if my amendments had failed. However, it seems to me that it would have been a better bill if it had simply increased the coverage at this time.

In 1961, Congress added 3.6 million new employees to the 24 million already covered while adding a 25-percent wage increase. This was a 15-percent increase in coverage.

The bill includes a 28-percent wage increase while adding 7.2 million to the 29.6 million already covered, an increase of 25 percent.

Although I believe that this action is somewhat drastic, I will vote for the bill. The Morris amendment which delays for 1 year the last step in the increases makes the bill more reasonable. I wanted my colleagues to know why I did not introduce the proposed amendment, and my feelings on the bill.

Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. WALTER H. MOELLER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 13712) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to extend its protection to additional employees, to raise the minimum wage, and for other purposes.

Mr. MOELLER. Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to express my wholehearted support and the support of the working people of the 10th Congressional District of Ohio of the new minimum wage law which was approved by this House on last Thursday.

Although district business kept me from voicing my approval in person, I paired for it and I express the feeling of thousands of Ohio citizens who, by virture of this bill, will be better able to provide themselves and their families with more necessities of life—and a better way of life.

I look with favor on the broadened coverage of this new minimum wage bill because it enables persons, who by no fault of their own in many cases, have found themselves obliged to work for 55 and 65 cents an hour in order to provide their families with food and shelter—as inadequate as it may have been.

This bill shows the way for adequate wages for work performed in keeping with the costs of living.

The 10th District in Ohio and its citizens will benefit greatly from this legislation. We do not feel that it will adversely affect our industries; to the contrary, the better wages will enable our citizens to buy more of the necessities of life.

I am, by the same token, in favor of the stretch-out amendments. I think that the smaller businesses will need time to adjust to the new regulations—to the new wages and I think it right that they should be given an adjustment period.

The new Minimum Wage Act as passed here last Thursday, is hailed in Ohio as economic justice. We look forward to a new era of fair pay and economic equality.

Space Age in the Fiscal Year 2001

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, in 1958, the Congress passed the National Aeronautics and Space Act which put the United States firmly into the space age which had begun with sputnik a short time before. This was a completely bipartisan move, with a draft bill sent up by President Eisenhower, and introduced in the House by myself and other Members. The bill was considered and refined by the Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration, which included many of the most senior members of the standing committees, including the minority leader. As then majority leader, I was chairman of this select committee.

In our careful deliberations on the great problems of the space age, including its potential for good, and its potential for posing a military threat, the select committee built a lasting record of information and commentary which today is still looked to for guidance and insight, even thought years have passed and great progress in space flight has been achieved.

We are moving into a difficult period of history, with many problems at home and abroad to command our best talents. These involve the problems of poverty and want, the frustrations of people whose aspirations are high but who have been denied the opportunity to share not only in the wealth of our growing economy, but also to share in active participation in the management and direction of our society. We see greater needs for education, to provide the training to meet the many demands of a more complex world, and to provide the understanding of our fellow men so that we may live together in a peaceful and improving world.

It was in the light of these ever present and even worsening problems that I found rays of hope for improvement and new solutions to old problems as the potentials of space were described to our select committee. Progress in our economic life, in our control over nature through knowledge of science are important to ending the sense of frustration which is found so many places in America and in foreign lands. And a frustrated people are a threat to representative government itself, on which human freedom rests, and which has served this Republic so well.

The select committee in its deliberations as printed in the large volume of hearings showed its acute awareness of the military threat which might lie in space if the United States did not move promptly to meet the challenge which Communist space activity posed to us. Through detailed questioning of a wide variety of military and scientific witnesses, we explored the many questions and the needs to be met if space were not to become a threat. From this, we learned that space developments could become a great blessing if we did not let down our guard by neglecting our military activities in space. And we also learned that having protected ourselves and the other free nations of the world against abuse of space power that what else we did in space could be a great boon to the advancement of science, a stimulus to education, and a provider of practical benefits in such areas as weather prediction, communications, and navigation.

Consequently, it was with some interest that I read the views of Dr. Charles S. Sheldon II who served the select committee as assistant staff director. The first of his papers is an imaginative look forward to the end of this century reflecting on the contributions which space can make to the growth and progress of America. It is imagination based upon some years of detailed study of the real potentials of space, and hence to be considered as a serious attempt to weigh an uncertain future. The second of his papers is a briefer exposition on the current dilemmas in choosing new goals for our national space program, a matter which is absorbing much public attention at the present time. The text of the papers is as follows:

Fourth Goddard Memorial Symposium American Astronautical Society—Space Age in the Fiscal Year 2001—Applications and Utilization of Space Technology and Systems—The Overall Economic Outlook

(Presented by Dr. Charles S. Sheldon II,[1] National Aeronautics and Space Council, March 16, 1966, Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D.C.)

(Note.—The purpose of this paper is to give an economist's view of overall economic trends likely to affect the Nation in the years leading up to fiscal year 2001, in light of space technology and systems. The approach has been to range over the history of transportation in search of analogies, and to speculate on coming possibilities from the vantage of some years' exposure to advanced planning in the aerospace field. The general conclusion is that changes in many trends will be revolutionary through marked advances in man's ability to manipulate his environment and his biology, and to extend his geographic frontiers. Overall, the prognosis is good, but the demands upon his skill and determination will be of a new order of difficulty.)

INTRODUCTION

Adding the dimension of time to the study of economic problems is not new. It has been done well in a large number of studies of economic history. It is beginning to be done with increasingly useful tools in identifying economic indicators of future economic trends. This has been done both as a measure of business cycles and now for economic model building as a guide to applied macro-economics. Based on such studies, and tempered by experience, fiscal and monetary tools can be used to encourage economic growth, to stabilize prices, and to stimulate full employment. It was just last month that the twentieth anniversary of the Employment Act of 1946 was celebrated, the act which gave us the President's Council of Economic Advisers, the Congressional Joint Economic Committee, and the annual Economic Report of the President.

The Soviet Union, the other great space activist nation, has its economic Gosplan organization, struggling with ever more complex measures of economic activity for purposes of planning and controlling the Soviet economy in accordance with their national objectives. Our economy is governed in generally different ways, but both systems will probably respond better to policy goals through increased use of advanced data processing systems which are constantly being improved.

Economists, for all their skills and notable successes in recent years in selecting policies which have sustained economic growth with minimal economic dislocation cannot yet congratulate themselves either on their single-handed success in shaping and directing the economy, or in reading the economic future in detail.

Changing nature of economic problems

All of our intellectual life has been in ferment in recent generations, and economics is no exception. Those of us in the profession have seen major shifts in areas of concern and changes in the identification of the main tasks to be accomplished. Just one generation ago, the main concern was with the distribution of wealth with talk of "no more frontier" and little more growth. Then with World War II, the problems related to stimulation of production coupled with resource allocation and price control. Postwar, it was trade imbalances, international monetary controls, and how to bring about the rapid growth of underdeveloped nations. Today, increasingly it is the questions of how to cope with the consequences of rapid population growth, urbanization with needed infrastructure changes, automation, and the widening spread between the most advanced and the still emerging nations.

We have come a long way from the earlier distrust by practical businessmen of economic theorizing to almost an uncritical view of the ability of economics and its most modern tools to solve the major economic problems of our society. Economics itself has become increasingly mathematical and statistical, and vast amounts of data must be manipulated in discovering both significant trends and suspected relationships among different parts of our economic system.

A case can be made that economic principles must be understood and applied with real skill for the modern economy to attain a reasonable balance in moving toward its major goals. But further, it can be argued that economics has not yet really come to grips with some of the main operative forces in human society which alter trends of activity. Because economics is seeking normative factors and predictability based upon extrapolation of thoroughly understood and cataloged forces, it is less ready to cope with the unexpected, the sharply cataclysmic changes of major wars, natural disasters, and revolutionary technological changes.

The economic historian can recognize how seriously past expectations have been upset by the unforeseen, but this leads more easily to the generalization that economic changes will surprise us than to the specifics of where and how changes will occur. Space technology is one of these disturbing factors which will bring jerks and even changes of scale in the otherwise more regular movements of our economic indicators.

Interactions of space and various disciplines

One way or another, almost every intellectual discipline is or will be affected by space technology, and in turn almost all of them can offer something to the future of our space developments. Already virtually every kind of physical science and many kinds of biological sciences, and every form of engineering have been enlisted in pursuing the development of space technology or exploiting its potential. The behavioral and social sciences have to a far lesser extent reacted positively to space, or been called upon for help. The exceptions are few enough that they can be identified as major illustrative examples. Some studies have been made of group dynamics for future space crews to be confined in space cabins for extended periods of time. Polltakers have been interested in mass reactions to space achievements and in the effects of these views on other parts of our political life. Some lawyers have been fairly energetic in proposing new concepts of space law and testing out draft treaty proposals. Public administration specialists have only begun to explore the problems of organizing to meet effectively the management needs of the vast new technical complexities of the space age. Government and private industry have done more in the pragmatic sense to meet the organizational challenges posed by the systems approach to engineering. In the pattern common to all fields, a few military pioneers deserve special credit for seeing well ahead of the masses of their colleagues that space could be applied to the military art (which is more than just a science). Such applications are now important beyond their dollar price to our overall military posture.

The philosophers have only tentatively come to grips with the implications of a broadened universe for human thought and human relationships, and the possible ultimate implications for human kind if we were to meet a hypothetical larger sentient galactic community of variegated life forms and quite different social, cultural, and ethical systems.

Businessmen have been quicker to recognise both the immediate prospects for Government contracts for space work, and to project the growth likely to occur which warrants taking some risks to expand plant and laboratory facilities and to recruit scientific and engineering talent in excess of current needs to strengthen their position in emerging markets.

Professional economists as a group have not particularly distinguished themselves by their grasp of the implications of the space age. These words are not meant so much to chide as to alert economists to what is happening in modern technology and in scientific exploration.

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[1] Dr. Sheldon is a member of the professional staff of the National Aeronautics and Space Council, Executive Office of the President. His views are personal and are not necessarily those of the Council.

Parallels from economic history

All of his professional life, the writer has been fascinated by the historical and current interactions of transportation technology, expansion of world commerce, and economic growth. This has been lived vicariously through the past of Venice and the Hanseatic League, the age of exploration, the first turnpike era and the canal era, the coming of the railway and steamship, the period of modern colonial expansion, the electric street railway, the internal combustion engine and paved highway, the growth of commercial aviation now in actuality, and finally the coming of space travel. All of these are matched by similar revolutions in communications by letter, telegraph, telephone, and television. Especially, it has been his rare privilege since Sputnik to be placed in the legislative and executive branches of Government where he studied the advanced ideas of the best engineers and most imaginative scientists of the country. The shape of what is within our reach to attain through technology, in terms of concrete achievements only awaiting the winning of public support is fantastic beyond all ordinary lay understanding.

Economists examine space industry problems

Economists have not been called upon for very major assistance in meeting the new problems of the space age, perhaps from a realization that their existing tools have not been particularly adapted to meeting the needs. They have been asked some questions concerning the burdens of space expenditures as a share of gross national product, of total Government expenditures, and of research and development dollars. They have been asked about the regional distribution of expenditures for space work, as derived from data on contracts, prime and sub-, but in responding they have been hampered by a census coding of economic categories which has not kept pace with rapidly changing activities, and also by the fact that space work involves not a clean-cut separate industry but rather bits and pieces of almost every industry. Only the most ambitious identification of individual trnasactions, and the construction of complicated input/output tables into a matrix could begin with big computers to answer some of the questions people ask. Economists have studied the multiplier effects upon an economy of given types of expenditures, but these do not automatically answer what the direct and immediate consequences are of space work, and they tell us even less about the future. We can, of course, see in the gross sense that California is built in considerable part around the aerospace industry, and that the Gulf crescent will inevitably be altered from Houston to New Orleans to Huntsville to Cape Kennedy by what we are doing.

Economists have been asked some questions of brain drain, of skilled manpower shortages, of the relative productivity for the civilian economy of money spent on space versus the same amounts spent for education, expanding manufacture of consumer products, solving water and air pollution problems, and curing shortcomings of health. Some of these studies have tended to be inconclusive, but more to the point, they do not always pair interchangeables where realistically funds could be moved, or they force choices between two worthy goals as if they were rivals when they could be partners. The studies of economic spinoffs from space research are not particularly impressive, partly because there are insufficient data available, and partly from misconceptions as to the form economic benefits are likely to take. One problem is that the analysis of space spinoff has taken a somewhat static view of technology, when in fact revolutionary technological change is the great characteristic of the period we are entering.

The question is not so much whether we can make better baking dishes out of rocket nose cone materials, or whether a highly effective device handtailored for space at enormous cost will have mass production possibilities. The question rather is whether a society can take on with some confidence of success seemingly impossible tasks (but compatible with known physical laws). In space work, our society does organize itself to analyze the problem, marshal the resources, and see through to completion in timely fashion with much concurrent pushing of the state of the art. With this kind of experience, we can now take on other grand tasks which earlier men saw society needed, but previously we were equipped with neither the boldness nor the engineering and organizational tools to undertake these tasks.

INTERIM GOALS (1966–1976)

In the last ten years we have seen expenditures for space research, development, and operations rise in this country from a nominal figure of a few tens of millions per annum to a new annual total of close to seven billion dollars. No other country in the western world has made anything like a proportional commitment. However, the Soviet Union has also made a very substantial investment each year in space. For technical reasons familiar to those who make economic comparison studies, this paper will not try to set a dollar equivalent on the U.S.S.R. space effort. By applying reasonable weighting factors to the known number of flights each of the two major contenders has made, it is possible to establish that the Soviet Union for some years has launched a greater weight of payload than the United States. Since the pace of the Soviet program is picking up, it does not seem unreasonable to conclude that there is a still veiled part of their program of some magnitude which has not yet reached flight stage, just as much of the space expenditure made currently in the United States is for future flights.

Our program takes about one percent of the U.S. gross national product. Since total Soviet GNP may be less than half that of the United States, it does not seem unreasonable to suppose that the Soviet Union is putting about two percent of their GNP into space efforts. The many qualifications involved in this estimate may spread the range of Soviet possibilities from one percent to over three percent.

Although growth of U.S. space expenditures has been rapid, the absolute amount has now leveled off, and may even fall for awhile even though total GNP is still growing in this country. We do not know whether the Soviet expenditures have also reached the point of leveling off, but in the near future they must if they have not already. This is because their economy also has many other priorities which must be met, and growth at anything like the rate of the recent past if long sustained would rapidly eat up most of GNP.

Other nations are not yet at the serious takeoff stage, although France and Japan either have or are about to use their own launch vehicles to put up satellites, and the United Kingdom and West Germany are debating at home what they should be doing in space.

During the next ten years, we can expect both United States and Soviet expenditures to climb generally toward a higher level than they are today, even if the Viet-Nam situation or other such crises preoccup the governments concerned. But the trend upward will be nothing like the ten years before. Also, during the decade to come, one or two other countries, and perhaps—repeating the patern of the nuclear arms race—several more countries may decide they are serious about building a space capability, even if they cannot compete in full scale with the two present space leaders.

Direct objective of the space program

The probable purpose of the two space leaders is to create in each case by the middle of the ten-year period under discussion a broad capability to operate in space for whatever purposes national policy requires. Our program is using the manned lunar landing and return as a point of focus, a benchmark in the measure of such attainment. The Soviet equivalent may be the same, or it may revolve around massive orbital operations. But the essential is that both nations are making a tremendous investment to build this capability. In the process, we have exploited an earlier and concurrent military ballistic rocketry whose costs are not directly charged against the space program. This parallel investment is related to military strategic planning, while space purposes are far more varied. Similar links exist in the Soviet Union, and this is the excuse they have given for keeping all their launch activities hidden from foreign visitors. The close tie with military rocketry has speeded space development in these recent year, but it has also saddled space technology with an expendable ammunition philosophy rather than aiming at the lower operating costs of a recoverable transport philosophy. The present consequences and the opportunities for change and improvement in the future will be traced by others on this program.

Economic application of space flight

We are capable today by actual demonstration of having several direct applications of space technology which pay a dividend to the general economy in return for its support of space development with dollars. By the end of the next ten years, the concrete economic return should be considerable and routine. We should have fairly complete global weather reporting on a frequent basis including the ability to pinpoint particular atmospheric phenomena and predict their consequences in detail. We should have widespread use of communications satellites for point-to-point linkage of all major parts of the world, and the beginnings of broadcast systems in space as well. We should have world-wide navigation and traffic control systems for shipping and aviation. Perhaps in ten years, an international open skies policy will have reduced many of the dangers of surprise military attack, as well as providing a great stock of observation techniques of direct value to farming, forestry, water management, fisheries, mining, mapping and geodesy, and geophysical studies of many kinds.

Applications of aerospace methods

Especially in light of the recent demonstration by the State of California that the aerospace industry can be looked to for imaginative solutions to many problems of transportation, waste management, record keeping, crime prevention and control, urban and state planning, we should see a real expansion of economic growth in the aerospace industry and in other firms who copy their methods quite aside from what is done for space itself.

LONGER TERM EXPECTATIONS (1976–2001)

There is not time and space to recreate the full, fascinating history of the development of other modes of transportation in human history. Patterns repeat again and again. General physical principles later to prove of practical use were identified and studied as intellectual curiosities. Inventors developed various experimental subsystems, and finally someone saw how they all fitted together to give us a new mode of transportation. The first working models were highly uneconomic, and were ridiculed on sicientific, economic, and social grounds as obviously foolish and without a future. Someone or some organization persisted, and often many of the pioneers went bankrupt. But with stubborn determination, adaption, and experience, the new fledgling form finally began to attain reliability, and then costs began to fall. As this happened, the broader economic, social, and political consequences of the new technology began to have their far-reaching effects.

The age of sea exploration

Without tracing all the intervening steps, let us look briefly at the age of exploration and then at quite immediate problems. The appetite of Europeans for the resources and the products of Asia had been whetted by the social and economic revolution accompanying the Crusades when men tied to a feudal society were yanked out of their traditional surroundings and exposed to new cultures and new ideas. Political and military problems drove these Europeans to begin exploration by sea, for their land routes to the east had been cut off by hostile empires. Sea exploration thus had some drive behind it in terms of needs. But it also had new science and technology. Prince Henry the Navigator was one who encouraged the development and use of the compass and the sextant, devices of an earlier age which had not continued in general use everywhere. He also encouraged map makers to chart areas farther and farther from home, and studied ship design and tides, currents and winds. Portuguese traders found how they could make faster time around Africa by sailing farther from the pestilent coasts of that continent to pick up trade winds. As they sailed farther and farther out, they discovered Brazil. Maybe this same discovery was made thousands of years earlier for the same reasons by the Phoenicians, but in any case, this later time, the consequences were more permanent. Not all the old superstitions about falling off the edge of the world were dead when Columbus sailed west for Spain in search of the Indies, Cathay, and Cipango.

Although some explorers thought they would find spices, gold, and dyes, and then others sought lands to colonize, many were disappointed in what they found. Particularly such bleak places as the New England coast and Middle Atlantic region were thought to be very uninviting with rocky soil that was hard to till, harsh winters, summer swamp diseases, and hostile natives. Yet today, just a few centuries later, the heartland of the world's greatest industrial power is part of this region once scorned.

Early parallels with space flight

One should not push the parallel of earlier days and space expansion too far, but there are some current similarities. Fear of the perils of space is only gradually being overcome. Learning to use gravity fields for supplementing rocket propulsion is reminiscent of the earlier use of the trade winds. Radiation belts and solar storms seem like a reincarnation of some ancient difficulties of travel. Successful space exploration more than ever is built upon a synthesis of many technologies. The early experiments are very costly beyond all previous experience, and as in so many times of the past, not only do the ignorant, but also many of the most substantial intellectual figures of the day, doubt that it is all worthwhile. Yet there are differences, too. Perhaps these are more of degree and of pace than of basic substance. Rarely has a new technology in synthesis had such wholesale governmental support and has technical evolution been so rapid. Early exploration was sometimes supported by royal charters and stock flotations. Railways were aided in some cases not only by the power of eminent domain but also by public land grants, and large scale infusions of international capital investment.

Aviation and space expansion

Aviation started with bicycle shop experimenters, but even that field had very early heavy official support at least in Europe where during World War I, several hundred thousand aircraft were constructed for war purposes. Yet aviation remained generally uneconomic in the strict sense, and largely relied upon a variety of subsidies until to the amazement of many people, the jet age came upon us, upsetting all past careful calculations of the limits to speed, fuel economy, and reliability.

Attempting a parallel with aviation, except for the billions of dollars involved, and the advanced, organized technology entailed, we can see ourselves still little beyond the Wright Brothers stage of space flight. But by the time our Apollo project and the equivalent Soviet project have attained their goals, we shall be at the World War I level of attainment, with spacecraft proven of practical value, but not yet economic in the general commercial sense.

The task of the 1976–2001 period will be to advance space travel to a level of development corresponding to the jet air age. Well before the end of this period, space travel costs should come down to a price per pound per mission, or at least per pound per hour not very different from what we expect of modern air transportation. The cost per mile will be meaningless as miles do not really count in most space travel. As a statistical curiosity, if such costs are measured, they will be by far the lowest of any means of transportation.

Economic expansion

Today fewer than a million people earn their livelihood from space-related work in the United States. Half a century ago the automotive industry employed far fewer, and today many millions are gainfully employed in making, servicing, and using cars and trucks, and building roads. Much of economic activity is centered around the reality of motor delivery of freight, and motor patterns of urban and rural living. A handful of people half a century ago played with radio exepriments or were introducing wireless to improve safety at sea. They could little have dreamed of the tens of millions of television sets to come and the billions advertisers spend in connection with this medium.

Today, with some reason, businessmen of the aerospace industry worry about current contracts, and the paucity of new starts in space projects. And, if we mismanage our affairs, we could so freeze ourselves in governmental and industrial bureaucratic conformity that we would stall along with little change for decades. But there is no real reason to think this is going to happen. Probably the pressure of international rivalries, the ingenuity of engineers bringing a compelling logic of realizable new economies in flight, and real vision and leadership every so often in high places are going to carry us into a new age of space expansion during these remaining years of the century so as to dwarf all previous examples of transportation discovery and application.

By the end of this century, per ton-mission costs will have fallen sharply. The demand for space services will prove highly elastic, and with high volume, our whole concepts of what we should be doing and what is necessary in space will change.

This paper has already suggested that the aerospace industries are especially equipped to take leadership in meeting many other technical and economic problems of our society. One need not argue whether special credit goes to them for all our space age wonders, or whether they merely exploit with the aid of Government largess what others have invented.

Acute problems of human society

Even with rising consumer expectations and birth control, and even if we escape a major nuclear or CBR war, we can identify some of the special demands of today which in exaggerated form will tax us for the rest of this century. Our only hope of overcoming these challenges rationally will be the thorough application of modern technology as defined in the broadcast sense.

Urbanization will continue almost everywhere. The skyrocketing demand for resources will make the most readily accessible extractive industries hard-pressed and inadequate whether we think of mining, forestry, fisheries, or farming. We already see pollution of our environment from pumping waste heat and carbon dioxide into our atmosphere, releasing poisons into both our water and air, erosion of our soil, and many changes in the balance of nature and ecology as growing menaces. These could become so acute as to ruin our habitation of Earth. Probably belatedly, but almost inevitably, we shall have to learn clever ways to apply technology to meet as many of these man-made problems as possible, if standards of living are to advance, and not actually decline.

At one point in our history, it was easy to exploit the resources nature supplied in such abundance. The forests of New England supplied the oak for both American and British shipbuilding, and then they were depleted. Later, the buffalo seemed an endless supply of food and hides which could be slaughtered without limit because there were millions more, and then they were threatened with extinction. Farms were run without fertilizer and contour plowing, or even without much crop rotation in some sections, and then we had silted rivers, abandoned farms, and dust bowls. Later, western forests and salmon were also used in profligate style, and eventually the plenty came to an end.

Conservation and resource aggrandizement

Today we probably are headed toward an age of conservation, and one of deliberate recycling. In one perspective, the task of the remainder of this century may include the development of closed ecological systems for long-duration space flight, and on a different scale, heroic measures to recycle waste water and to reprocess industrial and consumer wastes into reusable products. Although extreme measures of conservation of scarce resources may go quite far toward filling the expanding needs of industry for particular materials, some of these measures may have a steep price. Here again, in parallel with space activity there will be new approaches. The search for light weight, durability, and fabricability will turn up new materials for spacecraft and their internal systems. Likewise, the general economy will find new substances that will ease the pressure on some conventional materials in short supply. But also, oceanography, often drawing on the talents of the aerospace industry, will be seeking new sources of raw materials of many kinds in the sea, and space technologists will begin to think seriously of whether other celestial bodies can become economical sources for raw materials.

Some people have suggested that not only may we find high value materials in unexpected ways on the Moon, or some planet, but we may even be clever enough in our use of celestial mechanics and of advanced propulsion that we maneuver some partly cooperating planetoid into an orbit around the Earth. Here it can be mined of millions of tons of high grade ores which are brought to useful places by improved atmospheric entry techniques of moderate cost.

One of the greatest tools, of course, is power, and if one can extropolate past trends, the balance of the century will see great changes in this regard. With sufficient energy, one can do almost anything. Sea water can be converted to fresh, and pumped great distances. If our urbanized society requires closed ecological systems even here on Earth, we can, in effect, air condition whole cities. Perhaps we shall be clever enough in our understanding of weather gained from satellite data plus testing of atmospheric models in big computers to bring useful weather modification and even climate control in ways that do not require such vast amounts of power. But whether we bend nature itself, or create new sealed urban units, each almost self-sufficient in its ability to control its temperature, clean and recycle its air and water, and put all other wastes to productive use, some such heroic measures will be needed as this century runs out.

Alternatives to closed cycle systems

Sometimes the engineers become enamored of the possibilities for creating synthethics and producing impressive technical demonstrations of artificial model systems. Here, the economists and other social scientists can usefully be heard with some alternate views. Men and their tastes have never been fully amenable to arbitrary controls which fit tight preconceived formulas. In the social sciences, the watchword is the bell-shaped curve, which also figures in biological thinking. There are normative tendencies in biological and social phenomena, but cases departing from the mean cannot be viewed as imperfect, any more than average weight is ideal weight. Perhaps during the coming thirty-five years, the cybernetics revolution would find it convenient for group planning techniques to combine forces with those who would reshape biologically men's minds and bodies and hence their tastes and opinions in ways so that standardized and predictable outputs of goods and services would be welcomed by a new, brainwashed, homogenized population. But a trend in this direction might have disadvantages to creativity and adaptability in now unforeseen ways, and some of the purpose of human existence as beings with relatively free wills might be lost. What little we understand of creative and innovative minds suggests that biological sports and also atypical minds include not only misfits but some of our most valuable talent resources. Social evolution may continue to be more important to our well-being than a static paradise.

In the practical economists sense, as more and more countries have industrialized and as transportation has become easier over large areas, our experience is not that self-sufficiency grows, as one might expect, based on engineering data. Instead, consumer tastes become more demanding of variety and individuality, requiring a far greater trade among regions. Subtle differences of comparative advantage in production costs create opportunities for mutually profitable trade where on the surface there should not seem to be any.

Regional planning choices

More than twenty years ago, the writer mapped out for his home territory of the Pacific Northwest many of the same innovations now being considered by the State of California in its studies conducted by various aerospace industry companies. Then, of course, no one else was much interested in the perhaps idle exercises of that earlier time. But these plans are pertinent today.

One looks at the alternatives of increased urbanization with great concentration of people and activity, versus the development of a truly superlative high-speed mass transportation system, which in one of the writer's original plans would have made the whole Puget Sound Valley and its foothills on both sides of the water the bedroom and the recreation area after work hours of the megalopolis. Alternatively, one can consider plans with high capacity electronic communications links, which might permit some people to engage in gainful employment in their homes up to hundreds of miles from normal office centers, so that the commuting and traffic congestion problem was solved that way. Still, if we are social beings, perhaps closed circuit TV and facsimile reproduction of documents are not enough to satisfy us. We want to socialize, mix, and see crowds. It is part of the difference between a football game witnessed in a stadium and the same event on TV. But that does not mean we have to live like sardines. And perhaps no mass transportation system will supply convenience in all situations, so that improvements are needed in future individual transport vehicles.

The aerospace industry may offer us more hope of radical improvement than does the automotive industry of today. What will be the answer? Will ground-effects machines replace wheeled vehicles? Will reciprocating internal-combustion engines run on gasoline be replaced by electric vehicles run with fuel cells derived from space work? May we even see space-derived radioisotopic heat sources brought to moderate cost for consumer use once mass production is considered? Perhaps in future closed ecological systems, nuclear wastes instead of becoming a growing problem for disposal, threatening the oceans and ground water supplies, will become almost wholly useful and recycled products.

We cannot face the prospect with equanimity if conventional automotive vehicles of today continue to proliferate at the present rate for the rest of the century. All over the world, mayhem from accidents, health-killing smog, and mountains of rusting junk could make our vaunted civilization little more than a wasteland and a battlefield. Perhaps we shall end up with some system of centrally-produced electric power which can be tapped by vehicles in urban and other traveled areas, with some auxiliary clean-burning fuel cell, or nuclear power source to care for travel in more remote location. Better vehicle design and traffic control by computer may enhance human safety.

Reading the future

No one is likely to be successful in reading the future, partly for reasons which have been identified earlier in this paper. Technology is changing rapidly, and many of the most significant changes have not been planned by mass consensus, but came despite general expectations. Almost certainly this will continue to be true. We are not at the end of the period of invention and innovation. What these somewhat random examples of possibilities of the period leading up to fiscal year 2001 are meant to imply is that opportunities for economic growth in meeting real needs, and in our ability to undertake difficult tasks with success are growing at a very great rate. There will be some setbacks along the way, and we may not like all that comes. But essentially, the aerospace experience and the aerospace approach are typical of the real prospect for engineering our tools, our housing, our sustenance to making life richer, safer, and more pleasant than a reliance upon traditional approaches a one would be likely to bring us.

BEYOND THE YEAR 2001

Undoubtedly it has been foolhardy for the participants in this symposium to offer prognostications looking ahead to the fiscal year 2001. But having gone this far, there is little reason for the writer to hold back on some further crystal ball gazing. After all, the issues of the cut-off year will be to identify where we go next, what new projects will keep our enlarged technical staffs usefully employed, and there will be charged that NASA and other agencies of that day have not brought to Congress and the public an adequate blueprint to support their continued budgetary demands.

If we are wise, and if our civilization survives the risks of catastrophe in general war, the task of the next century will be to extend the benefits already enjoyed in a better America to other parts of the world. Whether it is viewed as generosity or enlightened self-interest on our part, a world that has solved its main problems of survival and physical well-being, and that meets its aspirations for individual freedom and self-expression will be necessary. There will be no room for national rivalries coupled with weapons of ever-increasing power. Yet it will be the greatest challenge of political theory to find an accommodation for both the realities of a technologically-shrunken world and protection of fundamental freedoms and ideological beliefs among people still diversified in traditions and goals.

One can hope that mankind will not lose its competitive drives and need for struggle, apparently necessary to our social evolution, but also one can hope that some of these forces will be sublimated in a combined push for exploration, colonization, and exploitation of the solar system, and on tentative experiments with escape missions from this system to nearby stars.

The needs for far greater achievements will materialize, considering an extrapolation of present trends. If the next century brings us fusion power, or other ways of manipulating nature, we may be able to think about terraforming the other two planets and several moons within the ecosphere of our Sun. Perhaps some of the planetoids will also prove useful for broader purposes than just a study of cosmology and as a source of high-grade ore. If we learn climate control at home, we may be able to apply these principles in other worlds, too. One is reminded of the proposals that the upper atmosphere of Venus be seeded with algae whose exponential multiplication in this carbon-dioxide-rich atmosphere would free oxygen, reducing the greenhouse effect that keeps surface temperatures supposedly high, and also raining down organic nutrients which in a very few years might make that planet habitable by man. There are still too many unknowns to be positive that such a plan would or would not work.

Lower space transport costs

This paper has predicted that costs of space freight to orbit can come down to levels orders of magnitude lower than today. If the Moon does have resources to provide added rocket fuels and these can be manufactured there with advanced power systems, then even chemical rockets may be fairly useful for opening the solar system to economic exploitation.

But there are other changes in propulsion which will come in time. We are only in the beginning stages of looking at the application of nuclear power to space propulsion. Rover solid-core-heat-exchanger technology applied in an operational Phoebus-powered vehicle may be the most practical immediate basis for conducting the early manned expeditions to the planets. Beyond this, known physical principles tell us that once we find the trick of overcoming the barrier of maximum heat levels which materials can withstand, an entirely new spectrum of possibilities is opened. One of these proposed systems is the gaseous-core class of cavity nuclear reactor. Early versions of the glow plug or axial flow reactor might raise specific impulse to three times that of the Rover class which itself is almost double the impulse of high-energy chemical systems. Further, such an advanced nuclear system should have such a good thrust-to-weight ratio that a very large percentage of take-off weight could be payload, and under the expected power conditions, such a ship could be fully recoverable and reusable. The mode of operation would be more that of an aircraft flying to and from regular fields than a rocket requiring the vast ground support environment of a Cape Kennedy. Parametric studies of such systems suggest that while Saturn V would land cargo on the Moon for $5,000 a pound, a gaseous-core nuclear rocket ship should bring this cost down to under one dollar a pound. One such ship the size of today's jet airliner would do the work annually of 300 Saturn V's.

Looking beyond the first models to advanced designs with adequate radiators to reject excess heat, one can envision far higher specific impulses. Indeed some of the parametric studies suggest average travel times throughout the year of a day and a half to Venus and two and a half days to Mars. Gravity fields could virtually be ignored as influences in flight planning, and the present concept of only occasional windows would be virtually wiped out. We do not know today whether the formidable engineering problems to the practical design of such ships can be overcome, although the rewards for success are sufficiently great that a considerable amount of capital should be risked finding out. But regardless of the specific merit of this design approach, known physical laws do give us reason to expect that sufficient work on advanced research and technology over some years will produce new propulsion breakthroughs which will bring us a real mutation in design and a real downward break in the trend line of operating costs.

Other changes coming

To extrapolate beyond these suggestions in terms of possible economic consequences of unfolding technology for the next century finally loses all supportable validity, in terms of point-by-point documentation of authoritative information. Nonetheless, we can be reasonably sure that the changes will be startling. Larger numbers of talented people in the world will be educated and trained to build upon the foundations of what is known today. Faster and more versatile electronic computers will be available as working tools. Molectronics may give us amazingly portable calculating tools and communications systems of great versatility. Paperwork drudgery may be reduced by better reproduction systems, and by automatic devices for transforming dictation into final copy, translating foreign languages, and reading printed material. We may be manipulating living organisms by our command of molecular biology to cure somatic diseases, correct genetic deficiencies, inculcate education, improve and create new biological forms to become automatic factories for us of some needed materials.

By the Twenty-Second Century, we may have colonized the solar system, for the first time given ourselves control over the degenerative diseases which seem to relate to life-span, gained what may seem today like almost limitless energy control, and made first contacts with worlds outside our own solar system. Whatever we do, and however wrong today's predictions may be, it should be fairly safe to say that the economist of today looking at the next century is very hard-pressed to describe in rational fashion what the main economic issues of that time will be, and how far future economists will have to go in constructing new economic indicators which accurately reflect the critical parameters governing our economic life.

There are many who feel a nostalgia for simpler days, even if the gross national product then was a lot lower, and social services were not supplied in the same degree by Government. The evolutionary and revolutionary growth of our social organism is not going to permit us to turn back. The only real choice is to use modern technology wisely, and in concert with an appreciation for aesthetic and ethical values, or to accept chaos and decay beyond belief.

The writer is not going to give up his nostalgia, but also he is resolutely in favor of an aggressive approach to the problems of the coming age with the best of our abilities, convinced that mankind can meet this challenge.

National Goals in Space

(By Dr. Charles S. Sheldon II, National Aeronautics and Space Council, Annual Meeting of the Operations Research Society of America, Miramar Hotel, Santa Monica, Calif., May 18. 1966)

This panel is attempting an assessment and prognostication of the U.S. space program. The first step is to identify or define national goals in space, the task assigned to me today. Undoubtedly, these goals are an evolving thing. The qualifying word "national" suggests the combined goals of all agencies involved in space activities. It also suggests those goals for which there is strong support among the American people, and a set of formal objectives with some high-level official status within the Government, presumably carrying the approval of the President and the Congress. Of course there are also tentative plans for national goals which are put forth by many interested parties with the hope that from these dreams will come officially accepted policy. These plans are proposed by individuals, technical societies, corporate advanced planners, and many Government offices and laboratories.

Space goals range from a set of broad guiding principles to rather specific targets for building hardware, conducting missions, or exploring places in space. Our history of evolving national space goals has included various intermixtures of these elements.

Space was identified as an area of official concern as early as 1946 right here in Santa Monica when Project Rand conducted studies of the possible feasibility and applications. This was followed by some low-level-of-effort work in the several military services in the late 1940's.

The period of the IGY brought the first approval at highest national level of a plan to orbit satellites. However, Vanguard was a scientific project limited in its objectives, funds, and hardware. Sometime thereafter, with less publicity, the Defense Establishment was also moving toward possible uses of space technology for its purposes.

Despite advance warning by a few specialists, Sputnik was a surprise and shock, and it had tremendous effect. For the first time it so galvanized public interest that serious official thought could be given to setting national goals in space and doing comprehensive planning. Instead of a one-time, limited Vanguard experiment, the Executive Branch and the Congress began to think in terms of a permanent new agency, building toward a billion dollar a year budget.

The National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 set forth national goals which are still the law of the land. Space activities were to be devoted to peaceful purposes for the benefit of all mankind. The general welfare and security were invoked as the reason for creating a new civilian agency to exercise control over this research and development, except that space activities primarily associated with national defense were to be conducted by the Department of Defense. The Act further listed eight more specific objectives in support of the broad objectives of general welfare and national security.

It took some years to interpret and refine the concept that the work of the Department of Defense was no less peaceful than that of NASA, that both agency efforts could be at the same time scientific in nature and contribute to national security. The legislative intent that there be one national space program conducted by several agencies also took time to understand. Some individuals preferred to think that the NASA program was synonymous with the national program. Some others took the line that space was a place, not a program, and what the Department of Defense did in space was its private affair not needing coordination or review elsewhere. Happily both attitudes are mostly a thing of the past, with both the Space Council at the policy level and the AACB at the operating level serving to encourage a single cooperating program of several parts.

Another advance in our national space goals came in 1961. Historians will have to discover the true cause-and-effect relationships in the fact that there was a new national administration, and soon thereafter Gagarin made the first manned orbital flight. The President's proposal (on the recommendation of the Space Council) a month later for a manned lunar landing and return within the decade was overwhelmingly endorsed by Congress and public opinion. Project Apollo was the largest but not the only ingredient of the enhanced new program which expanded the NASA effort toward the five billion dollar a year level, and also put more money into the space work of Defense, the Atomic Energy Commission, and other agencies to bring the national total near the seven billion dollar a year level.

What seemed remote and almost impossible to some people in 1961 is approaching accomplishment today as successive milestones are reached on schedule. With an awareness of the long leadtimes involved, and the tendency of technological efforts to peak, there is a growing clamor for a fresh look at national goals for space. Congress wants to know the thinking of the Executive Branch. Those in aerospace industry would like to have new missions identified, and some other groups not much interested in space achievements would like to divert space funds to other purposes.

We recognize that the Apollo decision of 1961 was not an end in itself, but was selected as a bench mark, stepping stone, visible symbol and rallying point in an effort to create a position of strong leadership for the United States in space. It was to provide a comprehensive ability to operate in space for whatever national purposes required; and at that time, where were other less noticed programs also strengthened to this same end.

One week from today will be the fifth anniversary of the Presidential speech before Congress recommending enhanced efforts for space. These years have seen many changes, and other speakers today will touch on the programmatic and technological characteristics of these factors. Accordingly, I shall be more concerned with the broader questions of direction. To date, it has not seemed as easy to make new national policy as it has been to offer a wide variety of technological alternatives for exploratory missions and practical applications of space flight.

Since deciding upon and announcing new national space goals developed within the Executive Branch is the prerogative of the President, I shall make general observations and raise questions rather than give you definitive new answers.

I think we can assume that once having moved into the space environment with our technology, we are there to stay, and this is not just a passing experiment which will be abandoned. The original tentative reasons for beginning this work are being substantiated by a variety of benefits to our scientific advance, defense, industry, technology, international position, and general development. Accordingly our national goals and policies should recognize this permanency.

If we have continuing reasons for striving to hold a position of space leadership, then as technology progresses, new higher goals of scientific and engineering endeavor will have to be sought to hold that leadership. At present the Soviet Union is a strong competitor, and they give no indication of making things easy for us.

But these generalities do not meet the specific problems facing policy makers, and their supporting operations research analysts, who are concerned with what level of effort, what product mix, what time scale, what relation to other national priorities, are to be applied to space.

I would like to see as a general goal a commitment in principle that we shall proceed to develop an ability to travel routinely with reasonable safety, convenience, and moderate cost to any part of the solar system worth exploring and developing. To a degree, this is implicit in our present policy. There is a natural tendency to assess future space missions in terms of presently available hardware with modest expected improvements, and such judgments limit rather soon the number of flights and character of the missions. But parametric studies requiring no new scientific principles disclose that in future years we can expect better designed space systems to bring down space flight costs by orders of magnitude so that many missions will be judged more nearly by the economic criteria governing aviation or even ocean shipping. As this day approaches, there will be revolutionary changes in mission possibilities, economic payoffs, and relative priorities. Before then, we confront the normal problems of cultural lag not only in lay circles, but also among many parts of the existing space establishment which make it an uphill struggle to gain support and understanding of what is really possible in space within even our own lifetime. Historically every new program in human society has tended to have respected and intelligent opinion-making groups arrayed against it, and space is no different.

Meanwhile, each year, national decisions must be made on supporting space development in the light of other urgent national needs, ranging from overseas crises and building a better society at home to other technical endeavors including oceanography, high energy physics, biochemistry, and so forth.

Within the space program, choices must be made between non-mission-oriented advances of state of the art to fill the technology bank, and concrete flight missions. And these in turn must weigh the emphases given to Earth orbital operations, further lunar exploration, and planetary exploration, to manned flight and unmanned automatic or remotely controlled systems.

Cost effectiveness techniques will be proposed as an aid to evaluation, but it is easier to see how to apply such analysis to alternative ways to accomplish certain understood economic applications than as a way to select major directions for new missions whose potential worth has not yet been determined. How are non-economic factors of national image, international cooperation, and indirect intellectual and technological spinoffs to be measured in common denominators which can be quantified?

As an approach to national space planning, there are differences of procedure which have philosophical nuances. For example, should we first study possible space missions, try to rate their relative worth including abstract elements, and only then cost them out to see whether they can be funded? Or should we establish a pattern of budgetary levels of effort, and having done this to accommodate general fiscal needs, should we then select space tasks to fit the funds?

Once the Apollo expenditure peak is over, should we stabilize national space funding at a level below that of today, or should we hold dollars about at the present level, or should we hold a fixed share of gross national product for space, letting the dollars grow as the economy grows?

Must decisions to support component and systems development be tied closely to formal requirements, can requirements be set ahead of technology, or do requirements emerge only as technology progresses? Should timing of mission targets be set to hold expenditures in some kind of a relatively level pattern over several years, or should timing be determined to achieve minimum mission costs without too much regard for peaks and valleys in total space expenditures?

The space program is not a scientific WPA conducted just to maintain the health of the aerospace industry or to supply fascinating careers to scientists and engineers. At the same time we must be aware that favorable general economic indicators may hide severe dislocations within segments of industries and in individual locations. If our long run interests require a strong space program, we cannot turn programs on and off at will, and expect efficient continuity of technical teams and facilities.

I suspect that as a short run principle there are good reasons for relating the level of effort of one year with another. The present one percent of GNP share for space may be a fair working guideline for this decade. I also suspect that over a longer period of time, shares of GNP related to space must relate to more basic questions of changing mission possibilities and their worth, including many intangible factors. Space may some day deserve far more than one percent of our GNP, if it begins to realize the potential some of our studies suggest, and its role in contributing to our GNP is more widely understood.

Our space community is certainly inventive in describing interesting missions in space in excess of the resource capabilities of even a nation as rich as our own. As a matter of both practical politics and technological efficiency, I think it is important for the aerospace industry to use a strategy, not of wrestling for resources at the expense of other programs for the economy, but of finding as many ways as possible that directly, or in spinoff space knowledge and industry capabilities, can be used to enhance our progress in other fields. Aerospace industry work beginning in oceanography, and in the special studies for the State of California, are illustrative of some of these efforts.

It is a part of United States policy to use space technology as a field for international cooperation with objectives of general economic and scientific betterment, providing useful services such as in weather reporting and communications, discovering ways to lessen the danger of war, and diverting aggressive human energies toward space exploration rather than toward neighboring nations. These potentials must be weighed along with more technological matters in developing our plans for space. We are prepared to cooperate wherever reciprocal opportunities present themselves, and we can compete in those areas where cooperation is impractical, or whenever our vital interests require an independent course.

Finally, let us assume that within the Executive Branch from time to time major decisions on future directions for space are selected. In our democracy, how shall these goals be offered to win Congressional and general public acceptance? Must the lay public take on faith allegations that certain things are possible and worth doing, or is there not a continuing responsibility to explain? The Space Act puts some emphasis on openness of information. When space goal alternatives are to be weighed, can panels of scientists properly judge the worth of projects which are far more than purely scientific in scope? Undoubtedly they can help a great deal, but they are advisers to policy makers, not principals.

What are the relative merits of revealing target timetables for missions which may sound grandiose and remote, versus ones that are more immediate but not as stimulating and imaginative? Do revealed targets make it easier for our major foreign rival to plan his program to maximize any advantages for him? How much initiative should Congress take in originating major new goals? Should Congress wait for a groundswell of public opinion supporting new goals, or should Congress cary a story back to the districts and lead in making a case for new goals in the space program? To what extent is support won by technical logic, by endorsements of distinguished men, by appeals to claimed economic or regional benefits, or by the goad of Soviet spectaculars? Are our institutions well geared to consider programs stretching over twenty or more years, or are we tied so closely to an annual budget and a five year cost-out, that longer range planning is almost impossible?

My several questions range from the short run to the long run, from the pragmatic to the idealistic, from the procedural to the substantive. But all of them are the kinds of matters which must be solved as we plot our course through the unknown waters of a rapidly changing science and society. I hope that my colleagues on the panel will cast light on some of the better directions, and especially upon techniques of analysis which can be applied to as complicated a policy issue as setting rewarding goals in space.

Under Secretary Carver Delivers College of Guam Commencement Address

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEO W. O'BRIEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, on May 29, 1966, the Honorable John A. Carver, Jr., Under Secretary of the Interior, delivered the commencement address at the College of Guam. During the exercises, College President Antonio C. Yamashita conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws on Secretary Carver in "recognition of his untiring and unselfish efforts to promote the political advancement, educational progress, and economic prosperity of the territory and the people of Guam."

Mr. Speaker, Secretary Carver's remarks to the 32 graduates, of whom 14 are from Guam, 9 from the United States, 7 from the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and 2 from the Republic of the Philippines, were as follows:

REMARKS OF UNDER SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR JOHN A. CARVER, JR., AT COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES, COLLEGE OF GUAM, AGANA, GUAM, MAY 29, 1966

The honor you have paid me by your invitation to participate in this happy event is deeply appreciated. As is so often the case on such occasions, it has caused me to pause long enough to review my associations with Guam over the past five years. The resultant new perspective seems worthy of brief review because it has significant meaning for the future of this community. And that, after all, should be the central theme of any commencement ceremony—concern for the future and the place the new graduates will take in it.

Perhaps the most noteworthy comment I might make about the changes that have transpired in Guam over the relatively short span of half a decade is that this ceremony could not have occurred when I was first here in May of 1961. At that time, the decision had just been made to expand the Territorial College of Guam from a two-year community college into a four-year institution conferring a baccalaureate degree. In fact, this class must be only the second that enrolled at the college with the prospect of receiving a full degree.

This is a very real measure of how rapid the pace of change has been on this island because it demonstrates the community's growing concern about its most precious resource—the capability of its youth to compete, intellectually and economically, in the modern world.

But Guam has changed in much more material ways over that same short span of years. Five years ago, Agana, the villages and the countryside still bore the stamp of makeshift reconstruction from the onslaught of World War II and the typhoon of 1949. There was little of which America could be proud in the kind of assistance we rendered to our western-most territory in that era. Regrettably, it took the terrible force of Typhoon Karen and much more suffering among the Guamanian people to provide the United States with an opportunity to redeem itself. But this time we responded to the needs of our fellow citizens and there is nothing in my experience since 1961 that gives me more satisfaction than the part I was privileged to play in urging enactment of the Guam Rehabilitation Act.

A third major change has had the effect of converting Guam from a closed society into an open one. The mere existence of a security clearance requirement stamped the whole community as a military installation regardless of the humanitarian motives that may have guided its administration. It will stand to the everlasting credit of former Governor Bill Daniel that his determination converted Guam into a civilian community that could aspire to a healthy and prosperous economy, independent of the Federal military budget.

But to convert aspiration into realization can be a most difficult task. It is especially so for Guam for all of the reasons that have been cataloged so often before—distance from raw materials and markets, relative scarcity of basic resources, wage levels commensurate with a reasonably high standard of living. Yet these deficit factors must be off-set by such advantages as you have if Guam is to develop a self-sufficient, independent economy. And such an economy must be developed if these graduates are to be fully utilized and are to be retained on the island. You have not trained them to see them migrate to Hawaii, the mainland, or elsewhere—although that is their privilege if they wish. Guam needs their skills, their disciplined intellect and their enthusiasm and and we—all of us—must concentrate on creating the opportunities that will keep them here.

Despite the minus quantities that have hampered this effort in the past, there is no need for pessimism. Our economic studies, recently completed, revealed numerous opportunities for economic development and specified in some detail the requirements involved. Above all, they emphasized the need for education and training to prepare this generation of Guamanian youth to perform the jobs that already exist or will come into being. In a very major sense, therefore, tonight's ceremony represents a significant step in the direction of the very economic and social goals we seek.

This community does not owe these graduates a living, but it most certainly does owe them the opportunity to make their own. In this connection it is wholly appropriate to call upon the established business community to do its part in expanding the base of Guam's economic life. One of the unknowns in this formula is the capital required for expansion into the known business and industrial opportunities already identified. Some of it, undoubtedly, must come from the outside, especially the large outlays required for major industrial developments. But much of it exists right here on the island—or in the ownership of island residents.

The time is past when Guam's economy can be a purely extractive one. Modest fortunes have been made here since 1945. No one begrudges the successful entrepreneurs who dared to take a chance on Guam and labored hard to make it pay off. But we can and do call on them to reassert their confidence in the island's economic future. The finest graduation present these graduates could receive is the reinvestment of past profits in jobs for their future. A viable, independent civilian economy requires a massive cooperative effort among government, managerial imagination and the venture capital that already exists.

It would be a sad result indeed if the economic opportunities that exist here were to be left to off-island exploitation. Yet, by opening the territory to free entry and egress, that possibility is open. It is up to you to decide whether Guam shall be developed by Guamanians whatever their origin or left to others.

More and more it is clear that your economic horizons need not and should not stop at your shores. You are at the hub and constitute the trade and transportation center of a vast island complex for which the United States bears a heavy burden of responsibility. The Trust Territory is showing the first signs of restless awakening to the modern political and economic world. We cannot predict with certainty what its ultimate choices will be, but the day of choice is hastening upon us at an accelerated pace. And its eyes are upon Guam for the lessons it needs to achieve the goals of economic self-sufficiency and self-government in the political sphere.

Among all the imponderables that exist, there is one anchor of certainty. That is that the economic future of Guam and the Trust Territory is a single complex. Each can and must complement and supplement the other. Reckless and short-sighted competition cannot help either area in the long run. The example you set will determine whether the people of Micronesia accept or reject our traditions of democratic capitalism or adopt some other system that makes constructive cooperation impossible. Guam needs the products of a prosperous Trust Territory, especially when they can replace expensive imports. The Trust Territory constitutes a vast market for the products that you can produce and the goods that pass through Guam.

Of even greater importance is the example you can furnish in the realm of democratic self-government. It took Guam half a century to acquire an Organic Act and it was twenty-five years between the first petition for United States citizenship and its final realization. The prospects are now excellent, however, that the right to elect your own Governor will be achieved in a small fraction of that time—hopefully this year, but certainly in this decade. Other objectives still lie ahead: representation in Congress and participation in national elections.

How and when these things will come about is not evident to us at the moment. In large measure that will depend on how well Guam as a community manages its local affairs with the tools of self-government already or soon to be placed in its hands by the Congress. With every graduating class that emerges from this college you become better prepared to maintain the record of high achievement you have already made in this field.

Thus the College of Guam is an important instrumentality in earning for the community all of the incidents of a fully democratic society. It is more than that because the hospitality you have extended to students of the Trust Territory has done perhaps more than any other single effort to lay a firm foundation of democratic ideology throughout the Pacific Islands which are so critical to our total security.

I now foresee this College as performing an even greater service to the American ideal. Guam has served the United States in many ways—as advance base for the defense of our nation, by sending your sons and daughters to the service of the country and as a cultural bridge between America and the Orient. Now, as the western-most center of intellectual effort in our tradition, you have the opportunity, indeed, the responsibility, of seeking the rational basis upon which we as a people and a nation can achieve peace and cooperation with your Pacific neighbors.

A few days ago, the President of the United States addressed himself to the responsibility of exercising power in a troubled world. In another academic community of the nation, President Johnson told a Princeton audience that the question of whether democracy can do the job is presented to this generation in a new context.

"It has to do," he said, "with the obligations of power in the world for a society that strives, despite its worst flaws, to be just and humane. Like almost every issue we face, this is one in which scholars and public officials have an irrevocable stake."

Then the President set forth with great cogency the central core of the problem in exercising power in a manner consistent with our democratic ideals. He said:

"The exercise of power in this century has meant for the United States not arrogance but agony. We have used our power not willingly and recklessly but reluctantly and with restraint."

It is this facet of America that we must understand and that we must interpret to the rest of the world: that restraint must not be construed as weakness; that our commitment to justice and humanity involves no surrender to aggression or subversion.

You are uniquely equipped to perform this function, geographically, ethnically, culturally and now—through the facilities and staff of this college—intellectually. Your demonstrated loyalty to American ideals must now include the function of interpretation—interpretation of the United States and its approach to Pacific and Far Eastern problems, for the peoples of the Pacific, and interpretation of that part of the world to the United States.

Those of us of Anglo-European heritage often do not understand Pacific cultures, or indeed non-European cultures generally. We assume—perhaps it is a major cultural blind spot—that all societies have made the transition from primitive agrarian to modern technological and industrial life through the same evolution which is our history. For us, it was a process of at least three centuries. Yet the essential truth is that many, if not most, of these societies have not experienced that long transition. At best, more than half of the world's peoples have sprung from a subsistence level to modern industrialism in the short span of fifty or sixty years—a significant portion of them in the even shorter period since World War II.

Underlying that basic assumption is a very large number of subsidiary ones. For example, we tend to take it for granted that people in the less developed areas will be patient with gradual change. We forget that they may not have an understanding or reverence for the capitalistic system which has served us so well. We conclude that they will react to the same things which stimulate people to excellence in our own culture. To the extent that these assumptions are in error, we misunderstand and are misunderstood. Impatience, frustration, discouragement and hostility are the inevitable consequences.

This erosion of morale and spirit cannot continue if the ideals of our free society are to prevail. A fundamental reexamination of our assumptions about others is a painful process to all of us and a psychologically abhorrent one to many.

I do not for a moment abandon or open to serious doubt the political and social philosophy which are the foundation and paving stones on the road to world peace and human justice. But we should learn not to be shocked or chagrined when people of other cultures seem to prefer their own scale of values or to reject ours.

Guam is the closest part of American soil to the troubled land of Viet Nam and many of you are contributing daily to our effort there. The President and the American people have demonstrated great sympathy for the Vietnamese people. The task we have undertaken is the highly complex one of providing sympathetic assistance in a threefold crusade to turn back Communist aggression, triumph over social misery and develop the basis for a functioning representative democracy. To the extent that cultural bars prevent us from fully understanding those whom we would help or make other peoples doubt our altruistic motives, that effort is penalized and made more difficult.

America can accommodate to these differences only as we understand, and no amount of understanding on our part can make others appreciate our particular motivations or objectives. We need more than anything else an interpreter who can analyze our relationships with other cultures in an objective way.

The College of Guam will continue to perform the function for which it and any college is originally created, to prepare Guam's youth for life in a modern, complex world—economically, intellectually and spiritually. In the short span of fourteen years this institution has matured and with maturity comes responsibility. Guam can, as your first civilian Governor, Carlton Skinner so hopefully predicted, become the intellectual and cultural crossroads of the Pacific. But that status must be earned through sound scholarship, imaginative research and an informed dialogue. You can earn that reputation in no more constructive way than in representing us in the Pacific: first by holding out the hand of friendship and cooperation and providing both assistance and example to the Trust Territory, and second by exploiting your unique position in making the American ideal understood throughout the area.

We have ultimate faith in Guam's economic and political future. We congratulate the members of this class who will, tomorrow, take up their duties in making that expression of faith a reality.

Mr. President, I express again my sincere gratitude for the honor you have paid me. I am even more grateful for having been made a member of this Class of 1966 and I pledge myself to full cooperation in all of its efforts to construct a prosperous Guam within a strong American framework.

Shared Time Grows

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, today's issue of the Wall Street Journal carries a comprehensive article on how the shared-time provisions for public and private schools is working out under the Federal aid to education program we enacted in this Congress.

At the time these provisions were being discussed in my committee, I said the heated opposition at that time would diminish as opponents of the proposal became better familiarized with its actual operation.

I am happy to see the Wall Street Journal report that indeed the shared-time proviso of the bill is not creating anywhere near the degree of opposition originally feared. This is as it should be.

The bill we enacted here was carefully drawn not to upset our Nation's constitutional separation of church and state. The courts, in reviewing this law, are sustaining the accuracy of our own interpretations when we enacted this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the Wall Street Journal survey clearly demonstrates how we are able to help all the youngsters in America obtain an adequate education—whether they attend private or public schools—without disturbing our constitutional safeguards. I am proud to have played a key role in developing this historic legislation.

The Wall Street Journal article follows:

SHARED TIME GROWS—PAROCHIAL SCHOOL BOOST FAILS TO STIR PREDICTED CONTROVERSY

(By Ronald Buel)

If John Quinn does become a doctor, as he now intends, it will be because he attends a class his school doesn't offer in a lab it doesn't have.

The eighth grader is one of 160 students at Queen of the Rosary School in the Chicago suburb of Elk Grove Village who spent half their school day with public school kids down the street in Grove Junior High. Queen of the Rosary has no science labs for pupils like John Quinn, and can't match what Grove has to offer in math, shop, home economics and a brand new gym. But last fall local Catholic leaders helped get the cooperative program started with the public schools. Both parochial and public educators in Elk Grove Village are hailing the venture; students and parents seem equally pleased.

The experience of Elk Grove Village is typical of the rapid growth and surprisingly ready acceptance of programs which make public school facilities and teachers available to parochial and other private school children. School administrators and citizens have often accepted this "shared time" almost without question, contrary to predictions that growth of the practice would stimulate considerable controversy about separation of church and state.

Pressure from Catholics, a feeling of responsibility by public educators to serve all children, and persuasion by the Federal Government where Federal monies are involved are obvious reasons for the acceptance. Also, the Catholic Church has hired lay educators to smooth relations with some public schools, and shared time has appealed to some large-city public administrators by helping them integrate their schools.

At the beginning of this school year, some 50,000 students from private elementary and secondary schools, most of them Catholic, were attending classes in some 600 public schools around the nation. According to the National Education Association, that was 40% more schools than offered shared time just five years ago.

BIG FEDERAL BOOST

Beginning in January, moreover, the new Federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act gave increased impetus to the growth of shared time. The act provides more than $1 billion in aid to school districts with poverty problems. To pacify both sides in the dispute over whether private schools should share in the aid, Congress provided that public schools getting the funds must make opportunities for private school students to participate.

As a result, the U.S. Office of Education says that some 400,000 students are now taking part in some form of shared time program. And it estimates that another 100,000 private and parochial school students will be participating by next fall. This includes, besides programs like Elk Grove Village's, many others sending public school teachers into private schools.

Many of these shared time programs, even the more limited ones, have come as lifesavers to Catholic schools, say Catholic educators. Recently, school attendance has risen nearly twice as fast in Catholic as in public schools. It now totals about six million, twice the 1950 total. In some Catholic schools, there are more than 50 students in a class, compared with a little over 30 in most public schools. "Catholic schools just have not been able to keep pace in some areas," says Monsignor James C. Donohue, co-director of the department of education of the National Catholic Welfare Conference which oversees the Catholic school system.

Catholic officials are hopeful that shared time will not only help their schools solve some of their problems, but may enable the Church to serve some of the 45% of U.S. Catholic children attending public schools because of overcrowding in Catholic schools.

Few citizens have complained, however, about shared time programs helping the Catholic Church. When 40 Cottage Grove, Ore., Catholic seventh and eighth graders started spending half a day in public school in 1964, for example, the public school parents raised no objections. "People here know the Catholic school provides significant relief for the public school system and supporting taxpayers," says a parent and school board member. "Parents who send their children to private schools pay taxes, too," explains another.

EDUCATING ALL CHILDREN

Expressing an attitude typical of many public school administrators, Paul K. Cousino, superintendent of Warren Consolidated Schools, Warren, Mich., remarks: "The public school's responsibility is to educate all children. If we get some help from parochial schools, that's great, but it doesn't relieve us of our responsibility."

In communities where attitudes like those of Mr. Cousino and the Cottage Grove parents don't prevail, the money available under the Federal School Assistance Act has provided plenty of persuasion. The act makes it clear that to obtain the large grants available ($13 million in Los Angeles alone, for example) public schools must provide for non-public school students.

The U.S. Office of Education has been careful to see that this provision is complied with. John F. Hughes, director of program operations, says that in January, shortly after some school districts had begun to apply the act, the office became worried about "both the number of nonpublic school students participating and the quality of services they were getting." The office quickly sent out a letter to all school districts, reminding them of their obligations, he says, "and things have shaped up since then."

Some local techniques have eased difficulties, too. In conservative Southern Arizona, the Catholic Church hired Paul Guitteau, a retired public school administrator, to direct its relations with the public schools under the new act. Given the title of Catholic superintendent of schools, he has successfully worked out shared time programs in 37 different school districts in the state.

In Long Beach, Calif., a lay committee consisting of a wide cross-section of community representatives, from the NAACP director to the local Chamber of Commerce head, ironed out that city's potential problems in implementing the Federal act.

Eagerness of some public shcool administrators to integrate schools in a relatively painless manner has also encouraged the growth of shared time. John Chicco, assistant to the superintendent of Catholic schools in Pittsburgh says, "Although it isn't the only reason public school administrators here have favored shared time, making integration easier has certainly helped." He explains that some schools which are 90% to 95% Negro in Pittsburgh are nearest to Catholic schools that are 90% to 95% white, so that any shared time in these areas automatically means integration.

In Los Angeles, a public school official declares that, "Integration with Mexican-Americans in east Los Angeles is definitely viewed as a side benefit of the proposed shared time program here."

John Pemberton, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union, which generally opposes shared time, believes that the Federal act's shared time provisions have stirred so little controversy because information about how the act is being applied isn't widely known or easy to come by. "Such information emanates from some 26,000 widely dispersed school districts," he points out, adding that, "only in a community where an alert body exists that wants to make an issue of it will there be any controversy."

About 20 States have laws which either directly or indirectly apply to shared time, but it remains to be seen how effective they will be against such programs. Like several other states, Missouri is offering public facilities to private school students in the evenings, on Saturdays and in the summer, when the public schools aren't in regular session, thus circumventing a restriction in the State law against joint education.

New York State's constitution forbids use of state funds for any private purposes, but the state's attorney general recently ruled that Federal funds could be used to provide services to private school students if the funds aren't mixed with state funds. Since states aren't required to put up any part of the money for new programs under the Federal act, the ruling apparently clears the way for shared time in the state—at least pending any court test.

A suit filed last Friday in New York State courts by East Greenbush Central School District contends that a new state law, slated to go into effect this September, requiring public schools to provide free textbooks to private school students is unconstitutional under both the U.S. and New York State constitutions because it breaches the separation of church and state.

LAWSUITS INFREQUENT

Prior to the East Greenbush suit, an American Jewish Conference compilation showed only two lawsuits contesting the practice of shared time. One, a state suit in Illinois filed by Protestants & Other Americans United for Separation of Church & State, contended that a state law excepting private school students from compulsory full-time attendance at public schools barred any dual enrollment of the private school students. An Illinois Appellate Court recently held otherwise, and the U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear an appeal.

In Detroit, the constitutionality of a Michigan shared time law is being contested by a group that includes teachers who feel their rights are being abridged by forcing them to teach in religious schools. The Michigan law provides that public schools making "auxiliary services," such as remedial reading courses, available to public school students must also offer the services to nonpublic school students. The suit is now pending before a special three-judge Federal panel.

Although there hasn't been an abundance of lawsuits, critics of shared time still aren't difficult to find. "It causes a direct mingling in the public school decision-making process by religious bodies," contends Joseph B. Robinson, director of law and social action of the American Jewish Congress.

At least a few educators also voice some fears about the trend. James Quillen, dean of the school of education at Stanford University, says shared time should benefit public as well as private school pupils by "extending their range of experience." But he's also among a group of educators who figure there's some danger that too much public money will be diverted into expansion of less important courses such as shop and home economics to accommodate the parochial school children, while private educators will retain control of the meatier courses such as history and English.

Critics of shared time may still score points in theory, but in practice they seem to have been sidestepped. The principle is already easing the burdens on Catholic schools, and it's growing faster and with less controversy than almost anyone imagined it would.

How and Why I Should Show Respect to the American Flag

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLOTTE T. REID

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mrs. REID of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, there is so much publicity being given these days to juvenile delinquency and to young people who drop out of school, or who participate in a multitude of demonstrations that I am afraid many adults are inclined to forget that the overwhelming majority of our teenagers are law-abiding citizens, patriotic, and diligent students.

One of this majority is Craig Sager—a top student in the freshman class at Batavia, Ill., High School—and it gives me great pride to be able to share with you the following essay which he wrote as his entry in the American Legion essay contest and which was judged first in Batavia, Ill.:

How and Why I Should Show Respect to The American Flag

(By Craig Sager)

They call us "teenagers" and give us more publicity than our soldiers in Vietnam. Mostly, we're pictured as mobs of half-washed, unkept, long-haired youth, who sneer and rebel at parents, teachers, the military, government leaders or anybody or anything that might be construed as old fashioned, cultural or patriotic. We're supposed to prefer security over opportunity, the 'jerk' rather than sports. Castro more than the President, rock'n'roll over the "Star Spangled Banner," and some of the older members of our set are internationally portrayed burning draft cards, attacking teachers, raising funds for Communists, or showing disrespect for our flag.

While I love pizza, fries, pie, shakes, tight levis, T.V., vacations, and bigger allowances and qualify at fourteen as a teenager, I'm probably more like the millions of untypical teenagers that get little publicity and you rarely see on television.

We untypical teenagers are happy we were born in America and not in Havana, Moscow or Peiping. When we hear the "Star Spangled Banner" or look up to Old Glory floating at the top of the pole in the schoolyard, it's not just any ordinary song or bright colored cloth that brings us up tall. It's the history behind that music and that flag that we remember.

We stand erect as we remember: the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, Valley Forge, Gettysburg, the Battle of the Bulge, Pearl Harbor, Korea, Vietnam, the Statue of Liberty, and a Nation whose most historical moments were made in the interest of freedom and justice for all and not with a desire for world conquest. Sure, we're teenagers but unlike most sensational rat packs in our midst, we're proud to be in the greatest nation on this earth. Whenever others spit on our flag or tear down our government we know it's only because they despise the fact that we already have what they really want.

The flag should always remind us that freedom will always be ours if we're half the Americans of those before us who made it all possible.

This is what other teenagers call "flag-waving." It's what my group calls patriotism. We're in the majority and that flag is here to stay!

A Casual Remark Brings Home the Impact of the One-Man, One-Vote Question

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD HUTCHINSON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, every once in a while one of the newspaper editors in the Fourth District of Michigan will take me to task for something I have done or said—or did not do, or did not say. Thus, it was that—in very friendly fashion—Mr. Chris Williams, editor of the Three Rivers Commercial, took exception to one phrase in my recent public opinion questionnaire. In his May 14 column headed "Once Upon a Time," Mr. Williams very aptly demonstrates how a casual remark brings home the true impact of the one-man, one-vote question. He commented as follows:

Once Upon A Time . . .

It was interesting this week to note a phrase in a release from Representative Edward Hutchinson on the results of his latest public opinion poll, a particularly timely phrase as next week is Michigan Week, a time when we recall that while we are citizens of a nation, we are also citizens of a state.

In one paragraph of the story, Hutchinson reported on asking his constituents "if the states should be given" the right to apportion their legislatures on the basis of factors other than population.

This casual remark brings home the true impact of the entire one-man, one-vote question.

There was a time when it would have made no sense to ask if the federal government should "give" to the states something which they already had.

There was a time when a state could decide on its own constitution. There was a time when the majority of the people of a state, voting in a referendum, could decide how to amend their own constitution.

There was a time when a state could decide on what basis it would apportion the houses of its own legislature (even, as in Michigan and most other states, copying the examples of the federal Congress). There was a time when the states could conduct their own elections.

This "privilege" stemmed from the sovereignty of the states and from the Constitution. It was not necessary to go begging to Washington for this right.

But that was before the Supreme Court demolished the constitution of Michigan—the constitutions of Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, etc.

That was before the Court suddenly assumed the power to apportion the legislatures of the separate and sovereign states.

(It is just as well that Sen. EVERETT DIRKSEN'S one-man, one-vote amendment has not been adopted, because its approval by the U.S. Senate would certainly have been invalidated by the Court—for the Senate is in clear violation of the very same one-man, one-vote ruling which the court is imposing on the states.)

So now we find, as commonplace, the citizens of one of the 50 weakened and spineless states being asked if the federal government (once the creature of the states, rather than their master), should give the states the privilege of running their own business.

Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT G. STEPHENS, JR.
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. STEPHENS. Mr. Speaker, on the annual congressional tour to New York, hosted this year by Congressmen JACOB GILBERT, JOSEPH ADDABBO, and SEYMOUR HALPERN, and Mayor John Lindsay, one of the most interesting and inspiring events was a guided tour through the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts which is rapidly nearing completion of the initial stages of construction. In welcoming the congressional visitors, William Schuman, president of the center, made the following remarks which I feel are significant from the standpoint of the history and development of one of our greatest creative fields of endeavor. These words should be brought to the attention of a wider audience than those who attended so I insert the talk of Dr. Schuman to be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to achieve that purpose:

REMARKS BY WILLIAM SCHUMAN BEFORE VISITING CONGRESSMEN, FORUM THEATER, MAY 21, 1966

Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a great pleasure for me to welcome this distinguished gathering. In meeting you, today, I cannot help recalling the early 30s when I was in my beginning 20s. At that time the WPA was conducting a program to assist artists, writers and musicians. Leaders of the arts in this country felt that even an arts project born of the Depression had proved what remarkable achievements there could be with a little governmental recognition and financial support. The great names of the day in music, theater and dance were behind a move to make the arts program permanent.

As a youngster just beginning his career, I served the group as an unofficial and certainly unsalaried secretary.

What we wanted was to change the character of the federal assistance that had been given. It had been granted only as an emergency measure to keep America's garrets from becoming the tomb of the country's artists. They were in as great need as anybody and so they received a dole in return for professional work. The results made history and encouraged our group to ask Congress to establish a permanent program of aid to the arts based on excellence and recognition that art deserved to be supported for its own sake and not simply as a meal ticket for indigent practitioners.

Although much of that period is vague in my mind, one thing stands out all too clearly: we were finally given a go-ahead; we were told that a committee of the House would hear us. I did not get to Washington. But word of their reaction did come back when the distinguished gentlemen heard we were seeking federal support of the arts. The words of their chairman are somehow difficult to paraphrase in the presence of ladies, but they went something like this: "You fellows are asking the taxpayers' money to support a bunch of blank-blank toe dancers."

Once we were tagged as toe dancers, we were through. We were completely out of tune with the times. Our noble purpose had no more chance than Alf Landon.

Now, there are many things in the past history of the United States that could not have been predicted. One was that it would have taken from the days of John Adams to the present for Federal legislation concerning the arts to be adopted. And the other was that in the remarkably short space of time—just over 30 years from our WPA days—members of the Congress would not only come to New York City and do us the honor of visiting our Center of the Performing Arts but also appropriate funds for a National Council on the Arts. Realization of that dream of the Thirties has begun. It is natural now for legislators and artists to meet together. Although I don't wish to go too far, I don't really think that your visit here or your position as an art patron will cost you a single vote.

We are forging in this country a remarkable partnership of private patronage, foundation support and governmental recognition recognition and assistance. Lincoln Center is the embodiment of this partnership. Take, for example, its very beginnings. It came into being through a coincidence of need.

Carnegie Hall, was going to be torn down to make way for an office building and the New York Philharmonic was therefore looking for a new home. The Metropolitan Opera Association had for many years realized that its home on 39th Street was inadequate for present day standards in the presentation of opera. Several leading men of affairs to whom these organizations appealed asked themselves whether the solution to their building problems could result in something vastly more significant.

The ensuing discussion led to the formation of an "Exploratory Committee for a Musical Arts Center." The story is now history. The committee's brilliant and tireless work ended in the formation of Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts: to the construction of the new Metropolitan Opera House and Philharmonic Hall; to the addition of the Juilliard School, and an expanded curriculum to include drama as well as music and dance and academic studies; to the establishment of a special Library & Museum of the Performing Arts under the auspices fo the New York Public Library; to the cooperation of the State of New York in helping to erect the New York State Theater as a permanent structure rather than a building at Flushing Meadow which would come down after the World's Fair; to the building of the Vivian Beaumont Theater over our heads, and to the little Forum Theater in which we meet.

Lincoln Center has already raised an unprecedented sum of over $165 million to erect this Center of Performing Arts. For part of that we are indebted to all of you in the Federal government. The land on which we are situated was made available at a marked-down price through the urban renewal program. Had this aid not been available, the cost of the land might well have been prohibitive.

I would not want you to think that the Center's relationship to the Federal government ended with the relationship to urban renewal. We are more than ever involved with Federal programs and in the most constructive way. We use Lincoln Center monies, privately contributed, to take care of the major administrative costs in running our Student Program. Yet through the aid of the Title III program of the Education Act, this year alone we will present programs and projects which will involve at least 600,000 students, many of whom will be having their first experience with live performing art. It is a two-way street. Students come to Lincoln Center and our finest artists go directly into the schools.

In sum we have a creative and dynamic development: A great Center for the Performing Arts came into being through private initiative—that precious belief in individual enterprise that is so dear to our hearts as Americans. And then that private enterprise was joined to public support. We have discovered at long last that in the arts governmental support and recognition at local, State and Federal levels is possible without losing the imagination and leadership responsibility of individual patronage.

We too often dwell, I think, on our problems and failures and are perhaps too reticent about enjoying our triumphs. The road ahead is not an easy one in any field of endeavor; certainly not for the arts. But somehow in 1966 there is a look that is marvelously different from the look of 1933. For the part that all of your have played and will continue to play in the further development of America's artistic resources, I thank you. And I thank you again for the privilege of these few minutes.

Community Action Spurs Cleanup of Cuyahoga River Near Akron, Ohio

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT E. SWEENEY
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of the House to a recent article which appeared in the monthly publication of the Soap and Detergent Association of America entitled "Water in the News." The article lauds the community action program undertaken by the Cuyahoga River Reclamation Commission which was established by the city of Cuyahoga Falls, Summit County, Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, this commission has been making a substantial contribution toward relieving the deplorable pollution of the Cuyahoga River, which extends through the community of Cuyahoga Falls.

The commission, headed by George P. Smith, is composed of citizens from all walks of life who are informed on the subject of the nature of the problem of pollution of our Nation's streams and they are working effectively in an effort to cleanse and protect the stream of their community.

As Congressman at large for the State of Ohio, I believe that those who are participating in the fine work of the Cuyahoga River Reclamation Commission ought to be singled out for national praise, and it is with a great deal of pride that I list their names for the RECORD, as follows:

George P. Smith, chairman and executive director; Robert Harvey, secretary; John R. Sager, consultant; Bruce Thomas, councilman; Harry W. Horn, councilman; William L. Lowe, councilman; Robert McDowall, attorney; David E. Anderson, chemist;

A. O. Coy, sales engineer; David L. Sanders, consultant; Vinton R. McCoy, D. K. Durant, Ruth W. Seymour, Paul Brashear, L. T. Buttermore, Catherine Edgecomb, Val Follo, Mrs. Ira E. Garver, Warren Gibson, Mrs. Oren C. Gray, Mrs. Kenneth L. Stevens, Mrs. Kathryn Motz Hunter, Robert J. Kidney, Rabbi Morton Applebaum, Paul E. Belcher, Dr. William H. Maryanski, Rev. Donald L. Powers, Willard Ryan, Mrs. Wanda Schlemmer, Mrs. Nelson V. Seeger, Father William A. Winchester, Rev. Stanley Lynton, and Delbert R. Ackerman.

The article entitled "Water in the News" follows:

COMMUNITY ACTION SPURS CLEANUP OF CUYAHOGA RIVER NEAR AKRON, OHIO

While Federal and State efforts and billion-dollar expenditures are needed to help clean up the nation's gross water pollution, it will take more than a vast impersonal "George" to do the job successfully. The big battle for clean water will be waged by informed citizens on Main Street and Elm Street, working together in a cumulative effort to protect their own communities.

One such community is Cuyahoga Falls in Summit County, Ohio. This city is located by the banks of the Cuyahoga River, described as a "stinking, slimy, open cesspool" by George P. Smith, Chairman and Executive Director of the Cuyahoga River Reclamation Commission. Yet enlightened civic action is already helping to ameliorate the deplorable condition of one section of the river.

On January 22, 1962, the City Council of Cuyahoga Falls passed a resolution requesting the mayor to appoint a Cuyahoga River Reclamation Commission. In less than a month Mayor David L. Sanders named a bipartisan group, which has since won recognition from both Federal and State officials.

That body's aim is to eliminate river pollution from Akron City Water Works, Lake Rockwell Dam, down 10 miles to the south boundary line of Cuyahoga Falls—and to restore the once great esthetic value of the river. The water well field perimeter to the Cuyahoga must also be protected. All of the community's water is derived from wells, and the well field is recharged from the river.

THREE MGD TORRENT OF POLLUTION

The Cuyahoga, which flows down through Summit County to Lake Erie, has been polluted by many sources, including sludge and filter backwash from the Akron City Water Works. The City of Kent has been dumping 1,350,000 gallons per day of semi-treated sewage into the river; Stow, 1,500,000 gpd of practically raw sewage; and Munroe Falls, 300,000 gpd of totally untreated waste. This adds up to a torrent of 3,150,000 gpd of pollutants.

In just four years, however, heartening corrective measures have been taken. Construction of the Mud Brook Interceptor Sewer is expected to begin by June and be completed in two years at a cost of about $6,000,000. Althought Federal aid will cover 30 per cent of the cost, property owners will pay the remainder. This sewer will serve Stow, Silver Lake Village, Munroe Falls, and part of Northampton Township, Tallmadge, and Cuyahoga Falls, Akron will accept the sewage at its 65-mgd-capacity primary and secondary treatment plant.

Other pollution curbs to date include elimination of contamination by Akron's Water Works, and Kent is now building its own $2,600,000 sewer and 4 mgd secondary treatment plant.

Efforts by the Cuyahoga River Reclamation Commission, the Department of Health, and the Ohio Pollution Control Board to spur the river clean-up are being bolstered by the Citizens Cooperating Committee to the Commission, which now numbers 385 members from nearly all walks of life and from many sections of Summit County. The Committee maintains contact with the U.S. Department of HEW, Senators and Congressmen, and County and State officials. The group also has the support of various local newspapers.

Reclamation Commissioner leader, Mr. Smith, began the formation of the Citizens Committee in 1963.

Our Loss of Self-Control and Our Cancerous Disease

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Walter E. Spahr, executive vice president of the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy in New York, is a nationally respected monetary economist. He calls attention to an uncomfortable, deadly parallel between our monetary standards and society's behavior in general wherein both are said to be deteriorating in the face of Government growth at the expense of individual and official self-control.

Mr. Spahr has written an excellent article entitled "Our Loss of Self-Control and Our Cancerous Disease." His article follows:

OUR LOSS OF SELF-CONTROL AND OUR CANCEROUS DISEASE

(By Walter E. Spahr, executive vice president, Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy, New York, N.Y.)

Nations, like individuals, sometimes lose self-control. Apparently the majority of our government officials and civilians have suffered that loss.

Our government led our people into that state of affairs when it inflicted an irredeemable currency on them in 1933. The monetary blood stream was made cancerous, and that poison has reached into practically every aspect of our political, economic, and social system.

Our people lost all effective control of the public purse, and got a run-away type of government.

The act of inflicting an irredeemable currency on our people was one of dishonesty; and that example of dishonesty set a standard of behavior which has permeated our social and governmental system in countless respects.

With uncontrollable power over the people's purse in the hands of government officials, self-control by those officials began to vanish. And the examples provided by such officials began to spread among our people as acceptable standards of behavior.

The uplifting influences of high character and culture began to weaken and to disappear. The characteristics of the good neighbor began to be replaced by the defects which mark the undesirable neighbor, both in our domestic and international relations.

Much like the person who lack the refinements of culture, and who is aware of the lack, pretense and affectation are employed by many of our political leaders, publicists, and others in an effort to cover this lack of high qualities. Such manifestations fail to earn the respect and admiration of intelligent and refined people. The characteristics of culture, including, of course, honest, integrity, morality, and respect for the rights of the other person, are replaced by much discussion of our leadership and responsibilities with a revelation of lack of awareness of how good leadership emerges and how responsibilities are properly incurred and borne.

We seem in general not to understand, if we ever understood well, the meaning and importance of self-control—that the exercise of self-control is one of the fundamental qualities which differentiate man from lower animals, that the greatest variety of control is self-control.

Efforts in the direction of government dictatorship and of intrusion into the affairs of other people are the opposite of self-control. The infliction of an irredeemable currency on a people is a flagrant example of the loss of self-control by those responsible for such an act of dishonesty—an act which points directly toward, and opens the way to, government dictatorship.

The state of affairs in this country seems to show clearly that there is a wide, possibly general, failure to understand that the attainment of high standards of self-control involves a constant and majority effort to utilize the best qualities we possess and can acquire.:

It seems reasonably clear that the majority of individuals are failing to weigh carefully the fact that each is a stockholder in a society in which his influence can be helpful and uplifting or harmful and degrading, and that all valid argument is in behalf of the helpful and uplifting.

There appears to be a widespread or general failure to understand and to appreciate the service to humanity that is rendered by those individuals who endeavor to maintain the standards of honesty and trustworthiness which characterize an intelligent and cultured people.

There is widespread or general failure to comprehend the importance of seeking truth and of adhering to the highest standards of honesty.

We have descended into an era of snap judgments, and condemn and praise on inadequate evidence. Slogans become a substitute for correct analysis and accurate description. We arrogate to ourselves and friends words connoting virtue, and readily pronounce harsh judgments on others as though we have the qualities of omniscience.

We have allowed affectation to color our behavior in endless ways, apparently not understanding that affectation is a confession of inferiority.

Having become contaminated with the notion and attitude that self-control is not an element of crucial importance in human relations, we see all about us unkindness, unfairness, pretense, hypocrisy, affectation, dishonesty, malice, envy, pettiness, degeneracy, and other unfortunate standards of behavior, all of which are evidence of lack of self-control and of good character, as good character is commonly understood by intelligent people.

There apparently is no way in which one can trace with accuracy all the many manifestations caused directly or indirectly by the injection of the poison of irredeemable currency into our political, social, and economic system. Undoubtedly such a currency activates a great variety of unfortunate tendencies of human beings which tend to be kept under better control when the monetary bloodstream of the economy has the qualities of purity and health and when those qualities are carefully guarded by men of wisdom and high character—men who understand the meaning and importance of self-control.

Andrew Dickson White, in his "Fiat Money Inflation in France," probably portrayed as well as it has ever been done, the typical evil consequences which tend to flow from the use of irredeemable currency. Among his appraisals, or quotations from others, with implied approval, are the following:

". . . A nursery of tyranny, corruption and delusion; a veritable debauch of authority in delirium."

"With the plethora of paper currency in 1791 appeared the first evidences of that cancerous disease which always follows large issues of irredeemable currency,—a disease more permanently injurious to a nation than war, pestilence or famine."

"Nor was the reckless and corrupt spirit confined to business men; it began to break out in official circles, and public men, who, a few years before, had been thought above all possibility of taint, became luxurious reckless, cynical and finally corrupt."

"Out of the speculating and gambling of the inflation period grew luxury, and out of this, corruption. It grew as naturally as a fungus on a muck heap. It was first felt in business operations, but soon began to be seen in the legislative body and in journalism."

"Even worse than this was the breaking down of the morals of the country at large. . . . From this was developed an even more disgraceful result,—the decay of a true sense of national good faith."

". . . There appeared, as another outgrowth of this disease, what has always been seen under similar circumstances. It is a result of previous, and a cause of future, evils. This outgrowth was a vast debtor class in the nation, directly interested in the depreciation of the currency in which they were to pay their debts."

". . . The most curious thing evolved out of this chaos was a new system of political economy. In speeches, newspapers and pamphlets about this time, we began to find it declared that, after all, a depreciated currency is a blessing; that gold and silver form an unsatisfactory standard for measuring values; . . . that the laws of political economy, however applicable in other times, are not applicable to this particular period . . .; that the whole state of present things, so far from being an evil, is a blessing."

"Whenever any nation intrusts to its legislators the issue of a currency not based on the idea of redemption in standard coin recognized in the commerce of civilized nations, it intrusts to them the power to raise or depress the value of every article in the possession of every citizen."

"At last came the collapse and then a return, by a fearful shock, to a state of things which presented something like certainty of remuneration to capital and labor."

". . . Such has, to a greater or lesser degree, always been the result of irredeemable paper, created according to the whim or interest of legislative assemblies rather than based upon standards of value permanent in their nature and agreed upon throughout the entire world."

"It ended in the complete financial, moral and political prostration of France—a prostration from which only a Napoleon could raise it."

Symptomatic of the disease in our country, arising in large part from the use of irredeemable currency, are the pronounced movement into a governmentally-managed economy; inordinate government spending; huge government debt; the great decline in the ratio of our monetary gold reserve to our non-gold money and bank deposits; the pronounced depreciation in the purchasing power of our dollar since, say, 1939; the distortions in, and bloating of, our economy; wars and other involvements in the affairs of other nations arising from our failures to understand, and to adhere to, the requirements of the good neighbor; and a variety of other unhealthy manifestations.

Since our economy is an extremely intricate mechanism, there are many springs that can snap and precipitate far-reaching and sad consequences. A great variety of well-known unsound and dangerous elements has been worked into our political, economic, and social system in recent decades. The causal factors for the final (proximate) explosion, which generally occurs as a consequence of pursuing erroneous courses, have emerged in such a wide variety of ways that one apparently cannot produce any evidence scientifically as to how, or when, or in what form we may reap the results of the unsound forces now operating in this country. Since we cannot see into the future, and consequently, cannot know what the future may hold for us, logic would seem to suggest that there is wisdom in respecting those facts.

"Tired American" Keeps Going

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ANCHER NELSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, little did we realize when we inserted the famous "Tired American" editorial in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on May 20, 1965, that it would spark a responsive chord in the hearts of so many citizens. This editorial has been so often reprinted it now ranks with the greatest newspaper editorials of all time, treasured American essays like "Yes, Virginia, There Is a Santa Claus" or "What's the Matter With Kansas?" It was penned by one of America's most colorful and outstanding journalists, Al McIntosh, editor and publisher of the Rock County Star-Herald, Luverne, Minn.

So I am sure that CONGRESSIONAL RECORD readers will be interested in the McIntosh account of what has happened to "Tired American" and request the inclusion of his report at this point in my remarks:

There was an unobserved birthday last week—no cake or candle or anything but just a comment—and that was the fact that "Tired American" was one year old May 12. It was just a year ago that "Tired American" finally found his way into print in the Star-Herald after having been shoved aside week after week—and nearly thrown away once.

In some ways we're a bit tired of him . . . and yet in our hearts we aren't even tho he has meant a lot of extra work. The mail is still a major chore—and every letter, of the thousands, has been acknowledged by form letter at least . . . every letter excepts those from the nuts or crackpots. They average about one letter out of every 50. Some of the most vicious letters come from pastors and college students. For every nasty letter there will be 50 nice ones.

Reprints have been flooding the country. One west coast industrialist had 50,000 copies printed there and distributed out. Some of the country's leading banks and industries have made "Tired American" known to their friends and customers.

A lot has happened in the past year since "Tired American" appeared. Hundreds and hundreds of American newspapers have reprinted it. Maybe well over a thousand. Hundreds of TV and radio stations have used it. Company house organs, magazines, patriotic and fraternal publications, church bulletins—probably close to a thousand reprinted the editorial which won the Freedoms Foundation top award.

The Buffalo, New York, Express did a feature article in its Sunday edition of May 15 concerning "Tired Americans." It also reprinted the editorial.

The writer of the feature, Margaret Fess, said the "Tired American" editorial has already become a newspaper classic.

"Back on Dec. 21, 1897, the New York Sun published an editorial which began," said the feature story, "Yes,-Virginia there is a Santa Claus."

"Over the years," continued the article, "it has been printed and reprinted as a classic.

"Now it is up against tough competition with an editorial published in the Rock County Star-Herald, a weekly in the rural community of Luverne, Minn."

Now—"Tired American" is wandering round the world. He was on the front page of the Herald in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and other Canadian papers.

Then, he jumped to Brussels in Belgium and was front page there.

He made his appearance in, of all places, the leading paper in Afghanistan. He was page one in New Delhi, India, and also in Tokyo.

A magazine publishd in Hong Kong had asked permission to reprint the editorial. Then, the editor wrote an air mail asking permission to cut out five paragraphs that "might offend" certain people, such as Nasser and DeGaulle and newly emerging African nations. He asked a cabled reply.

We cabled back "use all or none.' So—we don't know, and care less, what the outcome will be.

One chap back east, given reprint permission, added a sentence or two of his own to every paragraph and then mailed out thousands of copies, passing the "Tired American" off as his own creation.

But the strangest was an incident involving the National Guard in a nearby state.

The editor, a colonel, had called long distance to ask reprint permission. As we get it the monthly magazine was ready to go to press. A full page had been devoted to "Tired American." The adjutant general of the state guard ordered it cut out.

A nervous Nellie type like that should be working for the state department.

In the meantime the service men in Viet Nam aren't worrying about hurting anybody's feelings . . . they have the mimeo machines going full blast rolling off copies. We have had a flood of letters from men in Viet Nam . . . so that makes up for the commander of that state guard unit.

The letters have been fascinating—some are from the leading men of the country . . . in last Friday's mail came a letter from one of the leading industrialists of Italy . . . some are from youngsters in the eighth grade and under . . . and wives of service men . . . and not only the young but the elderly who love America.

We still believe there are a lot of people left in the United States who don't buy the idea that if you are patriotic you are a hopeless "square."

We had a call from Mr. Reeves of Freedoms Foundation that the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce is going to honor the four Minnesota winners at a luncheon next Thursday.

I think I'll be smart to stay home and take it easy.

A long distance call came yesterday from the advertising director of one of Florida's largest newspapers. One of their car dealers wanted to run "Tired American" as a full page institutional tribute to Armed Forces Day.

Slow Mail Hurts the U.S. Economy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LAURENCE J. BURTON
OF UTAH
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. BURTON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, an article by Mr. William D. Pardridge appeared in the March 17, 1966, edition of the Ogden Standard-Examiner. Mr. Pardridge has written numerous articles concerned with economic problems in our country. A number of these articles have appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The article that was printed in the Ogden Standard-Examiner is entitled "Slow Mail Hurts the U.S. Economy."

Few people, I am sure, would disagree that a slowdown in mail deliveries is harmful to the economy of the country, and most, in theory at least, would support all reasonable efforts to improve mail service. Mr. Pardridge, however, raises some interesting and provocative points in his article, and while I am not fully in accord with all that he says, I think there is much merit to his points of view and recommend them to my colleagues for their consideration:

SLOW MAIL HURTS U.S. ECONOMY

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Slowed-down mail deliveries hurt the national economy, in the opinion of William D. Pardridge, author of the accompanying article. Mr. Pardridge is former editor of a Washington magazine, Air Affairs, and has written some 50 articles on what he labels "Economic Inequities." These are appearing in the Congressional Record and will later be published in book form.)

(By William D. Pardridge)

Somebody in the Post Office just doesn't know his economics.

He and his near-sighted associates have slowed down mail deliveries to the point where the population is disgruntled.

And Treasury Department receipts from business taxes go down when business communications go down.

Likewise, tax receipts go up when business activity goes up.

Even Keynesian economists would agree with this. But these cultists are so busy glamorizing money that they don't bother to consider the daily fare, the meat and potatoes of economic activity.

COMES TO HALT

The more money in circulation, they say, the more business activity and thus more tax receipts.

And right there these overrated sophisticates come to a halt.

The economic cultists who comprise the President's Council of Economic Advisers do not realize that their cherished theory of the velocity of money turnover also applies to the business activity that produces the money.

Slow mail deliveries mean slow business activity. Slow business activity means slow business. And slow business means fewer tax receipts.

Government economists refuse to acknowledge money for what it actually is, namely, a form of warehouse receipt.

In the national warehouse are goods and services that are bought, sold and traded with these warehouse receipts we call money.

HOBBLE BUSINESS

Putting more money into circulation through vote-getting tax cuts does not put more goods and services in the national economy.

Those who run the Post Office think that a reduction in the department's operational deficit will help the President's budget.

But in reducing budgetary expenditures, these cost accountants in the Post Office are hobbling the business activity that fills the warehouse with the goods and services that form the real wealth of the nation.

There is no such thing as national money wealth. The nation is richer when it produces not more money but more goods and services, particularly goods. It is poorer when business activity is curtailed by slow mail deliveries.

Increased business velocity makes for increased money velocity, and the latter makes for larger tax receipts.

The American business community is almost as bad off as the shopkeepers in the Post Office.

SEE RED

Business leaders see red when corporate taxes go up, but these same folk sit on their thumbs when there is an artificial reduction in the very business activity that produces the very profit that the government taxes.

Here is a definite situation where the Keynesian money cultists could come to terms with the down-to-earth producers of goods and services.

Sweetness and light would result if the velocity of money concept were recognized as a theoretical perspective of the velocity of business activity.

No tool is any good unless it is understood. This particular tool is used by the Treasury Department to quicken business activity.

The same tool in a different light is used by the Post Office Department to slow down business activity.

NO SWEETNESS

And this should be clear even to a political scientist.

But the President's Council of Economic Advisers, which is cult headquarters, has no sweetness; the business community has no light; and the bunglers in the Post Office have no logic.

There's a lot of common sense in the great cartoon question, "Who's in charge here?"

Nobody.

Freedom of Information

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, the Knoxville News-Sentinel recently printed an editorial, expressing support of the freedom of information bill.

I support this pending legislation, as I believe that every American has the right to know what is going on in our Government.

I am inserting the News-Sentinel article here for the information and consideration of my colleagues and the readers of the RECORD.

[From the Knoxville (Tenn.) News-Sentinel, May 26, 1966]

TO PROMOTE FREEDOM

Representative self-government means little unless the people know how public business is being conducted.

Without a reasonable knowledge of what public officials do, even the right to vote is meaningless.

There is a bill before Congress that recognizes this basic principle. Its title, the "Freedom of Information" bill, symbolizes what it is trying to do.

It doesn't just open public records to the press, officials or those the present law describes as persons "properly and directly" concerned. It properly says public information shall be available to "any person."

This bill spells out what is exempt from disclosure. These are such things as national defense, foreign relations and invasion of personal privacy. In doing so it eliminates such generalities as exemptions "for good cause found," or "in the public interest" or relating to "internal management."

These are the loopholes under which officials can and do hide matters of significant public business simply because they might embarrass or disclose inefficiency.

The "Freedom of Information" bill seems headed for passage. If it is enacted, it will strengthen both our Government and our freedom.

Connecticut Versus Pollution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN S. MONAGAN
OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, Connecticut is moving rapidly in the war against water pollution.

On May 21, the Connecticut Clean Water Task Force filed with Governor Dempsey who had appointed it a report aimed at long-range action to control the pollution of the rivers of our State. The amount involved in implementing the report would be $200 million to clean up municipal waste and $30 million to deal with industrial waste.

So progressive are the recommendations of the report, and so well considered are the remedies proposed, that I include herewith a news article from the Waterbury Republican of May 21, 1966, which summarizes the report and recommendations:

COST OF $230 MILLION SEEN: STATE WATER FORCE CITES VAST ANTIPOLLUTION PLAN

HARTFORD.—Connecticut's Clean Water Task Force Friday presented Gov. John N. Dempsey with a sweeping action program aimed at pushing pollution into the pages of history.

The cost: at least $200 million for cleaning up municipal waste; another $30 million for purifying industrial waste.

The need: Urgent. The committee estimated that each year of delay will add $10 million to the price tag through rising construction costs.

The Clean Water Task Force emphasized that water pollution is a problem "that transcends municipal boundaries."

"The state," said the report, "has a responsibility along with the federal government, to participate in the funding of sewage treatment facilities. An equitable allocation of costs is 30 per cent to the state; 30 per cent to the federal government; and 40 per cent to the municipality."

The principal recommendations made to the governor and the General Assembly are:

—Grants-in-aid from the state to finance 30 per cent of the cost of constructing, reconstructing and enlarging municipal sewage plants; 40 per cent where one facility is shared by two or more communities.

Prefinancing by the state of federal grants to permit construction to advance on a state schedule so that municipalities need borrow only their share of the cost of a project.

Advances by the state to municipalities for preparation of plans and specifications for sewage system projects.

Authorization by the state of the issuance of $150 million in bonds to be sold, as needed, to finance state and pre-finance federal grants.

Revision of the State Corporate Business Tax to permit a one-year write-off on construction costs of anti-pollution installations so that industry will not be taxed for non-productive investment.

Revision of State Sales and Use Tax to exempt materials and equipment purchased for anti-pollution projects to relieve industry from tax on non-reproductive spending.

Study of the organizational structure of the Water Resources Commission and the State Health Department in view of the requirements placed upon them by new laws, if the recommendations are passed into law.

The Task Force recommended also that State Statutes be revised to leave the state "clearly with the burden of proof to show pollution; to relieve the state from the burden of prescribing specific method of treatment of polluted waste material; and to relieve the state of the burden of proving that the cost of pollution treatment in specific instances is reasonable and equitable.

Also recommended is a revision of state law to issue permits to all polluters and fix a time limit on each permit for abatement; and to authorize the Water Resources Commission to require construction of devices to prevent accidental or occasional pollution.

The Task Force report asks the governor and the Legislature to encourage or authorize the Water Resources Commission to develop water quality standards—ultimately to make all Connecticut water suitable for bathing—and to develop comprehensive long-range plans for the improvement of water in the face of expanded demands for public supplies.

STAFF EXPANSION

It is recommended that the Water Resources Commission expand its staff threefold and maintain a comprehensive file on industrial waste discharge and date periodic inspections.

The Task Force suggests that the commission institute "realistic" pay scales for professional and technical staff and establish training programs for engineers and technicians.

Members of the Connecticut Congressional Delegation are asked to support a six-year, $5 billion federal program of grants to the states on populations basis for pollution control; and to support the allocation of federal funds for relocation of industries within the state when this is the most practical remedy for water pollution.

And the Task Force report has a recommendation for industry: "to make a real effort to understand the need for statewide pollution control; to employ such assistance as it may require; and to use the advisory services of the Water Resources Commission.

SUPPLY SUFFICIENT

"The supply of water in Connecticut is more than sufficient to sustain the near doubling in population and the associated industrial growth expected over the balance of this century," the report said.

"We have no permanent problem with the quantity of our water. Our problem—one that is now at a critical stage—is with the quality of our water."

The report adds that adoption of the recommendations made by the Task Force—in the form of a seven-year-plan "will make it possible for municipal or regional, public or privately-owned water supply systems to assure adequate clean water supplies for many years to come."

And the Task Force notes:

"Literally, clean water is cheaper than dirt."

Classrooms for the Mentally Retarded

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WESTON E. VIVIAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. VIVIAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing an amendment to Public Law 88–164, the Mental Retardation Facilities Construction Act of 1963, in order to permit funds appropriated for this program to be used for the construction of classrooms for the education of mentally retarded children. Title I, part C of this act provides for matching grants to be made to the States for the construction of facilities for the mentally retarded.

The regulations governing the expenditure of these funds specify that these grants are to be made for facilities which include all types of services for prevention, care, and treatment. Grants are not made, under the present regulations, to State or local public school systems to assist in the construction of classrooms for the retarded in a regular or a special school. The only way in which Federal money can now assist the education of mentally retarded children is through classrooms to be built in an institution for the retarded.

I feel that this restriction is a serious one, and one which can and should be corrected. It is estimated that there are today about 5½ million mentally retarded persons in our country. But recent studies of the problem of retardation show that only about 1 in 10 of this total are seriously retarded. The rest are generally termed the educable retarded. For the most part, these persons do not require institutionalization, and will probably live in their own homes and communities all of their lives.

Their primary need is for an opportunity for education and training, to enable them to develop their full potential. When properly trained, this group can learn skills leading to gainful employment; they can then become productive members of society. Without such training and the opportunity for employment, they may very well become welfare recipients and a burden on their families and communities.

Many States have recognized their responsibility to provide public education to handicapped children. Data for 1963 show that 393,000 retarded children were receiving educational services in the public schools in that year. Another 39,000 were enrolled in classes in residential institutions for the retarded. This is a noteworthy beginning; but it does not solve the problem. The Office of Education has estimated that more than 1 million retarded children of school age needed special education in 1963. Fewer than 450,000 were enrolled in classes. Thus it appears that more than half of the total were not being provided the opportunity for education.

Mr. Speaker, public awareness of the complex and long-ignored problem of mental retardation is growing. Many local school districts may wish to provide classes for the retarded; but they face a classroom shortage, and a growing school population. I have been contacted by school officials in my district who are building new schools and would like to include classrooms for the retarded. However, when funds are limited, there is a tendency to fill the needs of the regular school population first.

My amendment would allow funds appropriated under title I, part C to be used to construct new schools and classrooms, or to expand and remodel classrooms in existing buildings, for use by the mentally retarded. The original legislation can be effective in alleviating the overcrowded conditions in our residential institutions and can take an important step forward in providing many services to mentally retarded persons throughout the country. This proposal will respond to another need, one which can be best met by the schools.

Most educators feel that the best place for the retarded child to receive his education is in the local neighborhood school, not in a special facility serving only retardates. The similarities shared by those of normal mentality and those with a mental deficiency are far greater than the differences. The aim should be to integrate those with disabilities into the mainstream of American life, insofar as is possible.

I urge that serious consideration be given to this amendment. Only when we know that each retarded child is being afforded the opportunity to develop to his full potential will we be able to feel confident that we are doing our best to overcome this problem.

Water Pollution Problem in Connecticut

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 24, 1966

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker, last fall Gov. John Dempsey of Connecticut named a clean water task force to study water pollution in Connecticut and recommend ways to eliminate the problem

The task force was comprised of 100 outstanding citizens in the State. The group was subdivided into 10 subcommittees, all of whom worked many long hours over a period of 6 months.

The report of the task force, entitled "Clean Water for Connecticut—An Action Program," has just been published. It is comprised of 128 pages plus a prefatory note and 32 recommendations to the Governor, the State legislature and the Connecticut delegation in Congress.

As one who is vitally interested in the problem of water pollution, I do hope that all the recommendations and the proposals of the task force will be given very serious consideration by the respective authorities. Of the 32 recommendations, 4 are on the Federal level and are directed to the Members of Congress. It so happens that in the case of two I had introduced bills in the present Congress: First, a bill to encourage the construction of treatment works to control water and air pollution by permitting a tax deduction for expenditures for such treatment works; second, a companion bill in the House to the Ribicoff bill in the Senate to study the possibility of establishing a Connecticut River National Recreation Area.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to insert into the RECORD the following material from the task force report: the officers of the task force and its 10 subcommittees; the prefatory note by Chairman Thomas F. Malone; and the recommendations to the Connecticut Members of Congress. Those of our colleagues who are interested in obtaining a copy of the report for possible use and guidance in connection with water pollution in their State may write to Commissioner Joseph N. Gill, Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, State Office Building, Hartford, Conn., 06115.

The material follows:

CLEAN WATER TASK FORCE

(Thomas F. Malone, Chairman; Ellsworth S. Grant, Vice Chairman; Richard Martin, Executive Secretary)

SUBCOMMITTEES

Sources of Pollution:
Dr. Ira Hiscock, Chairman.
John Lyman, Jr., Vice Chairman.
Technical Advances for Pollution Control:
Dr. Richard Benoit, Chairman.
Dr. William C. Kennard, Vice Chairman.
Public Health:
Dr. G. S. Gudernatch, Chairman.
Professor Stanley Wedberg, Vice Chairman.
Economics and Finance:
John S. Wyper, Chairman.
Edwin Caldwell, Vice Chairman.
Fish, Shellfish, Waterfowl and Recreation:
J. Richards Nelson, Chairman.
Mrs. Gerald Ewing, Vice Chairman.
Water Law and Legislation:
Frank Chapman, Chairman.
Joseph Wadsworth, Vice Chairman.
Institutional Relationships:
Mrs. John G. Lee, Chairman.
Robert D. Brown, Vice Chairman.
Federal Programs:
Robert Willis, Chairman.
Elisha C. Freedman, Vice Chairman.
Information:
Mrs. Roger Eddy, Chairman.
Mrs. Elmer Watson, Vice Chairman.
Administrative Policies and Practices:
W. A. D. Wurts, Chairman.
Joseph Wadsworth, Vice Chairman.

PREFATORY NOTE

(By Thomas F. Malone, chairman, Connecticut Clean Water Task Force)

Clean water for the people of Connecticut—clean water in abundance for all to use and enjoy. Clean water that will help us to preserve the natural beauty we cherish in our state—clean water that will help us to achieve the economic growth to which we aspire.

That is the aim and the purpose of this report.

In October of 1965, one hundred citizens from all walks of life in our State responded to a request from Connecticut's Governor John Dempsey to join a "Task Force called together to examine the pollution problem that we know exists and tell us the best, quickest, and most efficient and economical way to eliminate it."

Literally thousands of voluntary citizen hours were spent during the ensuing six months by ten subcommittees in examining every aspect of this complex question.

Gradually the dimensions of the problem began to emerge.

First of all, it is clear that Connecticut is generously endowed with water—in natural rainfall and in the water that flows in our streams and rivers. The supply of water in Connecticut is more than sufficient to sustain the near doubling in population and the associated industrial growth expected over the balance of this century. In contrast to less fortunate parts of the nation, we have no permanent problem with the *quantity* of our water. Our problem—and one that is now at a critical stage—is with the *quality* of our water. In short: water pollution.

The essence of the water pollution problem in Connecticut—and elsewhere—has been stated with such clarity and succintness by the League of Women Voters of the United States (in Facts & Issues Pub. No. 309, November 1965) that it is worth repeating here:

"Water pollution is not so much a water problem as it is a people problem. As people buy more and more products to satisfy their needs and desires, pollution from agriculture and industry mounts. As people continue to move into cities and suburbs, pollution from sewage is increasingly concentrated. As more people seek outdoor recreation, their sheer numbers degrade the quality of the water they crowd to enjoy. It is this increase in population, in urbanization, in production and consumption that makes water pollution a major issue."

The magnitude of the problem—present and future—in Connecticut can be assessed from the following estimates deduced from available data.

Although more than ninety percent of the effluent from municipalities and industrial operations receives treatment of some kind, only about one-half of the municipal sewage and one-quarter of the industrial effluent is *adequately* treated.

The inadequately treated municipal waste discharged into Connecticut waterways is the equivalent of one hundred million gallons per day of raw sewage. The industrial wastes discharged into our rivers and streams is the equivalent of another hundred million gallons per day of untreated industrial effluent.

If the reasonable assumption is made that future water use in Connecticut will keep pace with projections of national usage published in the Report of the Select Committee on National Water Resources (86th Congress), doubling of the municiapl waste and a several-fold increase in industrial effluent can be expected within the next thirty-five years.

Long before this level of water use is attained, the citizens and industries of Connecticut will have learned to accept the principles of renovation, reuse, recirculation and redistribution of our water resources.

In the light of the dimensions of the problem sketched above, the Task Force examined the steps that should be taken to contain the problem before it completely escapes control. The following conclusions soon became apparent:

The technology exists to clean up Connecticut's waters.

The cost—while appreciable—is not exorbitant. Studies by the State Water Resources Commission indicate that the cost of constructing needed treatment facilities for municipal waste is approximately $200,000,000, and for industrial wastes $30,000,000 or more. If allowance is made for amortization over ten years, interest, maintenance and operations, this cost averages out to something between thirty and forty cents per hundred cubic feet of waste. This is comparable to the cost of water delivered by a public water system. Literally, clean water is cheaper than dirt!

There is a real urgency in getting on with the job—since annual increases of about five percent in construction costs add more than $10,000,000 to the ultimate bill for each year of delay.

New patterns of cooperative effort among several municipalities and indigenous industry, along the lines of the Mattabassett Sewer Authority, offer attractive opportunities to get on with the task—quickly and economically.

There is a growing recognition that, since the problem transcends municipal boundaries, the State has a responsibility, along with the Federal Government, to participate in the funding of sewage treatment facilities. An equitable allocation of costs is 30 percent to the State, 30 percent to the Federal Government and 40 percent to the municapility.

It is in the public interest to encourage the construction of private facilities for industrial pollution abatement by appropriate tax revisions.

Effective implementation of these steps will require strengthening the institutional instrumentalities within Connecticut and among the Northeastern States.

The recommendations in the action program represent the efforts by the Task Force to set before the citizens, the officials, the lawmakers and industry of Connecticut the principal elements of a 7-year program that will move our State with deliberate speed toward the goal of quality water suitable for public water supply, industry, agriculture, recreation, and propagation of fish and wildlife. Moreover, we believe that adoption of these recommendations will make it possible for municipal or regional, public or privately owned water supply systems to assure adequate clean water supplies for many years to come.

In addition, many thoughtful comments and suggestions are contained in the separate reports of the subcommittees, included in Appendices to this Report. They may be obtained by writing to Commissioner Joseph N. Gill, Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, State Office Building, Hartford, Connecticut, 06115.

THE CONNECTICUT CLEAN WATER TASK FORCE RECOMMENDS TO CONNECTICUT MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

23. Support for proposals for a six-year, $6 billion Federal program of grants for sewage treatment plants as provided by S. 2947 with the additional funds to be allocated to the states on a population basis and with all project ceilings for grants to be eliminated when the State matches the Federal grant and each pays a full 30 percent. We urge that provision be made for the Federal grant to be paid directly to the

State for any prefunded payment by the State.

(Comment: To meet the actual needs if the Federal Government is going to make a substantial contribution to the pollution control problem.)

24. Support for proposals for Federal corporate income tax changes to authorize three-year write-off of the cost of constructing or installing equipment for the treatment of industrial wastes, this write-off to include construction or installation commenced or completed during 1966.

25. That Federal funds be made available for industrial relocation within the State when this is the most practicable remedy for water pollution.

26. Support for enactment of the program proposed by Senator Ribicoff to establish the Connecticut River National Parkway and Recreation Area (S. 2460).

The Jew in Today's Army

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, the chaplaincy service of our Armed Forces is one of its most important elements. It keeps the morale of our boys high.

All the principal religious sects are represented by clergymen of all faiths.

The spiritual needs of many of these young men are being met by Jewish chaplains and one of these is Rabbi Dov Peretz Elkins. Chaplain Elkins has written an informative article on the Jews in today's Army which was published in the National Jewish Monthy in the May 1966 edition.

I commend Chaplain Elkin's article to the attention of our colleagues:

THE JEW IN TODAY'S ARMY

(By Chaplain D. P. Elkins)

(NOTE.—Chaplain Dov Peretz Elkins is nearing the end of a two-year hitch as Jewish Chaplain at Fort Gordon, Ga. He is co-author of "Worlds Lost and Found: Discoveries in Biblical Archeology," and of articles in the Jewish press.)

Jewish young men who are inducted into today's U.S. Army have an unparalleled opportunity to strengthen their ties to the Jewish people and to their religious and cultural heritage.

The example of my post is fairly typical. I am now nearing the completion of my two-year tour of duty at Fort Gordon, Ga. As a basic training center, it has a very transient population. Altogether, we number at any one time approximately 200 Jewish souls.

As one visitor remarked to me, instead of my being a rabbi who goes from congregation to congregation, I stay here and the congregation rotates (approximately every eight weeks). I estimate that by June I will have seen almost 2,000 young Jewish men. The same is probably true for other basic training centers around the country (some 14, including Army, Navy and Air Force), and to a lesser degree other posts where advanced training is held.

The first, and naturally the most important aspect of our total chapel program is the religious one. A rabbi in the local community remarked to me once, after glancing at our monthly Schedule of Activities, "You have services both Friday night and Saturday? When I was a chaplain during World War II we were lucky to ever conduct a Saturday service."

Since Saturday is an ordinary working day in the Army, it used to be rare when Jewish soldiers could miss duty or training to attend religious services. Today the Army teaches its commanders that their men will be better people and better soldiers if they participate in an active religious program. A sergeant or company commander has to have a good explanation, therefore, if he denies a man permission to attend divine worship. In the case of Jewish men, who must miss work and training on Saturday morning to attend services, arrangements can be made to make up the lost time. Thus, our Sabbath attendance has been steadily high, greater in percentage than most civilian congregations.

There are many factors which draw the young serviceman to the military synagogue. One is morale. Basic training is the eight-week transition during which a young man becomes a soldier. It is a difficult time for him, with loss of independence, strenuous physical activity, and separation from family and friends. The warm hospitality of the chapel helps the trainee bridge the gap between home and Army life.

Another factor is age. These men, from 17 to 21 usually, are now beginning to think more seriously about life. Faced with the stark realities of an adult world in a cold war, they begin to see life in a new and wider perspective.

A third reason for this strong need to identify with the chapel program is their minority status, which often for the first time is thrust upon them with enormous psychological force. For many of them it is the first time they are in such close contact with non-Jews.

A high percentage of Jewish boys marry and start families almost immediately after college. This results in a smaller proportion of Jews who are drafted. Whereas Jews may be nearly 3% of the total population of America, they are probably less than 1% of the military community. Our 200 Jewish men at Ft. Gordon are dispersed in some 60 different units, leaving only three or four in a company of several hundred men. Their only opportunity for contact with one another and things Jewish is at the chapel.

In addition to our Friday night and Saturday services, we hold a *minyan* service every Sunday morning, following which we have a discussion on some topic of current Jewish interest (intermarriage, Jewish-Christian relations, the Jewish view of love and marriage, Judaism and nuclear warfare, the persecution of Russian Jewry). Then follows a salami lunch, appreciated sometimes more than anything else.

After an eight-week dose of intensified Judaism, two or three times a weekend, the average man, who has not been to synagogue since his Bar Mitzvah, has some familiarity with the order of the prayers, the Kiddush, the Motzee, grace after meals, etc. He has participated in discussions Saturday morning on the Torah portion and Sunday morning on current Jewish problems facing him and the entire Jewish community. He probably will also have seen several films of Jewish interest during that time and heard a guest speaker now and then. Thus, even though his original motivations for attending chapel may not have been wholly "spiritual," many have now developed a spiritual attachment to the synagogue. As our ancient sages put it, "What is done for ulterior motives is finally done for its own sake."

The few boys who want to maintain a strictly Orthodox regimen can usually do so even during the rigors of basic training. The Jewish Welfare Board supplies canned kosher food, which the men can heat in the can and eat with plastic utensils in the mess hall. They can eat in a more leisurely fashion on the Sabbath in the chapel's Kosher Kitchen. These are what we call our KBs—kosher boys. (Everything in the Army has an abbreviation!) They are normally permitted to spend the entire Sabbath day in the quiet and serene atmosphere of the chapel.

An important part of our over-all program is the holiday celebrations. Passover Sederim, Purim and Chanukah parties and the like, are the highlights of the program year. For these occasions I have twice invited Chassidic rabbis to lead the festivities. There is something about the spirit of Chassidut which can lift the spirit of the depressed soldier better than all other tried-and-true techniques of religious programming.

For Purim we had a program led by four Chassidic rabbis who came at their own expense, arranged through the Lubavitcher Youth Movement. On Chanukah, the famous recording artist, folk-singer, and rabbi, Shlomo Carlebach, gave a benefit performance. These experiences were widely acclaimed as the most memorable of all chapel programs.

I have always felt that the outdoors presents an atmosphere most conducive to religious worship. During field maneuvers, a part of basic training, I often go out to the bivouac areas to conduct a short service with the men. With muddy boots and helmet liner I set up the specially made field altar provided by the Army for such occasions and lead the men in prayer. During such a service the Psalms, the most beautiful of all religious literature, are emphasized.

Many resources help me to accomplish all this. The Army provides a pocket-sized edition of the *Siddur* and English Bibles (J.P.S. translation), wine for Kiddush, a beautiful chaplain's *talis*, the field ark already mentioned, Jewish Chaplain's flags for the chapel and the jeep (I am provided a jeep and a driver, who acts also as my clerk-typist), and many other ritual appurtenances for the chapel.

In addition, the National Jewish Welfare Board's Commission on Jewish Chaplaincy provides a host of items too numerous to list here. They include a complete stock of religious pamphlets to hand out, a *lulav* and *etrog* on Succot, pocket calendars with the Jewish holidays marked, Jewish songbooks, Passover *Haggadot*, a supply of Jewish periodicals, books, and kosher food.

The whole religious program is given strong command support. Among my colleagues are two senior chaplains (one Catholic, one Protestant) who have served side-by-side with Jewish chaplains for almost two decades. They have been extremely helpful in giving advice and encouragement. The Commanding General at our Training Center, Major General Walter B. Richardson, has attended our chapel functions on three occasions.

I must not forget to mention the resources supplied by the local Jewish community in nearby Augusta, which provides a yearly budget of $1,000. This pays for cake and *Callah* for our weekly Kiddush, extra prayer books and Hertz Bibles, needed because of the increase of troops since the Vietnam build-up, and special holiday supplies. The Jewish Community Center of Augusta always keeps its doors open to the servicemen (as do the two local synagogues) allowing full use of recreational, social, and other facilities.

The response to our activities has been phenomenal. I send letters to the parents of every trainee when he first arrives, informing them of my presence and availability, and describing our rich and varied program of Jewish activity. Here is a sample of the kind of answers I receive:

". . . It's the first time he's away from home since he went to camp at age 11 or 12. . . . In his last letter he wrote me that he went to services on Friday night and

Saturday morning, and was planning to go Sunday to see films about Israel, and have lunch. He sounded very happy about it. I feel that you've done my son and other boys very good."

Often we receive letters from the men themselves after they leave our Fort and arrive at their new duty station. Here is a typical letter:

"I would like to leave my contribution to the chapel for the help I received during my stay at Fort Gordon. Not particularly any physical aid, but more of a spiritual one. In times when I felt things were worse than I could bear, I would leave services on Friday night or Saturday morning ready to face a new week. I can imagine what my morale would have been had I not taken advantage of my heritage as a Jew. . . . This has caused me to have a new outlook which I know will contiune throughout my stay in the Army, and I hope when I will return to civilian life . . . ."

A second major aspect of our total chapel program is Jewish education. (I will not go into the programs we have for our officer personnel, who are here permanently, which is not within the scope of this article.) Many men want to refresh their ability to read Hebrew, because most of our services are in Hebrew (they prefer it that way!). We do whatever we can to help them with this in their limited leisure time. Besides the discussions and films arranged on Sunday mornings, we have a Jewish Chapel Library stocked with some 150 volumes of Jewish interest, 25 Jewish magazines, and about 25 local Jewish weekly newspapers. We have recently acquired a second building, our "Activity Center," where we will have an expanded Kosher Kitchen, a bigger library room, a hall for Onegai Shabbat, and a Hi-Fi.

Other posts with school age children of military families, have full-blown religious education programs. The JWB and the Armed Forces have recently published a Unified Curriculum for this purpose, to aid the Rabbi who in all such cases must also serve as educational director. This was prepared under the supervision of Dr. Azriel Eisenberg, head of the Jewish Education Committee of New York. Now Jewish children can go from one military installation to another, and follow a graded series of texts and methods, assuring a maximum of continuity.

Still others organize Torah Convocations where Jewish soldiers gather for several days and listen to lectures given by area chaplains and civilian rabbis dispatched by the JWB.

To sum up, the young Jewish American who must spend two years in today's U.S. Army has the opportunity to make himself a better Jew and hence a better American, if he wants to take advantage of it.

Religious Faiths Unite for 1966 Civil Rights Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HERBERT TENZER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 16, 1966

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, on May 18, 1966, Rev. John F. Cronin, assistant director of the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, testified before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on the proposed Civil Rights Act of 1966. Reverend Cronin together with Rev. Benjamin F. Payton, executive director of the Commission on Religion and Race of the National Council of Churches and Rabbi Richard Hirsch, representing the Synagogue Council of America, presented a joint statement on behalf of the three faiths.

The distinguished clergymen called for the eradication of "every vestige of racial discrimination from American society." The transcript of their testimony follows:

TESTIMONY OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE, AND THE SYNAGOGUE COUNCIL OF AMERICA, BEFORE SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 5, HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, IN SUPPORT OF H.R. 14765, THE PROPOSED CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1966, MAY 18, 1966

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, we are the Rev. John F. Cronin, Dr. Benjamin Payton, and Rabbi Richard Hirsch. We represent the Social Action Department, National Catholic Welfare Conference; the Commission on Religion and Race, the National Council of Churches; and the Commission on Religion and Race, Synagogue Council of America. In addition, we have listed in the Appendix to this testimony constituent or member agencies of these national bodies and related religious organizations which wish to associate themselves with our testimony.

This is only the third time that representatives of the major religious faiths of the United States have presented joint testimony before Congress. The other two instances were in support of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Our unified action on each occasion manifests our profound commitment to the eradication of every vestige of racial discrimination from American society. We view such discrimination as corrosive of public morality and as a grievous impediment to the fulfillment of our national aspirations.

We therefore come before you with the simple conviction that legislation such as that before this committee is morally right. It is an act of justice, aiming more fully to implement our democratic ideal that all men are equal before the law and our religious conviction that we are all children of one eternal Father.

Justice demands that law safeguard the person and property of all citizens. It is a sad fact that some state and local officials do not protect the rights of many Negro citizens and many workers in the civil-rights field, nor is any serious effort made in these areas to apprehend and convict those guilty of crimes against person and property of Negroes and civil-rights workers. Unpunished assault against a defenseless minority, and those seeking to vindicate their rights, is an assault against the principles of American democracy. In default of local responsible enforcement of law, it is necessary to seek justice from a higher source, the federal government.

For this reason, we must perfect and extend present federal laws which give limited protection for the victims of injustice. In our judgment, the detailed provisions of Title V of H.R. 14765 do in fact offer a substantial remedy for the evils which distress all fair-minded Americans.

Equally important in the administration of justice is the jury system. There is no need to remind this distinguished committee of the cardinal place of jury trials in our jurisprudence. When the jury system is seriously weakened, we run the risk of substituting force and violence for law, and thus turning our backs upon an essential feature of civilized life.

We believe that the systematic exclusion of Negroes from federal and state juries in some parts of our nation does weaken and corrupt the jury system. A member of a minority group can scarcely feel that he will secure justice, if his peers are regularly denied the right to jury service. The bill before this committee represents a serious and sound effort to correct this evil.

We have a suggestion to perfect Titles I and II of this bill. As presently written, the proposed law would burden the Attorney General with tedious and lengthy judicial procedures in each individual case. We feel that the administration of the act would be simplified if certain standards for fair selection of juries were to be established, as was done for voting in the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Where a jurisdiction falls below these standards, the remedies proposed in this bill would then automatically go into effect.

The law of our land, based on both court decisions and statutes, forbids racial discrimination in tax-supported schools and other public facilities. Titles III and IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 outline procedures for the enforcement of these rights. Experience has shown that these procedures are limited in that the aggrieved parties often do not know how to make the necessary complaints. They are at times subject to intimidation and even violence if they seek to secure compliance with the act. Moreover, the requirement that the Attorney General, in each case, may take action only if the litigants cannot themselves bear the burden of prosecuting their case is time-consuming and difficult. In order to make such public facilities truly available to all citizens, more effective procedures are needed. In our judgment, the remedies offered in Title II of the instant bill, and the criminal penalties contained in Title V of the same, would lead to more effective procedures.

Next, we come to Title IV, the housing provision of this bill. There have been statements in the public press that this section poses serious political and legislative difficulties. Undoubtedly this is so, since all of our religious bodies can testify from experience that it has been far from easy to promote successfully either voluntary programs for fair housing or state or local legislation in this area. We mention these facts, not in any way to weaken our support for Title IV, but rather to indicate that we do not approach this problem lightly nor do we lack awareness of the problems that it entails.

We ask for a law as a declaration of an American standard of equal justice. We shall continue to urge upon the executive branch of our government the full and diligent use of its power through executive order and through the issuance by relevant agencies of regulations designed to enforce Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 in programs affecting housing. We on our part pledge ourselves to continue to intensify the educational efforts for fair housing which religious groups, along with other concerned citizens, have been promoting for many years.

In reality, law, executive action, and moral persuasion are part of a common pattern. We believe that once every builder, every lending institution, every renter, and every homeowner confronts a common standard in the sale and rental of dwellings, the great majority will strive to conform to a law seeking to implement the ideal that all men are truly equal. Such was our experience under the public accomodations provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Law is not merely an instrument to coerce the few who would do evil, it is also a support for the many who would do good. They can follow their more generous instincts, unhindered by the fear that the competition of the less scrupulous will cost them their lifetime investment in property.

Granted there are fears based on a misunderstanding of the effects of this bill and a lack of knowledge of the process of orderly housing integration in a community. Yet there are times in the history of any nation when it rises to true greatness, putting aside petty differences in the effort to promote justice and high morality. Such was the case in 1963, when this very committee wrote a civil-rights bill which many persons said was too sweeping to pass Congress. Yet Congress did give overwhelming approval to the Civil Rights Act of 1964. It should likewise give its assent to the present bill.

In our judgment, housing discrimination is a pernicious form of racial injustice. So long as it persists it will be extremely difficult to reap the full fruits of our struggle against discrimination in the areas of education and employment. Ghettoized housing in the slum perpetuates poverty and ignorance. It is the costliest possible type of housing: costly in the crushing financial burden which it places on those who pay so much for so little; and costly to the community in the overwhelming burden of social services, police protection, and wasted human resources. Nor is it socially healthy that those who rise from poverty and who can rent or purchase better housing, must still live in isolated ghettoes merely because of race. Neither white nor Negro citizens profit from the artificial compartmentation of our society imposed by segregated homes and schools. Inevitable barriers of misunderstanding and prejudice must arise when such arbitrary divisions are enforced.

The proposed law should be the beginning of a much larger process that we hope will wipe out slums and remove the barriers that lead to housing ghettoes. In our judgment, the terms of this bill constitute a good start. We would desire one amendment, however, to strengthen its enforcement procedures. We believe that enforcement should be undertaken by a Federal administrative agency, upon complaint and investigation, in addition to civil suit by the aggrieved party. Most of those who suffer from housing discrimination cannot affort the expense, time, and efforts for court action.

Appended to this document are statements by leaders in our religious bodies dealing with housing discrimination from a moral perspective. Before this committee we urge that what is right and just is likewise sound public policy. America wears a badge of shame before the world, when it is known that discreet efforts must be made to secure housing for diplomats in Washington and at the United Nations, simply because they are persons of color. We urge upon formerly colonial nations the virtues of democracy. Yet in every part of our nation men are refused housing because of race. This is an infamy which a nation professing our ideals, and burdened with our worldwide responsibilities, can ill afford to bear.

We cannot write *finis* to our new Emancipation Proclamation until the slums of America have been replaced by housing fit for our families. Nor can we say that we have achieved our ideals of equality until any American can feel free to purchase or rent property in any available location, regardless of his color.

Before concluding this testimony, we wish to offer two more suggestions improving this proposed legislation. First, we believe that Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, dealing with equal employment, should be broadened to include the employees of state and local governments. There should be no discrimination in any field of employment supported by tax funds. We do not want one standard of justice for federal employees and for industry and a lesser standard, or no standard, for our states, counties, and cities.

Secondly, we believe that there should be civil indemnification for the victims of civil-rights violence and for those persons injured because of their race or color while trying to exercise their rights. Likewise those who suffer while trying to help others secure their rights should be granted this measure of assistance. Such wrongs indicate a grave failure in our society, and society should at the least compensate those who are victims of its own shortcomings.

Some persons feel that we need a pause in civil-rights legislation and that advances in three successive years are too much. Yet the more we are sensitized to the complexities of the problem, the more we realize what needs to be done. What is worth doing, is worth doing well. As we move forward in our quest for full racial equality, we are bound to discover deficiencies and imperfections in earlier laws. These should be corrected when they are found, precisely because race relations involve momentous moral issues of worldwide significance. We do not consider this legislation in and of itself to be the panacea for all the civil rights problems confronting our nation. There is much work yet to be done by government, by religious groups, and by other private citizens. Democracy must end discrimination, or discrimination may well spell the end of our democracy.

APPENDIX I

Official catholic statements on civil rights

Vatican Council II, *The Church in the Modern World*, No. 29: "Every type of discrimination, whether social or cultural, whether based on sex, race, color, social condition, language or religion, is to be overcome and eradicated as contrary to God's intent."

Vatican Council II, *Decree on non-Christian Religions*, No. 5: "The Church reproves, as foreign to the mind of Christ, any discrimination against men or harassment of them because of their race, color, condition of life, or religion."

Catholic Bishops of the United States, November, 1958: "Discrimination based on the accidental fact of race or color * * * cannot be reconciled with the truth that God has created all men with equal rights and equal dignity." Referring to discrimination in jobs, education, and housing, the bishops said: "Flowing from these areas of neglect and discrimination are problems of health and the sordid train of evils so often associated with the consequent slum conditions."

Catholic Bishops of the United States, August, 1963: "No Catholic with a good Christian conscience can fail to recognize the right of all citizens to vote. Moreover, we must provide for all, equal opportunity for employment, full participation in our public and private educational facilities, proper housing, and adequate welfare assistance where needed."

Catholic Bishops of Michigan, March 1966: "The property owner who wishes to sell in the open market, and yet wishes to exclude members of a certain race, religion, or national origin from the opportunity to buy, is using his property to the detriment of society. Human dignity and equality demand the right to change residence and opportunity to buy according to the same reasonable standards for all. Color or creed is not a reasonable standard for discrimination or exclusion."

Excerpts from positions of Synagogue Council of America agencies

"We join in accepting as our own responsibility and as our cause, as if we in fact were the harassed, the need for active participation in the crucial nationwide campaign for full civil rights and equal opportunities for Negroes. * * * We urge that leadership be exercised in removing hidden racial barriers, such as restrictions in housing, ghettoizing public schools, and restrictions in employment opportunities, so that all Americans may enjoy equal justice." (United Synagogue of America resolution, adopted at convention November, 1963.)

"Shocking incidents of racial conflict in American cities have demonstrated again that the racial ghetto is the key to the pattern of segregated living which pervades and vitiates almost every part of Negro life and Negro-white relationships. Jewish history has a special sensitivity to the horror of the ghetto, and Judaism is an affirmation of the God-given right of every man to equality and justice. * * * We urge our congregants to refrain from imposing any qualifications about race, color, religion or national origin in the sale, leasing or mortgaging of housing. * * * We endorse all efforts to obtain fair housing legislation and open occupancy all over our nation and we urge our congregations and our congregants to lend their support and encouragement to such efforts in their own community." (Union of American Hebrew Congregations resolution, adopted at 48th General Assembly, November, 1965.)

"We are convinced that every aspect of discrimination is linked with every other aspect; that there is an 'inseparability of issues' involved here, and that a piecemeal confrontation of the various details of prejudice and discrimination does not satisfy the moral requirements of the crisis confronting our country. Anything but a total and maximum program contains elements of immortality in the phases it neglects. We pledge you our wholehearted support for a total program involving voting rights and equal protection of the law; accessibility of public facilities and private ones serving a public purpose; equal availability for educational and cultural opportunities; hiring and promotion, medical and hospital care, and open occupancy in housing." (Rabbi Uri Miller, past president of Synagogue Council of America, in message at meeting of religious leaders at the White House, June 17, 1963.)

Additional statement of Commission on Religion and Race of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. to joint testimony on H.R. 14765

More than seven years ago the General Board of the National Council of Churches dealt with the problem of racial discrimination in the housing market. At that time it committed itself to work through moral suasion and social action "for the enactment of appropriate housing legislation to achieve the right of every person to acquire housing which permits (in the words of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights) 'a standard of living adequate for the health and well being of himself and his family' on the basis of personal preference and financial ability without regard to race, national origin, or religion." (Resolution on nonsegregated housing, adopted by the General Board of the National Council of Churches, February 26, 1959).

With this as precedent, the Commission on Religion and Race of the National Council of Churches at its April 26, 1966, meeting, declared its support of federal legislation to bar racial discrimination in housing and called upon the President of the United States immediately to use his administrative powers to further this end. Specifically the Commission referred to "extension of the executive order banning discrimination in housing that received federal aid and * * * implementation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to deny federal programs to communities which do not make positive efforts to insure that housing in such communities is available without regard to race, national origin, or religion." (Resolution on Federal housing legislation, adopted by the Commission on Religion and Race of the National Council of Churches, April 26, 1966).

In June, 1961, the General Board of the National Council of Churches declared that "every Christian citizen can and should demand that law enforcement officials * * * protect all people in the peaceful exercise of constitutional rights." (Resolution, an appeal to Christian conscience, approved by the General Board, June 8–9, 1961). Since that time many people in this country have lost their lives attempting to secure those rights for themselves and their fellow men, because of the misuse of local and state law enforcement processes, including rank discrimination in the selection of juries. On April 26, 1966, the Commission on Religion and Race of the National Council of Churches, therefore, endorsed proposed federal legislation which attempts to correct some of these inequities.

APPENDIX II

Constituent and related organizations

The Synagogue Council of America represents:

The Central Conference of American Rabbis.

The Rabbinical Assembly of America.

The Rabbinical Council of America.

The Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations.

The Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

The United Synagogue of America.

Race Relations Agencies in the National Catholic Welfare Conference include:

The Social Action Department.

The National Council of Catholic Men.

The National Council of Catholic Women.

The National Council of Catholic Youth.

The National Federation of Catholic College Students.

The National Newman Apostolate.

The National CYO Federation.

Associated for purposes of this testimony are:

The National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice.

The National Catholic Social Action Conference.

The Christian Family Movement.

The National Council of Churches of Christ represents thirty major religious bodies from the Protestant and Orthodox communities.

Mr. Speaker, the foregoing statement merits reading not only by every Member of the House, but also by every American of good will who loves his country and who wants America to be not only the envy of the nations and peoples of the world, but rather, to become a model of a society and a way of life that they would be willing to impart for the people throughout the world who are striving for freedom and human dignity.

Dr. Benjamin Willis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, Chicago School Supt. Benjamin Willis has tendered his resignation as of August 31, 1966. Radio WIND recently carried an editorial commending Dr. Willis for his contributions to the Chicago school system.

I am well aware of the fact that Dr. Willis has become a nationally controversial figure, but in this era of great change, this is understandable. Regardless of what one's personal feelings may be toward Dr. Willis, history will have to record he has contributed immensely to the development of an outstanding school system in Chicago.

The WIND editorial captures the spirit for his contributions.

The editorial follows:

[WIND radio editorial, May 24, 1966]

DR. BENJAMIN WILLIS

Yesterday, one of this country's foremost educators submitted his resignation as the Superintendent of one of the country's largest school systems. We have been, and continue to be, one of Benjamin Willis' strong supporters; he is a strong man with positive convictions. Unfortunately, his strength and dedication to his ultimate objective is so pure that it did not allow for the present-day persuasions of public relations. In the stark gray dawn of reality, I think it is fair to say that Dr. Willis never compromised his principles. He said exactly what he thought; he drove with unrelenting vigor for the things in which he believed for the total betterment of public education in Chicago.

If we were grading the Superintendent in Public Relations, we'd mark him "fair"—however, in the important area of Education, for the privileged and the underprivileged, for the gifted child and the disadvantaged, we would grade Dr. Willis with "distinguished excellence." His leadership and development of Chicago's Public Schools has been unequalled. His determination in the face of personal criticism will long remain an example to be lived up to. We were among those, who strongly suggested last week, that Dr. Willis provide a smooth transition for his successor by going on a leave of absence prior to his retirement; in effect, retiring at an earlier date in order to clear the way for the new Superintendent to participate in such vital matters as the creation of the new budget for the first year of his administration. In so doing, Dr. Willis has added one more credit in his long list of contributions to the progress of education in Chicago.

This is a mark of greatness. Superintendent Willis is a dedicated man. A man of uncompromising principle, a man, who proudly would not bend if, in so doing, it meant the sacrificing of his complete and consuming objective—the highest level of educational opportunities for all. We salute Dr. Willis for his unswerving and determined objectives and achievements in Chicago's Public Education—and for his administrative expertise in clearing the way for his successor, Dr. Redmond.

The preceding WIND editorial was presented in the public interest. This station welcomes comments on its editorial opinions and recognizes its obligations to present over these facilities the opposing views of responsible spokesmen in order to achieve a balanced presentation on this issue.

Protection of Animals

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. TENO RONCALIO

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, the issue of animal protection generally has been a subject of some concern for many years, but this year, more than most, the public has been stirred by stories of unnecessary cruelty to laboratory research animals and illegal means of procuring these lab animals.

In our eagerness to insure that laboratory animals are humanely treated, we must bear in mind as well the necessity of having an adequate supply of animals, so that in our haste to eliminate a wrong, we do not eliminate the means of achieving valuable scientific findings helpful to all life.

The legislation introduced by Senator HILL (S. 3332) hopes to assure both humane care and a sufficient quantity of high-quality animals in a manner that seems most satisfactory.

Essentially the legislation will authorize special assistance to research institutions using laboratory animals, thus providing for renovation of equipment that will do away with whatever distasteful practices still exist. Scientific progress continues to depend on constantly improving means of discovery. By providing laboratories with the means to improve their methods of inquiry, we will pursue a realistic approach to problems of animal mistreatment, instead of merely placing restrictions on this inquiry.

To insure that funds provided will be used to alleviate any unnecessary suffering to laboratory animals, S. 3332 provides standards that facilities must comply with in order to receive funds.

The legislation specifies that those facilities applying for a grant or loan must be accredited by a recognized body or bodies approved by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Provision is made for a review of policies and procedures governing the care and treatment of laboratory animals to assure that these animals are used only for legitimate scientific or educational purposes and that sound and reasonable steps are taken to protect animals from unnecessary pain and suffering.

There are some signs of agreement and compromise, and it may well be that a measure will be introduced corresponding to these general aims. However, at the present time it appears that the Hill legislation offers the wisest course open to us.

By continuing to improve research facilities to eliminate any outdated procedures, and to limit receipt of funds to those institutions which will maintain reasonable standards of humane care, Congress can protect scientific advance without inflicting needless suffering on the research animals that serve this humanitarian end.

Blatnik Continues Crusade for Clean Water

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, this Nation owes an outstanding debt to the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota, Representative JOHN A. BLATNIK. No one in this country has worked harder or accomplished more in the field of water pollution control than John Blatnik.

We here in the House work tirelessly on behalf of our constituents and in this respect the citizens in northern Minnesota are more than fortunate in having John Blatnik as their elected Representative. John Blatnik has done more than serve his constituents well; he has undertaken the job of fighting water pollution throughout the United States and in this respect every person in this country is fortunate that the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota is serving in the House of Representatives.

Recently Mr. Blatnik delivered a talk before the Paperboard Group of the American Paper Institute, Inc. at the Greenbrier in West Virginia. Because of the importance of this speech, I urge all of my colleagues in the House to take a few minutes to read it through. Mr. Blatnik's speech follows.

Blatnik Continues Crusade for Clean Water

Considering the hectic pace in Washington of late, it is a distinct pleasure to escape to such a perfect setting here in West Virginia at the Greenbrier and to be with my good friends in the paperboard section of the American Paper Institute.

The beautiful countryside here is not unlike my native Minnesota except that, as you know, my district is the one that you frequently hear about as being the coldest spot in the United States. Frequently, in the great iron range and in our Canadian border towns temperatures drop to 40° and 45° below zero.

In my 20 years in Congress, no subject has caught the public's imagination to a greater extent than the subject assigned to me today. Certainly, water is the most discussed subject in Washington and it is the principal domestic issue of this generation. I am honored to have had a role to play in the development relating to water legislation that has now become the public law of the land.

Before I go further I want to pay a special thanks to my good and dear friend, the President of your fine organization, Ben Cancell. Certainly, paperboard, forest and natural resources are synonymous with the name of Ben Cancell. As a former president of the National Clean Stream Association and as one having vast experience in forest products both in the United States and in Canada, Ben has accumulated a vast knowledge that I both envy and respect. It is easy to talk to a man like Ben Cancell. He can draw on experience having served with distinction in the Government on the War Production Board and as both laborer and executive in leading forest products industries. His views and experience have been tempered with first hand exposure to both sides of the fence. Believe me this type of exposure goes a long way in affording us a real understanding of the problems that confront both Government and industry in our mutual concern to clean up the Nation's streams.

All of us here today have a significant role to play in this partnership for clean water crusade. Certainly, yours is an industry that is wedded to the use of water. Your paper and pulp companies number some 3,000 in the United States and you employ over 600,000 people. It is under your leadership that the products of paper and paperboard have more than doubled in the last decade and is now about 4 million tons a year.

I have a very strong example of the increase in paperboard packaging right in my own district. I am proud to claim as a close friend, Jeno Paulucci, a first-generation Italian, who borrowed some money from the Government some 20 years ago and has now parlayed that money into the world's largest producer of American-oriental food. As the owner of Chun King, this man, Jeno Paulucci, uses over a million containers daily in packaging his oriental food. This is a first hand example of the fantastic growth of the packaging and paperboard industry which you men represent.

This economic growth and fantastic expansion has brought many *benefits* to all of us but like our population explosion and the enormous technological advances of our industries, our *affluent* society now must face the corresponding *burdens* which is the *effluent* that threatens the extinction of clean water.

I talk to you today like I have to countless other organizations on varying occasions to try and promote as much understanding and cooperation for our mutually challenging partnership tasks of cleaning up our Nation's streams. I am not going to point the finger of guilt at you, as an industry, because in doing so, I know that I am pointing the rest of the four fingers on my hand at myself and I am not so sure that we in the Government have a clean enough house to point an accusing finger at any one group.

The main point that I want to drive home to you leaders in industry today is the fact that the cleaning up of our rivers is such an enormous task that it is going to take the all-out efforts, the full participation, and the 100% cooperation of all segments of our economy. We have a lot going for us now in that public awareness of the need for clean water is at an all-time high. It is too late, and none of us would be so foolish in 1966, as to try and sweep the water pollution problem under the rug. Believe me, I know your corporate budget problems. I know what it is like to get chopped back in our own appropriations committee. Both Government and industry, however, must accept the fact that a clean up job is a costly undertaking.

Your parent organization, the American Paper Institute, has long sponsored research centers in an attempt to abate water pollution. Last year this cost you a million dollars; I congratulate you! Your industry has also sponsored seminars and other fact-finding studies to ferret out answers to the water pollution problem. We in Government, last year in passing the historic "Water Quality Act of 1965", added $20 million every year for the next four years for research and studies in hope of strengthening this partnership that probes for a solution to the problems of pollution. It is my firm belief, after 10 years of constant battling to establish a realistic water pollution program, that it is going to take a marshalling of the talent and the money of both Government and industry if we are going to make a dent in this problem that to date has completely over-powered us.

It is especially easy to talk to industrial leaders like yourselves because you above all people are already oriented to the dependency that you, as an industry, have on clean water. I realize that there is a close inseparable relationship between industry such as yours and the problem of water resources which is the principle function of the House Public Works Committee on which I serve as a ranking member.

As many of you know, I grew up in the lake country of northeastern Minnesota and I have long been involved in issues relating to water and water resources. I have spent more than a considerable portion of my time in the Congress on the subject and was sponsor in the House of the first bill to authorize a permanent comprehensive national program for water pollution control. This was back in 1956 during the 84th Congress and though legislation was introduced to strengthen this law, it subsequently received a presidential veto and finally in 1961, my amendment greatly strengthened this comprehensive act of 1956. Then, as you know, last session we were successful in unanimouly passing our "Water Quality Act of 1965".

In all this activity in the Congress, there has been feeling of constructive progress to a kind of step by step building that holds together. This progress has been made amid the background of—until the present time—disinterest, disillusion, and despair. It was said at the beginning as it was said in the highway program and as it was said in the housing program and as it was said in the social security and minimum wage laws, that it couldn't be done. But finally it was done and now in 1966, you have the State of New York who on a State-wide vote agreed to tax themselves for a billion dollars commitment so that they could have clean water. This is a far cry from the unbelievable struggle just 10 years ago when the first program passed the Congress. New York should be a red flag to get the rest of us going on a realistic program.

Statisticians tell us that by the turn of the century, we will be using a billion gallons of water a day. Your industry is already gearing itself to the necessary reuse of water. Certainly, industry has the most to gain from an effective program that produces useable water. As I have mentioned previously, you industry only last year spent a million dollars in its five research centers. This is one example of what industry is doing. I know one of your research projects is being undertaken at the University of Michigan in the very important area of stream analysis.

These studies will forecast various requirements in areas where the water runoff is highly seasonal and where your mill affluent will be impounded for long periods of time. This is but one example of the industrial pollution prevention studies that are going on about the country. It has been estimated that since 1963, the entire manufacturing industries have spent 4% of its annual $14 billion capital investment on pollution control. It is particularly heartwarming to witness the noteworthy trend toward cooperation between municipalities and private industries.

Right here in West Virginia, where the companies are larger than towns, the municipal sewerage may be accommodated by the companies' waste disposal system. Thus, the three small towns of Lake and Westernport, Maryland, and Piedmont, West Virginia, on the upper Potomac send their raw sewerage into the pollution control system of your industry's West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company.

In St. Joseph, Missouri, recently, with the help of the State legislature, five industries on the Missouri River band together to form a sanitary district and therefore became eligible for an HEW construction grant for waste treatment facilities. This plant also treats part of the municipal sewerage of this river town.

Another example of partnership of industry with State authorities is in the activities of Orsanco which is, as you know, the Ohio River Valley Sanitation Commission. West Virginia is a member of that pact and at the time this State joined, the Ohio River had the most foul odor in the land. At that time, sewerage treatment of any kind was available only to 1% of the population. Today, treating facilities serve 97%.

We must do more to foster this partnership between industry and Government. High on the list, of course, is the tax relief. Another possibility is the faster writeoff for investment in pollution abatement equipment.

We can no longer expect unilateral action in the field of water pollution since pollution has infested every phase of our lives. We can no longer afford the untidy haphazard way of running a planet occupied by three billion human beings whose demands for clean water are constant. If we are to assure clean usable water for our enormous population growth, we must think big. We have reached the time when it is imperative that we not take clean water for granted and that we, like New York, must make a firm commitment to enter a partnership agreement that will meet the pollution problem head-on.

Certainly, much has transpired in this century since Mark Twain referred to the 4,000-mile Mississippi as being magnificent. Today, pollution experts call this once proud river "The Colon of Mid-America." Unfortunately, this sad commentary applies to most of our waterways and it's going to take a strong partnership working in a cooperative climate to overcome this condition.

Any plan to overcome the outrageous dimension in which pollution is allowed and accepted is going to call for both money and action.

The true cost of this job is indicated by the fact that about ¼ of our towns and cities have no sewerage treatment plants of any kind, and ½ of existing plants are outdated and are still relying on primitive primary treatment which really settles out the heavier solids and in no way purifies the outflow.

For these municipalities to modernize and just to build the new plants to catch up will cost $20 billion. To separate storm sewerage will cost another $20 billion. This combined with what our industries must face in handling its own waste adds up to a staggering figure indeed. So unless we join hands in a partnership effort, the terrible task at hand cannot be accomplished.

We in Government, as I said, must do better. Though we fought hard to increase the authority of the "Water Quality Act of 1965" to $150 million a year, this is still a fraction of the multi-billion given to farmers for acreage contract or to States for road bills. Just imagine 10 years ago when we were drafting the Highway Act if we had said the annual appropriation for highway construction will be $150 million. Imagine where we would be with highways today if this were the case.

We have an unrealistic 30% ceiling grants which is ridiculous when you think of the southern city like Atlanta that it needs a $100 million worth of facilities just to catch up with its growth.

I hope we can convince our colleagues that this artificial ceiling should be more in keeping with the task at hand. We have a tremendous amount of up-dating to do in the technical department too in learning how to clean up modern civilization messes effectively and economically. Pollution control has long been a step-child in the engineering family. Sanitation engineers now receive some 15 million a year of Federal money to study new and better pollution control processes which is peanuts compared to the money going into the space research for example. The national water labs should start furnishing much of this long sought after scientific data. I am proud to say that the national fresh water lab in Duluth is the only one of its kind in the world and it is already staffing up for the herculean task ahead.

A glaring example of a river comparatively free of industry and one that all our National Legislators either cross or drive by every day is the Potomac in the Nation's Capitol. Certainly, the Potomac river is not a huge water body, but its sickness receives national limelight. Because it is interwoven with our nation's history, it's embarrassing position today is the result of generations' neglect and abuse.

From the Potomac we see great horizons of glass skyscrapers as well as enormous spans of bridges as well as complex freeways, but yet upstream towns along the Potomac are still using primary treatment common to frontier handling of waste treatment.

In closing I merely want to point out that we live in an era when 95% of all of the scientists who have lived in the history of the world are alive today and yet we have let water pollution overpower us. We live in an era when 75% of the prescriptions a doctor prescribes for us were not in existence 20 years ago! Yet we live in an era when the most elemental of our basic needs—water—is not available in useable form. We need your help, your understanding and most of all your cooperation.

A great architect once said: "Think not in little plans; only big dreams will stir the blood such as yours."

Thank you.

My House?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, quoting from the great statesmen and literary giants of the ages, a newspaper editor has delivered a stinging indictment against the supporters of the new civil rights bill before Congress. The editor, Earl Johnston, Jr., analyzes with remarkable clarity and insight the implications of the housing section of the bill. His highly cogent editorial on the sanctity of the home contains a message for all Americans for it spells out in no uncertain terms the dangerous and unconstitutional aspects of the proposed legislation. The editorial from the Scott County Times at Forest, Miss., follows:

MY HOUSE?

This is my home. At least, I thought it was.

I bought the land, I negotiated for a loan.

I make payments every month.

On this home, I pay taxes.

In this home, I live with my wife and children.

We enjoy love and fellowship together.

We also enjoy the privacy it affords.

Marcus Tullious Cicero, a Roman who lived from 106 to 43 B.C., once said:

"There is no place more delightful than home."

I agree. So do members of my family.

The sanctity of the home was clearly recognized in the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which states:

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated . . ."

The State of Mississippi was so concerned about perpetuating home ownership that it enacted the homestead exemption law, now a part of our state constitution.

This law, by granting certain exemptions, lessened the chances of a man losing his home because he was unable to pay taxes.

History records that both federal and state governments have set a man's home on a pedestal as something special and precious.

Sir Edward Coke (1552–1634) once wrote: "For a man's house is his castle . . . One's home is the safest refuge to everyone."

This sentiment was reaffirmed by Massinger, in the Roman Actor, (1629) who said: "I in mine own house am an emperor and I will defend what's mine . . ."

These concepts of a home have existed regardless of whether it is located where buffalo roam, by the sea, on a hill, in a valley, in the city or in the country.

They have endured through the ages for many-roomed mansions or simple huts, so long as there was a dwelling owned by a family.

I recall John Howard Payne's immortal words:

"Mid pleasures and palaces, though we may roam . . . Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home . . . A charm from the skies seems to hallow us there . . . Which sought through the world, is ne'er met with elsewhere."

And a bit of verse from Oliver Wendell Holmes:

"Where we love is home . . . home that our feet may leave, but not our hearts . . ."

Consider the sentiments of John Ruskin:

"This is the true nature of home . . . it is the place of peace: the shelter, not only from all injury, but from all terror, doubt and division."

George Frederick Root wrote a song popular during the War Between the States, called "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, The Boys Are Marching."

In one verse, he said:

"And beneath the starry flag . . . we shall breathe the the air again . . . of the free land in our own beloved home . . ."

As a citizen of the United States of America, I have certain rights guaranteed by the constitution and the law.

I have never figured that any of these rights were intended to interfere in any way with the rights of others.

I can go into the market places and shop for merchandise. I can buy or refuse to buy. I can choose one product over another for any reason. It might be quality, it might be price, or it might be some other consideration.

There is no law which requires me to buy anything except what I personally desire. Neither is there law making it mandatory on the seller to sell. He makes his pitch, then I make my decision. It's a transaction between two people, without any control from government.

I can buy a dog from anyone, if we make a bargain, and I can sell that dog to whom I please.

I can buy a horse, a cow, a bicycle, a TV set, a boat, or a set of golf clubs in the same manner, and I can give them away or sell them for a price if I can find a buyer.

When I buy an automobile, the finance company that furnishes the money imposes no restraints on its use—so long as I meet payments promptly. I can sell that car to whomever I wish—for cash—and if the buyer is to continue the finance plan, he must have an adequate credit rating. There are no other limits.

Yet there are people in government and in certain pressure groups who demand that the sale of a home—the most sacred of a man's possessions—be controlled by law.

They say he has no right to choose a buyer.

Under their thinking, it's okay for him to buy or sell pets, appliances, vehicles, etc., without imposition of controls, but when it comes to his "castle," his deed of conveyance is subjected to approval of a federal agency.

This theory has brought about "fair housing" and "open occupancy" laws in some of our states. In those areas, the right of sale has been snatched away.

A new civil rights bill now before Congress, backed by the Johnson Administration, would make it a violation of federal law for a man to discriminate among prospective purchasers.

Under this law, recommended by the attorney-general of the United States, a man must sell his home to the first bidder who meets his quoted price.

This takes away the sanctity and the sacredness of man's most personal possession.

Voters in California, in a referendum, clearly showed their disgust with a restrictive housing law by an overwhelming majority.

Any man, regardless of race or religion, deserves the right of choosing the successor who will occupy his homestead.

Real estate agents, regardless of race or religion, should have the right to select their prospects.

The trouble in Washington and in many other cities stems from a confusion between "morality" and "constitutionality."

Perhaps it's immoral to be discriminate in approving tenants or buyers of real estate. But it's not unconstitutional.

Perhaps it's immoral to invite certain people to a function and to exclude others, but it's not unconstitutional.

It's easy to point a finger at a rich man who gambles away $50,000 in a casino when he has neighbors in need of food or clothing.

Certainly he could be tagged as "immoral" for squandering his excess money when it could be diverted to relieve hardship.

But it's his money. He can spend it, bury it, throw it to the winds, or sink it into the ocean without violating constitution or law.

Too many people are relating what they consider "immoral" as also "unconstitutional."

Morality is the responsibility of religion and individual thought, and constitutionality is the realm of government. In a way, this is a campaign to merge church and state—unconstitutional itself.

I concede that it may be a function of government to encourage non-discrimination in such private transactions as home or real estate transfers, but I can never accept the theory that it be demanded by government, with penalties for violations. Not in this great republic of ours.

At the top of this article is a picture of my home.

It doesn't matter how many square feet it contains, how it is furnished, how much it cost, or how much I pay on it monthly.

I thought it was mine.

I thought I had the right to sell it, if I desire, to a family of my choice—taking into consideration other families in my neighborhood. I also thought I had the right, if I should become so magnanimous, to give it away to whomever I pleased.

There are powerful forces, however, that believe otherwise . . . .

They are ignoring my investment, my sanctity, my concern for those around me.

If the federal government succeeds in ramming down Congressional throats a law that says I can't sell or rent a buyer of my choice, then the colors of Old Glory will begin to fade.

And Marcus Tullios Cicero, Sir Edward Coke, Massinger, John Howard Payne, Oliver Wendell Holmes, John Ruskin, George Frederick Root, and all those other literary greats to whom home was an inspiration, will have written in vain.

Reasons for Sharp Decrease in Wisconsin Dairy Farms

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LYNN E. STALBAUM

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. STALBAUM. Mr. Speaker, I would call to the attention of my colleagues in the Congress an informative story in the Wisconsin Farmers Union News edition of May 30, 1966. It details the reasons for the sharp decrease in Wisconsin dairy farms. An accompanying editorial in the same issue also points up the exodus of farmers who are selling their herds.

I commend these two articles which I place in the Record at this point:

[From the Wisconsin Farmers Union News, May 30, 1966]

'Low Income' Main Reason Given by Farmers for Dairy Herd Sales

Reasons for the accelerated rate in the number of Wisconsin farmers disposing of their dairy herds were given May 24 by D. N. McDowell, director, Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture. McDowell based his information on the results of a recent survey conducted by the Department after noting the sharp drop in the number of dairy herds tested in the Department's Brucellosis Ring Test Program.

McDowell said questionnaires were mailed in March to over 7,200 Wisconsin dairymen in the Brucellosis Ring Test program whose herds were not tested in at least one of the four tests conducted during the 16-month period of November 1964 through February of this year. Omission from these tests was an apparent indication that the operators of these herds were no longer in dairying. Results of the survey were summarized and analyzed by the Department's Statistical Reporting Service.

QUESTIONS ASKED

He said these former dairymen were asked why they quit dairy farming, what happened to their dairy herds, and what the dairymen were now doing, as well as many other closely related questions to measure the impact of the decline on the state's dairy industry.

The following are some of the highlights of the survey given by McDowell. He said many other important facts would be released later.

A fifth of the farmers had quit dairying because of low income, 18 per cent because of age, and 14 per cent because of the high cost of modernizing or expanding their operations to remain in business. Twelve per cent of the farmers quit dairying for health reasons. Ten per cent disposed of their dairy herds because of feed shortages and another 10 per cent reported labor reasons. Eight per cent felt that dairying took too much time and labor, and 7 per cent quit because of loss of sons or hired help to industry, college, or the armed services. Only 1 per cent said they quit because of loss of market.

HOW HERDS WERE SOLD

Former dairymen cooperating in the survey said over a third of their herds were sold at auctions and another third of the dairy herds were disposed of at public markets or to dealers. Nearly a fourth of the herds went direct to other farmers.

One-third of the former dairymen were doing another type of farming, 10 per cent worked in factories, and 17 per cent did other full-time work off the farm. Eight per cent were doing part-time work, and a fourth were either retired on the farm or had moved to town.

[From the Wisconsin Farmers Union News, May 30, 1966]

Why Dairy Farmers Sell Herds

The sharp decrease in Wisconsin dairy farm numbers has caught many by surprise, including, possibly, the U.S. Department of Agriculture. A recent survey by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture of 7,200 farmers who quit dairying, reported elsewhere in this issue, sheds considerable light on why so many dairymen have thrown in the sponge.

Over one-third of the former dairymen sold their milk cows because of economic reasons. Twenty per cent listed low income, 14 per cent, high cost to expand or modernize and 1 percent gave loss of market as a reason. Another reason, closely related to economic conditions, was heavy time and labor requirements reported by a little over one-fourth of the former dairy farmers. Another large segment, one-third, gave personal reasons such as advancing age and ill health for disposing of their herds.

Here are some other interesting results of the survey:

—Seventy-eight per cent of those who quit dairying were producers of manufacturing grade milk.

—The average age of dairymen who disposed of their herds was 54 years as compared with an average age of about 50 years for all farmers in the state.

—Since selling off their milk cows, one-third of these farmers have turned to another type of farming.

—Half of the farmers had been in dairying for over 20 years.

—Less than 5 per cent of these former dairymen indicated that they would consider going back into dairying.

Secretary Freeman, please take note!

Tree Farming—Silver Anniversary Hailed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES C. CLEVELAND

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the tree-farm concept of preserving America's timber resources. This program is a tremendous success. Forest management under the tree-farm system now provides America with an abundance of timber for all present needs and for all needs that can be foreseen in the future. Vast tracts of land have been made available for wildlife and for human outdoor recreation. And on all of it taxes are paid.

An excellent article by Ernest Swift describing the history and background of tree-farming appears in the June bulletin of the National Wildlife Federation. As an operator of a small tree farm myself, I am proud to salute the system on the occasion of its silver anniversary, to place the article in the Record, and to commend Mr. Swift for his perceptive, well written article.

Tree Farms Celebrate Silver Anniversary

(By Ernest Swift)

Present generations of Americans hear or read little about timber famines. In fact, Americans hear little about famines at all, except rumors from distant lands, and then price-supported grains are shipped to the needy.

Fifty odd years ago when much of the lumber industry was still foot-loose and fancy-free to clear cut, to let land go tax delinquent and to pull stakes for a new logging chance, there was a growing public concern that the nation would soon run out of timber. East of the Mississippi few original stands of extensive acreage and volume were left. The best species had been high-graded, and what had formerly been considered inferior grades or uneconomical to cut was now being shipped to the mills.

Chronic and devastating fires through the Atlantic states, the Appalachians, the piney woods of the South and the Midwest had left entire regions destitute of any reproduction. Every forest area had its stump prairies. There was no fire protection of any consequence, management was an academic term, and tree planting was still in the experimental stages; high tax rates were an incentive for overcutting, and forestry education was a speculative gamble.

The more venturesome of the eastern and Midwestern loggers were migrating South or into the inner-mountain country of the West and the Pacific coast. In the early 1900's, especially around 1910, the forest fires in Montana and Idaho were so devastating and such volumes of virgin timber were destroyed it appeared that the entire complex of forest industry in those regions might be in jeopardy.

The Forest Service was just beginning to set up shop, the districts were large and ill-defined, the personnel were few in number and the facilities and equipment primitive. Fires were fought with shovels, gunny sacks and a prayer.

Certain public leaders, in and out of Government were beginning to call the timber industry a predatory animal with no conscience. Strangely enough, the combined burning efforts of thousands of migrant stump farmers who looked upon fire as a land clearing tool, were treated more gently.

This leadership demanded a complete takeover of all forest holdings, regardless of ownership, by the Federal Government in so far as management and cutting practices were concerned. It was revolutionary in concept, and was to be severe in application. Naturally this was resisted by the timber industries and many small land owners. They could foresee free enterprise going down the drain.

It should be pointed out that there were some timber corporations who deplored the waste of excessive cutting which developed a wildcat market, and the lack of fire protection which negated any long range planning. Sustained management was impossible without a reasonable guarantee of fire protection. In fact combinations of companies in the West were setting up their own fire protection systems and paying for them, as a supplement to Federal and state efforts.

Out of this white-heat of evangelism and acrimony which centered around forest fires, bad markets, poor forest management and increasing tax delinquency, came a whole new concept. It was not the brain-child of Government bureaucracy, but was sponsored by an industry that was having chills and fevers.

In 1941 the Tree Farm idea was launched. It was based on the theory that the regenerative powers of nature would regrow new forests if given supporting help by way of fire protection, and intensified management. It was a big order and to accomplish this dream were needed the proper administrative directives, money to build fire trails and fire towers, to clean up slash and rampikes; it meant the professional application of the best forestry techniques, experimentation with block cutting and other types of sustained yield, and increased planting or broadcast seeding.

Here, in essence, was an entire reversal of old, intrenched practices which seemed impossible to change where many had become a curse to the industry. It was a challenge which caught the fancy of the office manager to the man in the caulked boots. However, it took some time and doing to sell it.

The first Tree Farm of 120,000 acres was dedicated in Grays Harbor County, Washington by the Weyerhaeuser Company in 1941. With this modest start forest industry has progressed more in the last twenty-five years than in the entire history of the Nation. Gradually Tree Farming has spread its roots to send new life into the American economy. Tree Farming plays a major role in maintaining a permanent floor under an industrial complex that employs nearly 1.5 million persons with an annual payroll of more than $7 billion. It has the firm endorsement of the Federal bureaus and all state foresters. It has emphasized the need for more professional foresters and managers.

From one experimental Tree Farm in 1941, the idea has now spread to the 48 states. There are 30,000 Tree Farms totaling 67,020,727 acres; an area equal to the New England States plus Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey and West Virginia.

The term Tree Farm was decided on because it was something that people not directly involved in timber management could understand. As the program took shape, emphasis was placed on including small ownerships; it was not to be exclusive province of big corporations with vast holdings.

Including land owners with modest acreages has developed an understanding of forest-land management that would not otherwise have been obtained. It has gradually taken away the onus of resource destruction and placed the timber business on a firm foundation of better understanding with the public.

In the beginning there was much skepticism regarding its validity, that it was a publicity stunt aimed at soothing the emotions of indignant conservationists. Old diehards voiced the suspicion that the purpose was to forestall Federal regulations which they had set as their goal.

It has proven to be a long-range program keyed into our survival as a Nation. Most of the tree farm acres furnish free recreational opportunities of various kinds from hunting and fishing to berry picking.

Recently the Tree Farm idea under the auspices of the American Forest Products Industries, Inc. celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. Tree Farms have come of age in the past quarter century. The program now takes its place in history as one of the most progressive ideas of resource management of the twentieth century.

Capt. Leslie G. Gibbings, West Point Graduate and Vietnam War Veteran, Principal Speaker at Springfield, Mass., Memorial Day Exercises

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, the Memorial Day exercises in my home city of Springfield, Mass., were both impressive and solemn on Monday, and the observance focused on the current commitment of U.S. forces fighting in Vietnam. The principal speaker was Army Capt. Leslie G. Gibbings, a 32-year-old native of Springfield and a veteran of Vietnam, who was my first nominee to the U.S. Military Academy after I came to the 83d Congress. Captain Gibbings graduated from West Point and was commissioned in 1958. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie B. Gibbings, of 15 Ladd Street, Springfield, and is married to the former Miss Barbara M. Walsh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Walsh, of 132 Wilber Street, Springfield. Captain and Mrs. Gibbings have a 6-year-old son, Thomas L. Gibbings.

Captain Gibbings was assigned to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point last January as an instructor in the office of military instruction, Department of Tactics, following his return from Vietnam. His awards and decorations include the Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Vietnam Service Medal, South Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry With Silver Star, Combat Infantry Badge, Parachute Badge and Ranger Tab. Captain Gibbings served as an advisor to a Vietnamese Infantry Battalion in the Tien Phuoc area, 50 miles south of Danang, for 6½ months in 1964 and 1965, and as an operations adviser to the 2d Vietnamese Division, in the Quang Ngai area, 65 miles south of Da Nang, for 5½ months in 1965.

Mr. Speaker, with permission granted, I place excerpts from the news story in the Springfield Union of May 31, detailing some of Captain Gibbings speech, and other facts about Springfield's Memorial Day exercises, with my remarks in the Appendix of the Record, along with the names of the members of the Springfield Patriotic Observance Committee who sponsored the Memorial Day exercises:

Capt. Gibbings said that over the years more than one million Americans have given their lives in wars to preserve freedom.

He said they did not die for "the fun of it or adventure" but "for these United States of America and the freedom for which the U.S.A. stands. They died for their wives and children, their mothers and fathers, their friends."

Capt. Gibbings said the Viet Nam War is another conflict in which the military will of this country is being tested by an aggressive enemy.

He noted that "there is a small but noisy element of our society which seems to be against everything. They are against the draft; they are against giving their grades to the Selective Service; they are even against studying war."

But he urged the crowd at Court Square to respect and give support to the men in Viet Nam, because, he said, there is nothing to be ashamed of about patriotism.

"Our American soldiers are fighting and dying for the same principles that their predecessors fought for at Lexington, Gettysburg, Cuba, the Marne and the Bulge," he said.

"They are giving of themselves freely so that our future is secure. Remember them. Thank them. Do not allow their sacrifice, the echo of that fatal shot, to be made in vain," the medal winner said.

The Memorial Day celebration was not confined to the parade, however.

REDEDICATION TO PEACE

At the annual Memorial Day mass and ceremonies in St. Michael's Cemetery, Most Rev. Christopher J. Weldon, bishop of the Springfield Roman Catholic diocese. made a plea before 2000 listeners for rededication to the cause of peace.

And at Hillcrest Park Cemetery Rev. Howard Stone Anderson, pastor of Old First Church, asked a group of more than 100 persons to renew and review their lives. A breeze whispered through the trees at the beautifully landscaped cemetery as Mr. Anderson said "Let us now praise famous men."

MEMORIAL DAY EXERCISES, MONDAY, MAY 30, 1966

Sponsored by The Springfield Patriotic Observance Committee.

General Chairman: Matthew O. Kulungian, Jr., Director of Veteran's Services.

Marshal: Charles Becker, Past Commander, Jewish War Veterans Post #26.

Chief of Staff: John P. Harrington, Commander, American Legion Post #21.

Co-Chairmen: Harold C. Cleveland, Flags, Wreaths & Aides; James H. Denver, Bands; Edward W. Hartung, Refreshments; Edward A. Herzog, Guests; Morris B. Kantor, Speakers; and Anne F. Wanat, Parade Orders.

Secretary: Anne F. Wanat.

National Honor Won by Bartalini

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 19, 1966

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, in a day and age when we see many crises developing both internationally and nationally, it is heartening to note honors being extended to young men who must share the leadership burdens of our country in the years to come.

I am pleased to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an account of one of these young men, Mr. C. Richard Bartalini, of my congressional district, who was recently selected for inclusion in the soon-to-be-released "Outstanding Young Men of America," published in Montgomery, Ala., by the junior chamber of commerce.

Mr. Bartalini is very active in civic affairs. He is on the board of education of the city of Alameda, which is my hometown, and serves in a number of civic posts, in addition to being a successful attorney. He is married and the father of two children.

[From the Alameda (Calif.) Times-Star, May 25, 1966]

NATIONAL HONOR WON BY BARTALINI

It was announced in Montgomery, Alabama that C. Richard Bartalini of Alameda has been selected as an Outstanding Young Man of America to be included in the forthcoming publication, "Outstanding Young Men of America."

Bartalini, a local attorney, and member of the Alameda Board of Education was selected in "recognition of his outstanding ability, accomplishments and service to his community, country, and profession," according to Doug Blankenship, chairman of the Board of Editors. The purpose of "Outstanding Young Men in America" is to recognize and honor capable young men who may be classified "Outstanding" for accomplishments in various fields of endeavor.

President Lyndon B. Johnson, in being advised of the selections, stated, "In recognizing the worth of individual contributions to the development of the United States toward its historical goals, this book is performing a most valuable service. This book serves as more than a tribute to those it is meant to honor. It calls attention to the great capabilities of our young men and their capacity for getting things done."

PAST SELECTIONS

Past selectees include such well known Americans as Dr. Tom Dooley, Henry Ford II, Pat Boone, Leonard Bernstein, Edgar F. Kaiser, John F. Kennedy, Richard M. Nixon, Theodore C. Sorenson and "Bud" Wilkenson.

In January of this year, Bartalini, who has distinguished himself as a civic leader in recent years, was the unanimous choice for Outstanding Young Man of the Year. At that time, Chamber of Commerce President A. T. "Gus" Wiemken, who was chairman of the citizens committee making the selection, stated that the committee was "dazzled" by the list of civic accomplishments chalked up by Bartalini. According to Wiemken, "There was no doubt in our mind that he was the Young Man of the Year."

In addition to his position on the Board of Education, Bartalini serves as president of the Lawyers Club of Alameda County, treasurer and director of the Alameda Boys Club, president of the Good Government League, national director and member of the National Executive Committee of the U.S. Jaycees.

DELEGATE

In the past he has served as a delegate to the State Bar Conference, vice chairman of the Executive Committee, March of Dimes, chairman of the Youth Activities Committee, public relations chairman of the United Crusade, and president of the Alameda Jaycees.

Involving himself in politics Bartalini has served on the election committees of Assemblyman Robert W. Crown, Supervisor Leland Sweeney and Congressman GEORGE P. MILLER. He is a director of the Democratic Lawyers Club of Alameda County, vice chairman of the 8th Congressional District Democratic Council and county chairman for the reelection of Alan Cranston as State Controller.

Since receiving the award as Alameda's Young Man of the Year, Bartalini has been honored with admission to the Bar of the U.S. Supreme Court and has attended the 14th Annual Presidential Prayer Breakfast where he met President Johnson and other high government officials.

Bartalini is a product of Alameda schools and graduated from the University of California and Hastings College of The Law.

He is married and lives at 405 Greenbriar Road with his wife Anne and their two children, Robert 10, and Denise 5, both of whom attend Donald D. Lum School.

Uncle Sam Has His Eyes on You

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ED REINECKE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1966

Mr. REINECKE. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago a Washington newspaper carried in its Sunday magazine section an article on how the Government can intimidate our citizens. And in this last Sunday's Washington Post, May 29, 1966, we find out how the Government can intimidate you. In an article, entitled "There's a Dossier on You," by Richard Harwood, some very interesting statements are made. I commend this article to the attention of Members of Congress, who ought to concern themselves with this situation:

THERE'S A DOSSIER ON YOU—IT MIGHT NOT BE IN CIA OR FBI FILES; IT MIGHT ONLY BE FHA'S CHECK ON MARITAL STABILITY

(By Richard Harwood)

On an ordinary working day, the Federal Housing Administration puts away in its files "confidential" reports on the marital stability of approximately 4000 prospective home buyers. More than a million of these reports were collected for the Government last year by private investigating agencies whose assignment is to spot people likely to wind up in a divorce court.

Their snooping is done so discreetly (and often so superficially) that few if any FHA loan applicants are aware that their domestic problems are the subject of public interest. If one asks what interest the Government has in, say, the indiscretions of an Arlington suburbanite, he is given an answer worthy of the counting house:

"The reputation and marital amicability of an applicant for a mortgage loan . . . are a vital part of our risk determination. One of the leading causes of foreclosure is divorce."

The same sort of logic is used to justify snooping of every description into the personal affairs of American citizens by both public and private institutions in our society.

"The ideal," as a security official at the Defense Department has put it, "is to eliminate risk in advance."

A SIX-MONTH BAG

In pursuit of this ideal, Defense has created an elaborate investigative apparatus which in a recent six-month period turned up 22 sexual perverts, three alcoholics and ten "psychiatric cases." They were all private citizens who required "security clearances" because their companies held defense contracts.

The military, of course, is not alone in this business. The Civil Service Commission spends more than half its budget probing into the lives of present and prospective jobholders. In the past five years it has discovered a dozen Communists and several thousand homosexuals, excessive drinkers and otherwise "immoral" people.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration inquires into every facet of the lives of its astronauts and their families and weighs the findings against the model "public image" it seeks. (The process broke down last year when an astronaut unpredictably was sued for divorce.)

The Passport Office demands detailed personal histories from all passport applicants who have been married more than twice. It also engages in a curious political surveillance program which, in theory at least, could deprive a Senator like J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT or WAYNE MORSE of the right to travel abroad.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service snoops on an international scale. It has dossiers on "sex deviates," prostitutes, rapists and criminals in countries all over the world.

To harvest and handle information of this kind, an enormous industry has been created in the United States in the past 30 years. It spends hundreds of millions of dollars and engages the talents and inquisitive instincts of thousands. The Federal Government alone employs far more investigators than doctors—40,000-plus—although they are not all compiling personal dossiers.

The Retail Credit Co., largest of the private investigating concerns, grosses more than $100 million a year from activities that have little to do with "retail credit." The Federal Civil Service Commission spends $17 million a year on personnel investigations.

For the same purpose, Defense spent $45 million last year, the Internal Revenue Service spent $10.3 million, the Atomic Energy Commission spent $5.6 million. The $170 million FBI budget included about $145 million for "security" and criminal investigations.

The fruit of these investments is tangible. The names and numbers of virtually all of us can be found in somebody's filing cabinet and for millions of us there are extensive life histories with intimate details of our sexual habits, friendships, financial affairs, oddities and political and religious beliefs.

NO FBI MONOPOLY

One automaticaly thinks, in this connection, of the FBI with 175¼ million sets of fingerprints, its bulky dossiers on 11,000 Communist Party members and 100,000 Communist "sympathizers" and its supersecret list of people to be arrested immediately in the event of war. But the FBI has no monopoly in these affairs.

The Retail Credit Co.'s 7000 investigators maintain dossiers on 42 million people at any given time. Some of them contain such incriminating information that they are kept under lock and key in the office of the company's top personnel.

The Defense Department has a central index of 21.5 million name cards plus 14 million life histories compiled in the course of its security investigations. The disclosure of information in its possession could wreck the lives and careers of thousands of men and women.

The Civil Service Commission has the same power. Its files include eight million secret dossiers on people investigated for Federal employment. They contain thousands of allegations (and in many cases proof) of "criminal conduct," "immoral conduct," "dishonest conduct" and "notoriously disgraceful and infamous conduct."

The Credit Bureau, Inc., the largest of Washington's credit-rating companies, has records on 2.5 million past and present residents and has access to millions of similar records in cities all over the United States. Its regular reports to the FBI and other Government agencies often are sufficiently damaging to cost a man his job. The FBI, for example, on the basis of Credit Bureau reports weeded out a large number of people chosen to work for Sargent Shriver's Office of Economic Opportunity.

AN ADMITTED THREAT

The Government's chief personnel investigator, Kimbell Johnson of the Civil Service Commission, is conscious of the power he and other investigators could wield.

"Whenever a bureaucracy amasses files about its citizens," he says, "an inherent threat to liberty exists."

Yale Prof. Staughton Lynd experienced this "threat" a few months ago when the State Department revoked his passport, in part, because of "anti-American statements" in his dossier. They had been collected by State Department investigators who trailed him to public meetings in this country and monitored his speeches for criticisms of American policy in Vietnam. These criticisms then became factors in the decision of the Passport Office to deny Lynd the liberty to travel abroad.

Another case involved Harvard Prof. H. Stuart Hughes, whose plans to visit Europe next fall were known months in advance to the FBI. Drawing on Hughes political dossier, the FBI asked the State Department and United States agents overseas to place the professor under surveillance when he reached Europe.

These incidents suggest, if nothing else, that the sweep of the Government's investigative interests is far broader than a citizen might assume in a free society.

SECURITY "OBLIGATION"

In both the public and private sectors of American life, investigations are defended in terms of the search for security and certitude. An institution, it is argued, has an obligation to know who it is hiring, who it is lending money to and who may threaten its existence.

The inherent dangers in the process are everywhere recognized. Retail Credit, for example, acknowledges that some of its dossiers would be a gold mine for blackmailers; hence they are handled even within the agency like top-secret documents. Washington's Credit Bureau, Inc., uses a complicated code system to prevent the information it holds from falling into the wrong hands. The FBI, Defense and the Civil Service Commission make a fetish of protecting their "raw files."

Thus, the investigators claim, dangers to the citizenry from snooping are minimal.

"No one need worry," one is told, "about the unauthorized use of his file."

The record, however, does not support this claim. What a man reveals about himself in an application for department store credit may later prove the crucial factor in the loss of a Government job. A "confidential" report discrediting a reporter for The Washington Post—which later proved to be totally false—went all the way from the State Department to the White House, the CIA, the Defense Department and, ultimately, to the managers of the newspaper.

Government "security" reports on private citizens often end up in the hands of private employers, and the reverse is true. The Civil Service Commision, the FBI and credit-rating agencies work hand in glove. The "confidential" FHA reports on applicants for housing loans are available to mortgage lenders for $1.50.

IN HIGH PLACES

Nor are disclosures of this kind always accidental. A President of the United States —holding office in the 1960s—has discussed at an "off-the-record" meeting with journalists the contents of a secret report on the sexual indiscretions of a Senator.

The governor of a Mid-South state has, within the past five years, tried to peddle to newsmen the Federal income tax returns of a political opponent. The same thing has happened with politicians in other states, notably Florida and Ohio.

If a visitor stumbles onto the right private detective in Washington, he may be shown photographs of a prominent political figure in bed with the wife of a prominent socialite. Getting information out of the "closed files" of the House Un-American Activities Committee is about as difficult as getting a weather report.

Just a couple of years ago, a foreign lobbyist obtained an HUAC report on the lobbying activities of a Senate staff member. The report was taken to the White House in an effort to discredit the staffer.

Whenever things of this sort occur, men of good will in Government or private industry respond with new suggestions for protecting the "sanctity" of the files. But it is obvious, as they concede, that so long as dossiers exist, they will be abused to one extent or another.

A trusted secretary in Johnson's office in the Civil Service Commission divulged a great deal of information about Government personnel to the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R.-Wis.). She acted out of patriotic motives and she was finally fired. But the damage was done.

The more difficult question is whether the millions of dossiers piling up in Government and private offices are really necessary. How much does one need to know before hiring a man or lending him money? Not even the investigators have those answers.

The retail credit agencies, for example, acknowledge that even though credit is freer and easier today than at any other time in history, the loss rate from deadbeats remains infinitesimal. The FHA justifies its questions about marital stability in terms of the foreclosures problem. But it has no figures to support the claim that "one of the leading causes of foreclosure is divorce."

The CIA and the National Security Agency compel job applicants to take an offensive lie detector test that includes such questions as: "Have you engaged in homosexual acts since the age of 16?" But there is great controversy over the value of these tests. The Civil Service Commission's Johnson has a low opinion of the polygraph. Even CIA people concede that it is useless when the subject is a congenital liar.

A CRIPPLING PARADOX

To Johnson and Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Walter Skallerup, the whole process of personnel investigation is distorted by the preoccupation with turning up "dirt." They urge a system aimed at discovering talent rather than spotless mediocrity.

Finally, there is a paradox in the present system that makes absolute "security" unattainable even if it were desirable in a free society. The people privy to the highest secrets of the Government and the men on whose judgment and emotional stability the world's fate may hang are exempt from the screenings of the investigators.

"Who," asked a CIA man not long ago, "is going to give Lyndon Johnson a polygraph or a psychological examination?"

The members of Congress who deal with these matters are never checked out by the FBI. Psychologists do not probe the mind of the Secretary of Defense the way they probe the minds of some of his underlings.

A DALLAS AFTERMATH

In the aftermath of President Kennedy's assassination, there was intense concern with the problem of presidential security. There were suggestions that thousands of potential security risks be arrested or at least confined to their homes whenever the President was traveling.

"That," J. Edgar Hoover replied, "is what you would call totalitarian security. I don't think you can have that kind of security in this country without having a great wave of criticism against it."

There are signs that a similar reaction is setting in against snooping. General Motors has promised that there will be no more Ralph Nader investigations. Secretary of State Dean Rusk has promised to curtail the surveillance of American citizens traveling abroad. The Civil Service Commission is having second thoughts about psychological testing. The President has ordered a curtailment of electronic eavesdropping.

Meanwhile, however, the dossiers continue to pile up in the offices of Government and industry. What will become of them, nobody knows.

A Prayer for Victory and Peace

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 1966

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker, a constituent of mine, Mr. Walter E. Brown of Putnam, Conn., has forwarded to me a poem which is not only timely and well written, but also contains an important message. It is a poem of hope which is written perhaps more in the nature of a prayer for victory and peace. I feel certain that the men in our Armed Forces, particularly those fighting in Vietnam, will find it most encouraging.

Walter E. Brown is a veteran of World War I having fought in France in 1918. Already in those days he wrote many poems for his buddies which they loved. This poem is his way of associating himself with the "boys" fighting for the security of America today. I am sure his prayer and his wish will be appreciated by them.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to insert the poem "May God Grant," by Walter E. Brown, into the RECORD and commend it to the attention of my colleagues and the public at large. It reads as follows:

MAY GOD GRANT

(By Walter E. Brown)

May God grant us victory in Vietnam and other far away places,
May He help us in our fight for Peace and freedom and keep us in His kindly graces:
And give us the will to fullfil our promises to those in need,
Guide us in our mighty task of making their burdens lighter, in this, help us to suceed;
Give them faith in our deeds and missions so that day by day,
They may enjoy life, Peace and Freedom the American way.

Heavy firing in distant woods and hills give proof of destruction and losses,
As many of our heroes lie under row after row of little white crosses;
May God grant their loved ones in their hours of sorrow and grief,
And may love, hope and understanding fill their lonely hearts and bring relief,
May our Commander in Chief high in the sky soon sound the trumpet of Peace;
And send our loved ones home and May God grant this struggle will cease.

May God grant our brave boys victory as they fight for right,
And give them the courage needed to end their victorious fight;
Let them know that we at home are with them all the way,
As we Pray for their safe return, unharmed happy and gay:
May God grant us all a better world to live in and until then,
Let us all Pray for "Peace On Earth and Good will toward men."

Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. CORNELIUS E. GALLAGHER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 31, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 9167) to amend title 18 of the United States Code to enable the courts to deal more effectively with the problem of narcotic addiction, and for other purposes.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Chairman, I am gratified that at least part of an overall, planned approach to the problem of narcotic and drug addiction is finally being considered, and I hope approved, by this body. I have been proposing and advocating this modern approach since early 1961.

In that year I introduced three bills dealing with various aspects of addiction: First a bill to establish a narcotics clinic in New Jersey; second, a bill to urge the President to set up a President's commission on narcotics, which I might add here was finally brought into being and made some very realistic and searching studies of the problem; and, third, a bill to aid the several States in establishing hospital and aftercare facilities to help in the treatment of narcotic addicts.

In general the legislation before us today presents a very reslistic and modernized updating of American thinking on the problem of drug addiction. For many years we have been laboring under an impression of drug addiction akin to that held by the puritans of the 17th century on witchcraft.

We must realize that a sickness, such as drug addiction, cannot be treated and successfully cured by punitive measures. We have ample expert testimony from every quarter of medical science to bear out this fact. Addiction is a physical craving and can be relieved only by scientific and medical treatment. I am in complete support of this bill today.

However, there is one problem that I think remains overlooked. An addict does not overcome his sickness in 1 day, not in 1 month and sometimes not for many years. He desperately needs help, assurance, guidance and, in general, continued treatment to successfully recover from the effects of any prolonged addiction. And there remains, of course, the possibility of falling back under the spell of drugs.

For these reasons we must assure that there are to be sufficient and adequate facilities for treatment of addicts—complete treatment—as called for in part by the Narcotic Rehabilitation Act of 1966. This bill, in fact, specifically denies civil commitment, if adequate facilities for treatment are lacking. "Adequate facilities" consist of expert first stage hospital care and treatment by persons familiar with and trained in combating the problem. This is the most difficult and sometimes painful time for the addict. But after the initial period of treatment—the first breaking of the habit—there remain many months during which the former addict needs additional outpatient care. This time can be the most critical and most mentally trying for the person trying to break the habit. In most States, and I might add in New Jersey, these facilities are deficient.

In 1961, I first introduced a bill to provide some Federal financial aid to help States to establish hospitals and programs of posthospital care, treatment and rehabilitation of narcotics addicts. I am reintroducing that bill today because I feel that when the legislation presently before us is passed and signed into law, the needs for these facilities will increase manifold. There is very little utility in passing a bill allowing civil commitment, rather than criminal prosecution, when it is doomed from the beginning because of inadequate treatment facilities.

Mr. Chairman, we live in an age of missiles, moonshots, and deepsea probes. We are conquering and explaining the mysteries that faced those who lived in the ages before us. Today, we have a chance to strike a blow at a problem that has been with us since man began to think. Perhaps to us not as dramatic as a shot to Mars, perhaps not as daring as a trip below the waves, but to the addict on the streets of New York or Chicago, freedom from drugs is just as dramatic and daring, if not more so, than any other feat yet achieved by man.

I urge my colleagues to vote favorably on this bill today and then to follow up by assuring that adequate treatment facilities are made available.

Rabbi Explains Why He Supports President's Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, Rabbi Joseph H. Wise of Whitestone, N.Y., has written a statement expressing his reasons for supporting the administration's policy in Vietnam.

I believe this is a sensitive and sensible explanation of why we should support the fight for freedom in Vietnam.

Rabbi Wise's article appeared in the April 7, 1966, edition of the American Examiner and I commend it to the attention of our colleagues:

RABBI EXPLAINS WHY HE SUPPORTS PRESIDENT'S POLICY IN VIET NAM

Some rabbinical organizations and many individual rabbis have proclaimed their opposition in varying degress to U.S. activity in Viet Nam. But there is by no means a consensus on this issue among American rabbis, some of whom have voiced their endorsement of President Johnson's policy. One of these, Rabbi Joseph H. Wise, spiritual leader of the Whitestone, N.Y. Hebrew Center, has submitted to the Examiner his statement of support for the Administration's policy. Since we believe his sentiments reflect those of many other rabbis, we print his statement in full:

It is with a deep sense of anguish that I recall the unhappy observation that I made in a sermon early last year. I spoke then of a nation divided which America was becoming as a result of the growing Viet Nam crisis. The months that have passed have confirmed my feeling and intensified my deep sense of pain in the developing situation whose end no man can predict.

The anguish becomes personal when, as a man believing in peace and praying constantly for it, I must declare without hesitation my total support for the present program and policy of our administration. I dislike war and am sufficiently aware of its horrors to feel profound sorrow when it is used as a last resort. I find as I retrace humanities' experiences of the past thirty years that the peace we may find can be even more destructive, unless our national commitment and principal is carried forward.

I think back to the "peace" of Dachau, which became the "peace" of Buchenwald. Auschwitz, and other places, only because there were ill-advised men of goodwill including—unbelievable as it seemed until recent research revealed the existence of an unpublished chapter written by him in early 1939—Winston Churchill himself, who felt that an "accommodation" could be reached with Adolf Hitler, who remains the apotheosis of brutality and human depravity.

My anguish becomes personal when I see men of good will, including many clergymen of whom a number are personal friends and colleagues, who are unrealizingly encouraging the forces of evil and tyranny to continue in the assumption that our national commitment will soon be dissipated. I feel the anguish of Tibet, of Budapest, of untold hordes of human beings who have suffered and died in Russia, in China, in North Viet Nam as well as South Viet Nam in the unrelenting drive by expansionist and aggressive Communism to achieve world hegemony.

My anguish becomes personal when I realize how deeply divided we are, and how imperiled our nation and all of the free world is, when those of us who regretfully endorse every necessary use of force are classed as heartless while those who sincerely urge every cessation of force innocently advance the cause of tyranny with its insatiable appetites.

I continue to pray for the unity of our great nation and for the peace and welfare of all mankind. I shall find strength and guidance in the unforgettable words spoken by a great American in a terrible conflict as Abraham Lincoln concluded his Second Inaugural Address:

"Fondly do we hope—fervently do we pray—that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn by the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said. 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'

"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

LAWS AND RULES FOR PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

CODE OF LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

TITLE 44, SECTION 181. CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; ARRANGEMENT, STYLE, CONTENTS, AND INDEXES.—The Joint Committee on Printing shall have control of the arrangement and style of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD semimonthly during the sessions of Congress and at the close thereof. (Jan. 12, 1895, c. 23, § 13, 28 Stat. 603.)

TITLE 44, SECTION 182b. SAME; ILLUSTRATIONS, MAPS, DIAGRAMS.—No maps, diagrams, or illustrations may be inserted in the RECORD without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. (June 20, 1936, c. 630, § 2, 49 Stat. 1546.)

Pursuant to the foregoing statute and in order to provide for the prompt publication and delivery of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the Joint Committee on Printing has adopted the following rules, to which the attention of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates is respectfully invited:

1. *Arrangement of the daily Record.*—The Public Printer shall arrange the contents of the daily RECORD as follows: the Senate proceedings shall alternate with the House proceedings in order of placement in consecutive issues insofar as such an arrangement is feasible, and the Appendix and Daily Digest shall follow: *Provided,* That the makeup of the RECORD shall proceed without regard to alternation whenever the Public Printer deems it necessary in order to meet production and delivery schedules.

2. *Type and style.*—The Public Printer shall print the report of the proceedings and debates of the Senate and House of Representatives, as furnished by the Official Reporters of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, in 7½-point type; and all matter included in the remarks or speeches of Members of Congress, other than their own words, and all reports, documents, and other matter authorized to be inserted in the RECORD shall be printed in 6½-point type; and all rollcalls shall be printed in 6-point type. No italic or black type nor words in capitals or small capitals shall be used for emphasis or prominence; nor will unusual indentions be permitted. These restrictions do not apply to the printing of or quotations from historical, official, or legal documents or papers of which a literal reproduction is necessary.

3. *Return of manuscript.*—When manuscript is submitted to Members for revision it should be returned to the Government Printing Office not later than 9 o'clock p.m. in order to insure publication in the RECORD issued on the following morning; and if all of said manuscript is not furnished at the time specified, the Public Printer is authorized to withhold it from the RECORD for 1 day. In no case will a speech be printed in the RECORD of the day of its delivery if the manuscript is furnished later than 12 o'clock midnight.

4. *Tabular matter.*—The manuscript of speeches containing tabular statements to be published in the RECORD shall be in the hands of the Public Printer not later than 7 o'clock p.m., to insure publication the following morning.

5. *Proof furnished.*—Proofs of "leave to print" and advance speeches will not be furnished the day the manuscript is received but will be submitted the following day, whenever possible to do so without causing delay in the publication of the regular proceedings of Congress. Advance speeches shall be set in the RECORD style of type, and not more than six sets of proofs may be furnished to Members without charge.

6. *Notation of withheld remarks.*—If manuscript or proofs have not been returned in time for publication in the proceedings, the Public Printer will insert the words "Mr. ——— addressed the Senate (House or Committee). His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix," and proceed with the printing of the RECORD.

7. *Thirty-day limit.*—The Public Printer shall not publish in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD any speech or extension of remarks which has been withheld for a period exceeding 30 calendar days from the date when its printing was authorized: *Provided,* That at the expiration of each session of Congress the time limit herein fixed shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

8. *Corrections.*—The permanent RECORD is made up for printing and binding 30 days after each daily publication is issued; therefore all corrections must be sent to the Public Printer within that time: *Provided,* That upon the final adjournment of each session of Congress the time limit shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee: *Provided further,* That no Member of Congress shall be entitled to make more than one revision. Any revision shall consist only of corrections of the original copy and shall not include deletions of correct material, substitutions for correct material, or additions of new subject matter.

9. The Public Printer shall not publish in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the full report or print of any committee or subcommittee when said report or print has been previously printed. This rule shall not be construed to apply to conference reports.

10(a). *Appendix to daily Record.*—When either House has granted leave to print (1) a speech not delivered in either House, (2) a newspaper or magazine article, or (3) any other matter not germane to the proceedings, the same shall be published in the Appendix. This rule shall not apply to quotations which form part of a speech of a Member, or to an authorized extension of his own remarks: *Provided,* That no address, speech, or article delivered or released subsequently to the sine die adjournment of a session of Congress may be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

10(b). *Makeup of the Appendix.*—The Appendix to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD shall be made up by successively taking first an extension from the copy submitted by the Official Reporters of one House and then an extension from the copy of the other House, so that Senate and House extensions appear alternately as far as possible throughout the Appendix. The sequence for each House shall follow as closely as possible the order or arrangement in which the copy comes from the Official Reporters of the respective Houses.

The Official Reporters of each House shall designate and distinctly mark the lead item among their extensions. When both Houses are in session and submit extensions, the lead item shall be changed from one House to the other in alternate issues, with the indicated lead item of the other House appearing in second place. When only one House is in session, the lead item shall be an extension submitted by a Member of the House in session.

This rule shall not apply to extensions withheld because of volume or equipment limitations, which shall be printed immediately following the lead items as indicated by the Official Reporters in the next issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, nor to RECORDS printed after the sine die adjournment of the Congress.

11. *Estimate of cost.*—No extraneous matter in excess of two pages in any one instance may be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by a Member under leave to print or to extend his remarks unless the manuscript is accompanied by an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing the same, which estimate of cost must be announced by the Member when such leave is requested; but this rule shall not apply to excerpts from letters, telegrams, or articles presented in connection with a speech delivered in the course of debate or to communications from State legislatures, addresses or articles by the President and the members of his Cabinet, the Vice President, or a Member of Congress. For the purposes of this regulation, any one article printed in two or more parts, with or without individual headings, shall be considered as a single extension and the two-page rule shall apply. The Public Printer or the Official Reporters of the House or Senate shall return to the Member of the respective House any matter submitted for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD which is in contravention of this paragraph.

12. *Official Reporters.*—The Official Reporters of each House shall indicate on the manuscript and prepare headings for all matter to be printed in the Appendix, and shall make suitable reference thereto at the proper place in the proceedings.

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

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Messrs. Jackson (chairman), Anderson, Bible, Church, Gruening, Moss, Burdick, Hayden, McGovern, Nelson, Metcalf, Kuchel, Allott, Jordan of Idaho, Simpson, and Fannin.

Committee on the Judiciary

Messrs. Eastland (chairman), McClellan, Ervin, Dodd, Hart, Long of Missouri, Kennedy of Massachusetts, Bayh, Burdick, Tydings, Smathers, Dirksen, Hruska, Fong, Scott, and Javits.

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

Messrs. Hill (chairman), Morse, Yarborough, Clark, Randolph, Williams of New Jersey, Pell, Kennedy of Massachusetts, Nelson, Kennedy of New York, Javits, Prouty, Dominick, Murphy, Fannin, and Griffin.

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

Messrs. Monroney (chairman), Yarborough, Randolph, McGee, Brewster, Hartke, Burdick, Russell of South Carolina, Carlson, Fong, Boggs, and Simpson.

Committee on Public Works

Messrs. Randolph (chairman), Young of Ohio, Muskie, Gruening, Moss, Jordan of North Carolina, Inouye, Bayh, Montoya, Harris, Tydings, Cooper, Fong, Boggs, Pearson, Murphy, and Griffin.

Committee on Rules and Administration

Messrs. Jordan of North Carolina (chairman), Hayden, Cannon, Pell, Clark, Byrd of West Virginia, Curtis, Cooper, and Scott.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Mr. Chief Justice Warren, of California, Hotel Sheraton-Park, Washington, D.C.
Mr. Justice Black, of Alabama, 619 S. Lee St., Alexandria, Va.
Mr. Justice Douglas, of Washington, 4852 Hutchins Pl.
Mr. Justice Clark, of Texas, 2101 Connecticut Ave.
Mr. Justice Harlan, of New York, 1677 31st St.
Mr. Justice Brennan, of New Jersey, 3037 Dumbarton Ave.
Mr. Justice Stewart, of Ohio, 5136 Palisade Lane.
Mr. Justice White, of Colorado, 2209 Hampshire Rd., McLean, Va.
Mr. Justice Fortas, of Tennessee, 3210 R St.

OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT

Clerk—John F. Davis, 4704 River Rd.
Deputy Clerk—Edmund P. Cullinan, 4823 Reservoir Rd.
Deputy Clerk—Michael Rodak, 6311 Joslyn Pl., Cheverly, Md.
Marshal—T. Perry Lippitt, 6004 Corbin Rd.
Reporter—Henry Putzel, Jr., 3703 33d St.
Librarian—H. C. Hallam, Jr., 113 Normandy Dr., Silver Spring, Md.

UNITED STATES JUDICIAL CIRCUITS

JUSTICES ASSIGNED

TERRITORY EMBRACED

District of Columbia judicial circuit: Mr. Chief Justice Warren. District of Columbia.

First judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Fortas. Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island.

Second judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Harlan. Connecticut, New York, Vermont.

Third judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Brennan. Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virgin Islands.

Fourth judicial circuit: Mr. Chief Justice Warren. Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.

Fifth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Black. Alabama, Canal Zone, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas.

Sixth judicial circuit. Mr. Justice Stewart. Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee.

Seventh judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Clark. Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin.

Eighth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice White. Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.

Ninth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Douglas. Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Guam, Hawaii.

Tenth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice White. Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming.

Appendix

Remarks of the Honorable Jimmy Quillen at a Memorial Day Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 2, 1966

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I wish to draw the attention of the House today to what I consider an excellent and most appropriate address delivered by one our colleagues, Hon. JIMMY QUILLEN, at a Memorial Day service at Mountain Home, Tenn.

The message follows:

Distinguished platform guests and my fellow Americans.

As I approached this stand a moment ago, my thoughts turned not only to those beneath the crosses row on row, but also to the living.

Memorial Day at Mountain Home is always a stirring reminder of our Country's efforts to preserve freedom. As we pause in memory of those who have made the supreme sacrifice for their Country, it is appropriate for us to honor the living who are also giving so much of themselves for our Nation.

It is particularly fitting that we, who are gathered here on these beautiful grounds, pay special tribute to Col. Lee B. Harr, who has put in more than 30 years of faithful, loyal, and dedicated service as Center Director.

A veteran of two world wars, Col. Harr has spent himself in the service of other veterans and has earned their respect and gratitude and that of all his fellow citizens. There have been wars in between, and the crosses have increased by row on row on row since he started here, but his spirit and his devotion to duty have never faltered.

We are privileged to have Col. Harr here among us, and we need but look around to see the fruits of his labors. Truly blessed is he and are we because of his efforts.

As impossible as it is for us to adequately thank those who lie beneath the crosses; so, too, we cannot render Col. Harr the appreciation that we feel for his unselfish and useful efforts. Yet as long as we pause to celebrate Memorial Day, we will remember you, and honor you, Col. Harr. You, your staff, and employees have done and are doing an outstanding job, and we are most grateful.

As I stand here overlooking the rows of white crosses marking the resting places of so many of our veterans, the words that have been uttered in praise of these dedicated men cannot help but come to mind. I quote from "Flanders Fields:"

We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders Fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe;
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

We must not break faith with our honored dead, those who have passed the torch of freedom on to us with the challenge to hold it high.

Memorial Day, 1966, has a special significance because we honor the dead, the living, and the dying. War—bitter, cruel, devastating—once again spreads across continents—this time some 8,000 miles away. Today our men are fighting and dying in Viet Nam—American blood runs red on the murky soil over there—yes, even at this very hour.

Blood spilled on the murky soil over there is just as red as if it were spilled right here on these beautiful grounds this afternoon. I have never said that we should be in Viet Nam, but we are there, and our men are dying. We must back our fighting forces to the fullest extent in order to bring this war to an honorable conclusion as soon as possible, but never to sacrifice freedom. We need to bring our boys back home.

Let us not tolerate those who would desecrate the flag, burn their draft cards, and demonstrate against this Country, against our flag, and against our men in Viet Nam.

Rather let us pay tribute to the brave, young men over there, who are fighting for the same cause for which those we honor today died—for their Country, their flag, and their freedom.

The battlefields today are thousands of miles away, but we know what price we are paying to keep our freedom. Our young men—our boys from our beloved East Tennessee—write and tell us what they are doing so that we may continue to live in liberty.

Young men from East Tennessee have allowed us their thoughts as they met the enemy in Viet Nam. Through letters, we share their suffering, their sorrow, and their plight. Thus we know what war today, in 1966, is really like. Let us listen to one of our boys—born and raised among us—and heed his words:

I guess some day this war will end, but the memory of it will last forever. The marchers can march protesting what we are doing, but as they march our artillery shells are falling.

Why can't they see that we have a job to do. A country less fortunate than ours asked us for help, and we are doing the job.

If I'm lucky, I will come out of here alive, but should God choose to take me while I'm here, I'm ready to go. I can think of no better reason to die than for my Country.

God did choose to call this courageous soldier, just as He has chosen so many others.

Our pride in this outstanding young man and the others like him and our gratitude to them is immeasurable. It knows no bounds. The crosses that mark the graves and the scars that are imprinted on their bodies will ever remind us of their greatness and of the debt we owe them, but cannot adequately repay.

The flag-draped caskets are coming home in greater numbers each day. My heart goes out to you wives, to you mothers and fathers, and to you brothers and sisters. May this war end—quickly and honorably.

Let us rededicate ourselves to the principles of freedom. Let us not forget the sacrifices made by others in all wars, so that this flag we all love so dearly can forever wave over our land.

For the inspiration and dedication, courage and determination, to carry on from this very hour, let us turn back the pages of history—to Valley Forge, the bombardment of Fort McHenry, the Civil War, World War I, World War II, Korea, and now Viet Nam—and learn from those who sacrificed so much to give us America—the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Thousands and thousands and hundreds of thousands of brave young men have given their lives to preserve our freedom.

To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.

At Valley Forge, the Continental Army, under the command of General George Washington, set up camp after a long, treacherous march through the snow and freezing cold. Washington, in his own words, described it this way:

To see men without clothes to cover their nakedness, without blankets to lie upon, without shoes (for the want of which their marches might be traced by the blood from their feet), and also as often without provisions as with them, marching through the frost and snow . . .

By the time the camp was evacuated, five months later, 3,000 had died as a result of privation, starvation, and suffering. 2,300 more were sick and ill-equipped and had to be left behind.

If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep . . .

The bombardment of Fort McHenry during the War of 1812 lit up the night. In the morning, as the dawn slowly awakened, an American prisoner on one of the British ships waited and watched for the sight of the flag over the Fort. As the stars and stripes became visible through the mist, his emotions burst forth—"O say can you see by the dawn's early light . . ." and was born our National Anthem.

During the Civil War, brother against brother, in a bitter fight to keep this Country under one flag. Blood ran red on many battlefields—Fort Sumter, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Antietam, Bull Run, and hundreds of others. In the end, Old Glory again furled over a united Country, and thousands and thousands of brave men lay buried beneath the sod.

To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.

It was following the Great War Between the States that the tradition of Memorial Day was inaugurated. In the 100 years since that time, the honor rolls of our war dead have multiplied and multiplied.

World War I—

Into misty spray and blazing fire,
We slowly crept with endless tire.
Against our lines, with bayonets raised
The troops of Kaiser gravely gazed.

Barbed wire, hand grenades, trenches, foot soldiers, snipers, flashing bayonets—one of the most horrible wars in the history of our Country.

Hungry, fighting to the death, gallantly holding Old Glory, our brave young men never faltered. Theirs was to do and to die. On foreign soil, the crosses row on row are there as they are here.

If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

World War II—Iwo Jima—30,000 Marines hurled themselves at 21,000 Japanese. A murderous, interlocking sleet of shot and shrapnel rained upon the American troops as they assaulted the island. Within an hour, the beach was littered with American bodies, with guns, burning jeeps, and useless landing boats. But still the landing waves came on, and still Marines climbed terraces, moving inland, always seeking the high ground.

When the Marines reached the top of Mount Suribachi, they raised a piece of pipe upright and from the end of the pipe fluttered the American flag. By then that flag had cost 16,000 American lives, and another 7,800 wounded.

> To you from failing hands we throw
> The torch; be yours to hold it high.

In Korea, that mountainous, hostile terrain, Americans fought at Inchon, on Pork Chop Hill, and on Bloody Ridge. Unflinchingly, our men took up their guns. The American soldiers daringly and persistently did their job to do and to die.

Let these scenes from the pages of history forever be a reminder of what it cost to be free.

> If ye break faith with us who die
> We shall not sleep . . .

Today, Sunday, May 29, 1966, I am reminded of another young soldier in Viet Nam, who, foreseeing his death in battle, left us an undying memorial to the cause of freedom.

It was on a bloody battlefield that this young man had volunteered to take his buddy's place in a patrol. Walking across the rice paddies toward a mountain range, he cried out: "How quiet and deserted it is—not even the birds are singing."

Then suddenly the fire from automatic rifles seemed to come out of every bush. This young man tried to save the life of his buddy by grabbing hold of him and pulling him to the bushes to safety. He never saw the rifle the enemy pointed at him from a few paces away. As he straightened up, he was shot in the back of the head and fell over dead.

One month after his death, one of his buddies found a letter under the dead soldier's bunk, a letter which was written while he was yet alive and that had fallen from his personal belongings. His commanding officer mailed it to his home, and I read it to you in his own words, as his father and mother read it for the first time—some 30 days after he was buried:

Dear Folks,

I'm writing this letter as my last one. You've probably already received word that I'm dead and that the government wishes to express its deepest regret.

Believe me, I didn't want to die, but I know it was part of my job. I want my Country to live for billions and billions of years to come.

I want it to stand as a light to all people oppressed and guide them to the same freedom we know. If we can stand and fight for freedom, then I think we have done the job God set down for us. It's up to every American to fight for the freedom we hold so dear. If we don't, the smells of free air could become dark and damp as in a prison cell.

We won't be able to look at ourselves in a mirror, much less at our sons and daughters, because we know we have failed our God, our Country, and our future generations.

I can hold my head high because I fought, whether it be in heaven or hell. Besides, the saying goes, "One more GI from Viet Nam, St. Peter. I've served my time in hell."

I fought for Sandy, Nell, Gale, Mom and Dad. But when the twins and Sandy's kids get old enough, they'll probably have to fight, too. Tell them to go proudly and without fear of death because it is worth keeping the land free.

I remember a story from Mr. Williams' English classes, when I was a freshman that said, "The cowards die a thousand times, the brave die but once."

Don't mourn me, mother, for I'm happy I died fighting my Country's enemies, and I will live forever in people's minds. I've done what I've always dreamed of. Don't mourn me, for I died a soldier of the United States of America.

God bless you all and take care. I'll be seeing you in heaven.

Your loving son and brother,
Butch

These are the things we live for; these are the things we fight for; these are the things we die for.

Retirement of Adm. Edwin John Roland, U.S. Coast Guard Commandant

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON

OF WASHINGTON
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, June 2, 1966

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, earlier this week, the men of the merchant marine and shipping industry, both labor and management, honored a man whom we have come to know, respect, and sincerely admire.

I refer to Adm. Edwin J. Roland, who will retire May 31 as Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard.

Those of us in the Pacific Northwest will remember what his leadership has meant in our area and I am sure this is true for Coast Guard installations elsewhere in the Nation.

Since a biographical sketch of the retiring admiral was presented at the luncheon, I would ask the unanimous consent that it be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the biographical sketch was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Admiral Edwin John Roland, USCG, Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard

Edwin John Roland was born on February 11, 1905, in Buffalo, N.Y., where he was graduated from Canisius High School and attended Canisius College.

Appointed a cadet in 1926, he was graduated from the U.S. Coast Guard Academy in New London, Conn., with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Engineering and a commission as Ensign on May 15, 1929.

Subsequently he advanced in rank as follows: Lieutenant (jg), May 15, 1931; Lieutenant May 15, 1933; Lieut. Commander, January 1, 1942; Commander, December 14, 1942; Captain, August 5, 1949; Rear Admiral, July 1, 1956; Vice Admiral, February 12, 1962; Admiral, June 1, 1962.

While a cadet he was captain of the football team, and was active in baseball and basketball.

His earliest assignments were as gunnery officer aboard the Destroyers *Shaw* in 1929–30, and the *Wilkes* in 1930–31, which were part of the old Destroyer Force operated by the U.S. Coast Guard between 1924 and 1934 in an all-out suppression of smuggling. He won a commendation for being instrumental in capturing the gunnery trophy for both vessels. During 1929–30–31, he was in addition to his regular duties captain of the Coast Guard Football team which won the President's Cup in competition with the Army, Navy, and Marines in 1931. The trophy was presented to Admiral Roland by Mrs. Herbert Hoover, wife of the then President of the United States.

In 1932, he was in charge of target observation and repair for the Destroyer Force Target Practice in the Gulf of Mexico, and for cutter target practice off Norfolk, Va. In September of that year he was ordered to the Cutter *Escanaba* at Grand Haven, Michigan, as navigator and gunnery officer. Detached in 1934, he spent the next four years at the Coast Guard Academy as instructor in physics and mathematics, and as assistant coach in football, basketball, and baseball. During the summer cadet practice cruise of 1936 aboard the Cutter *Cayuga*, he participated in the evacuation of refugees of Spain during that country's Civil War (1936–39).

He became executive officer of the Patrol Cutter *Nemesis* at St. Petersburg, Fla., in September 1938, later assuming command. In January 1940, he was transferred to the 8th Coast Guard District office in New Orleans, La., as communications officer.

From May 1942 to October 1943, during World War II, he was Chief, Enlisted Personnel Division at Coast Guard Headquarters in Washington, D.C. He was next designated Commander, Escort Division 45, a unit of Task Force 60 which escorted convoys from the United States to Mediterranean ports. His flagship at that time was the Destroyer Escort U.S.S. *Vance* (DE–387). For meritorious performance of that duty he received the Navy Commendation Ribbon.

In December 1944, he became the first commanding officer of the newly commissioned Cutter *Mackinaw*, the first heavy duty U.S. icebreaker ever built and which was specially designed for work in the Great Lakes. Her homeport was, and still is, the Coast Guard Base in Cheybogan, Michigan. For meritorious service as commanding officer of this unique icebreaker, he received a Coast Guard Commendation Letter. In it he was cited for successfully undertaking the task of icebreaking on an unprecedented scale in the Great Lakes, permitting passage through ice to tide water Navy and Army vessels urgently needed for the war effort, and merchant vessels transporting cargoes of freight essential to war industries.

In the post-war period of April 1946 to June 1949, he was Chief of Staff and Chief, Operations Division, 9th Coast Guard District, Cleveland. He then commanded the Cutter *Taney* out of San Francisco, remaining at that post until August 1950, when designated Commandant of Cadets at the Coast Guard Academy.

Four years later he was selected to undertake one year of instructions at the National War College. Completing the course in June 1955, he was assigned duties in the office of the Chief of Staff at Coast Guard Headquarters. While there on March 16, 1956, he relieved Rear Admiral Ira E. Eskridge, USCG, as Deputy Chief of Staff, and with the approval of the President and confirmation of the Senate was advanced from Captain to the permanent rank of Rear Admiral effective as of July 1, 1956.

Following that promotion, Admiral Roland was assigned as Commander, First Coast Guard District, Boston, relieving RADM Roy L. Raney, USCG, on his retirement August 1, 1956. He was next designated Commander, 3rd Coast Guard District and Commander, Eastern Area, effective as of July 1, 1960 (as successor to retiring RADM Henry C. Perkins, USCG), with offices located in New York City.

On approval of the President and the Senate, he was apointed Assistant Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard with the permanent grade of Vice Admiral to rank from February 12, 1962. He, however, assumed the duties of that office (vacated by retiring VADM James A. Hirshfield, USCG) on February 1, 1962, at Coast Guard Headquarters in Washington, D.C.

On March 21, 1962, Admiral Roland was presented the City of New York Medallion by

Mayor Robert F. Wagner for distinguished service while Commander, Third Coast Guard District and Commander, Eastern Area. The ceremony was held in New York City Hall.

On April 23, 1962, the President nominated the then Vice Admiral for appointment as Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard with rank of full Admiral to succeed retiring Admiral Alfred C. Richmond, USCG. With the confirmation of the Senate, he took the oath of office on June 1, 1962.

On July 9, 1963, Admiral Roland received the LEGION OF MERIT from Secretary of the Treasury C. Douglas Dillon in recognition of his outstanding record in maintaining a military readiness posture "unparalleled in the peacetime history of the Coast Guard."

Admiral Roland's World War II campaign service medals and ribbons include the following: American Defense Service; American Area; European-African-Middle Eastern Area; World War II Victory; as well as the Navy Commendation Ribbon and the Coast Guard Commendation Letter. He also has the Expert Rifle, and Expert Pistol Medals.

On January 15, 1965, Admiral Roland received Italy's highest degree medal award, the COMMENDATORE (KNIGHT COMMANDER) OF THE ORDER OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC, in gratitude for the U.S. Coast Guard's many years of assistance to Centro-Internazionale Radio-Medico (C.I.R.M.). This is a humanitarian Foundation, created in Rome in 1935, which arranges medical first aid at sea and hospital services by air-sea radio for injured and sick seamen aboard ships of all nationalities upon request. The Coast Guard has assisted by permitting free relaying of medical messages between C.I.R.M. and ships of all flags through its radio stations along the coasts of the United States. The Medal was presented to Admiral Roland by Captain Masetti, Naval Attache, Italian Embassy, Washington, D.C. In keeping with the law regarding the wearing of foreign decorations, the Medal was sent to the State Department for safe-guarding until the Admiral's retirement.

On January 21, 1966, Treasury Secretary Henry H. Fowler presented Admiral Roland the DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, the nation's highest award for meritorious achievement and service to a member of the Armed Forces. Admiral Roland was cited for the notable gains which the Coast Guard made in management and as a humanitarian agency under his inspired leadership as Commandant. He also was cited for his swift response to urgent requirements for small river and coastal craft to assist in checking the flow of supplies from North Vietnam to the Viet Cong in the summer of 1965, also for his guidance of the Coast Guard through the tense Cuban exodus situation in the Straits of Florida during the fall of 1965.

Admiral Roland is married to the former Jane Dare Fitch of New Londen, Conn., a graduate of the Abbott Academy at Andover, and former student at the Connecticut College for Women. They are the parents of three children, Janet D., William F., and Edwin J., Jr. Janet is currently employed as a secretary at United Nations Headquarters in New York City. Both sons are graduates of the Coast Guard Academy and are serving in the Coast Guard as commissioned officers. William is married to the former Patricia Green of New London. So far, they have presented the Admiral and Mrs. Roland with two grandchildren, Karen and Michael.

Edwin, the youngest son, is married to the former Mary Beaney of New London. They named their first child, a son born in early 1963, Edwin J., III. The young father became Engineer Officer of the first built 210-ft. Coast Guard medium endurance cutter, the USCGC RELIANCE (WPC-615), commissioned June 20, 1964, and stationed at Corpus Christi, Texas.

The 20th Anniversary of the Italian Republic

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 2, 1966

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, 20 years ago on June 2, 1946, the Italian people went to the polls for the first time following World War II. On that day they took the decisive step of rejecting the monarchy and set their sights on building a modern democratic republic. The way ahead was difficult. Fascism and war had brought untold destruction to many parts of Italy; large portions of the population were afflicted by hunger and misery; the Communist Party was powerful and militant and posed an ominous threat to new democratic institutions. The Italian people were neither discouraged nor disheartened, however, by the enormous tasks that confronted them. They rolled up their sleeves and set to work.

Today, 20 years later, their achievements are there for all to see. Democracy has been made to work despite the disruptive maneuvers of the Communist Party. Modernization has accompanied the reconstruction of industry. Northern Italy has become one of the great industrial centers of Europe. The products of Italian industry are to be found throughout the world. New sources of energy have been developed in order to reduce Italian dependence on imported raw materials. Unemployment—a traditional problem in Italy—has sunk to the lowest levels ever. Italian cities have been graced with striking innovations in modern architecture and design. Rome and Florence are displacing Paris in the world of fashion.

In short, as a result of the imagination and sustained efforts of the Italian people, democratic institutions in Italy are solidly founded, and the expanding Italian economy bustles with activity. Only in the underdeveloped south of Italy has progress been less spectacular. But here, also, changes are appearing as a result of intensive long-term Government programs. Agricultural reform has been encouraged, roads have been built, technical schools have opened their doors, and new industries have been established in the region. Much remains to be done in the Mezzogiorno, but there is every sign that in the not too distant future, the south will catch up with the north.

While the internal accomplishments of postwar Italy are remarkable, it would be inappropriate on this significant anniversary to overlook the positive role Italy has played in international affairs since the end of the war. During the early years of the republic, and under the inspired leadership of those illustrious Italians, Alcide de Gasperi and Luigi Einaudi, Italy made a firm commitment to building a united Europe and a strong Atlantic community. Today, President Saragat and Prime Minister Aldo Moro are following in the footsteps of these leaders.

Last year I had the pleasure of meeting 49-year-old Prime Minister Moro when he visited the United States. I was one of the Congressmen whom President Johnson invited to attend the formal White House dinner on April 20, 1965, in honor of the Prime Minister and his wife, who were accompanied by the Foreign Minister of Italy, Amintore Fanfani. At this dinner, Mr. Moro pledged his support to President Johnson, to America, and to our commitments in the United Nations. He assured our President and the people of America that Italy would remain steadfast to the cause of freedom and to democratic principles.

Now, in a time of crisis in the Atlantic community, Prime Minister Moro, true to his pledge, is working quietly and constructively to preserve the alliance. Within the European communities Prime Minister Moro and President Saragat have firmly adhered to the goal of political as well as economic unity for Western Europe.

We do not read in our headlines of Italy's nationalistic claims and problems of status in the community of nations. We do not hear of spectacular Italian initiatives in foreign affairs. In times of difficulty, however, we do hear the reassuring voices of Italian leaders, expressing their continuing fidelity to the noble goals shared by Italians and Americans during the past 20 years.

Thus, it is with gratitude as well as appreciation that I salute the Italian people on the 20th anniversary of their Republic, and express my conviction that their achievements in the next 20 years will exceed even the remarkable record of the past 20 years.

Citizenship and Civic Affairs Award, 1966, to Mr. and Mrs. William Garbe, Scotch Plains, N.J.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLIFFORD P. CASE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, June 2, 1966

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, on May 14, I had the pleasure of presenting the 1966 Citizenship and Civic Affairs Award of the Westfield-Mountainside Lodge of B'nai B'rith to Mr. and Mrs. William Garbe of Scotch Plains, N.J. The Garbes are residents of my home county of Union, in New Jersey, and they have been very active in a number of worthy causes in and around Union County.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record a newspaper account of the award program as it was published in the Monday, May 16, 1966, issue of the Plainfield Courier-News.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

CIVIC AWARD IS PRESENTED HUSBAND, WIFE

WESTFIELD.—The many and varied services to which Mr. and Mrs. William M. Garbe of Scotch Plains have devoted a major portion of their lives was recognized Saturday night at Temple Emanu-El when they were awarded the 1966 B'nai B'rith Citizenship and Civic Affairs Award.

Senator CLIFFORD P. CASE of Rahway, R-N.J., the guest speaker and friend of the guests, expressed the feelings of everyone present when he said, "We are so deeply grateful to the Garbes and we are blessed that we have had the opportunity to live at a time and in a place where such service is so freely rendered."

CITED FOR ACTIVITIES

Case spoke of the Garbes many services to Rahway Hospital, with which he is familiar, and said its growth and development is "due in great measure to them." He also reviewed the work of Garbes in community planning. He said this is a matter of vital concern to him and is essential if the communities are not to be swallowed up by rapid growth.

The Garbes, CASE said, have mastered for themselves the art of doing things to help others in a useful way.

"They do the things that need to be done and so supremely well that this is a satisfaction that transcends all others. We do not have to overly effuse, however, because they have been rewarded beyond all possible rewards."

In accepting the award from Mrs. Alan Gray, co-chairman of the awards committee, Garbe said, "Merle and I accept with deep humility and much gratitude this award. We are grateful to everyone who shared this evening with us."

SPEAKERS LISTED

Others who spoke briefly were: Mrs. Harry Bernstein of the Scotch Plains Woman's Club, who nominated the Garbes for the award; Mrs. Herbert Ross, president of the Westfield Chapter of B'nai B'rith Women and Herbert Ross, president of the Men's Lodge.

Arthur Sommerfield, co-chairman of the awards committee, was master of ceremonies. Selections were sung by Las Contadores, the Scotch Plains-Fanwood High School Choral Group under the directions of Robert F. Brown. A musical interlude was presented by Maureen Reilly, Mrs. Rosemary Jones and Charles Roessler of the Scotch Plains Players. The accompanist was Mrs. Adele Beatty.

Several Scotch Plains residents attended the affair, led by Mayor George E. Johnston. Also present were Mayor Robert H. Mulreany of Westfield and Patrolman Frank Crepeau of the Westfield Police, last year's winner.

The Garbes were selected for their work in creating scholarships for worthy students, activities in behalf of Rahway Hospital and for Scotch Plains.

Peaceful Moon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT B. DUNCAN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 2, 1966

Mr. DUNCAN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, the Portland Oregonian believes every nation should be willing to approve a treaty as suggested by President Johnson to forbid claims to sovereignty over the moon or other heavenly bodies.

As proposed by the President, the international agreement also would outlaw military bases and weapons on celestial bodies.

And the Oregonian declares it is no fantastic fear any longer that nuclear weapons might be installed on the moon to threaten parts of the earth with total destruction.

The newspaper states in an editorial:

A treaty would be no certain guarantee against abuse of space but it is the best that mankind, whose word sometimes is reliable, can muster.

I include the editorial in the RECORD:

PEACEFUL MOON

What will man do with the moon after he lands there?

One thing he might do is to install nuclear weapons on it which, triggered from earth and directed by computers, radar and other devices, would threaten certain parts of the earth with total destruction. The nation which got control of the moon could hang a sword of Damocles over the heads of the rest of humanity.

This is not a fantastic fear anymore. Within this decade both Americans and Russians probably will land on the moon. Once this has been accomplished, the installation of scientific equipment will certainly follow. Death-dealing devices could be included in the celestial cargoes sent from earth.

President Johnson's proposal that the United States, Russia and other space powers sign a treaty outlawing military activity and forbidding any claim to sovereignty over any heavenly body should be approved by every nation. The United Nations already has established international policy of that nature. The treaty barring military uses of Antarctica is a precedent which bears the signatures of both the United States and the Soviet Union.

A treaty should go farther, as suggested by the President, to provide for cooperation of all nations in peaceful scientific exploration of outer space. But the barring of military uses and sovereignty claims is a minimum.

The exploration of space, which promises early landing on the moon and perhaps eventually on other celestial bodies, is man's outstanding physical and scientific achievement. The race into space and toward the moon has been contaminated by ideological and national prejudices and jealousies. One cannot expect these to come to an end when the landings finally are made. But the soul of man should be big enough to bar the extension of his earthly wars to the heavens.

A treaty would be no certain guarantee against abuse of space but it is the best that mankind, whose word sometimes is reliable, can muster.

Experiences of a Volunteer Internist in South Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. NORRIS COTTON

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, June 2, 1966

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, Dr. Fred A. J. Geier, one of Washington's leading medical men and emeritus head of the department of medicine at Doctors Hospital, worked 2 months at a hospital in South Vietnam and upon his return wrote a most interesting report for the Medical Annals of the District of Columbia.

I think that Members of the Congress will find it informative and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXPERIENCES OF A VOLUNTEER INTERNIST IN SOUTH VIETNAM

(Fred A. J. Geier, M.D., F.A.C.P., Emeritus Head, Department of Medicine, Doctors Hospital, Washington)

EDITOR'S NOTE: Offices of Project Vietnam are located at 2233 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washintgon, D.C. 20007; telephone 338–5730.

It was my privilege to have worked 2 months at a hospital in South Vietnam, a country torn by war and where there is great and urgent need for medical care. It was a challenging and rewarding experience.

My decision to go to South Vietnam came shortly after President Johnson's June, 1965 appeal to the American Medical Association for assistance in obtaining volunteer physicians to serve the civilian population of that war-devastated country.

"I would commit the American nation," President Johnson told the students of the National Cathedral School for Girls, "to face up to its obligation to be with the world's people on their march toward the life that all God's children should know on this earth. When the time of judgment comes it will be no excuse to say that they were far away, or their language was strange, or their color was different, or I did not know their names."

Almost immediately representatives of Government, the medical profession, and church and welfare organizations meet and unanimously supported the President's appeal. And out of this unanimity came Project Vietnam, presently administered by the People-to-People Health Foundation with the assistance of the AMA and the Agency for International Development (AID). Its Chairman is Dr. William B. Walsh and its Program Director is Dr. Edwin W. Brown, Jr. It recruits and sends doctors to work in Vietnam, usually for periods of 2 months.

In preparing for my trip it was necessary to have a valid passport, certification of good health from a physician and dentist, and certifications of vaccination against smallpox and inoculations against cholera. Although not required but as an added precaution I was inoculated against typhoid, paratyphoid, tetanus, plague, typhus, polio, flu, and infectious hepatitis (gamma globulin).

Before departure on October 4, 1965 an orientation session was held in the office of Project Vietnam; and at 6 p.m. that same day I left with 5 other physician-volunteers for the first leg of our long jet flight. We stopped for a day in Honolulu, then continued on to Saigon, with short fueling stops in Guam and Manila.

Vietnam stretches along the bulging southeastern shore of Asia. It is bordered on the extreme north by Communist China, on the west by Laos and Cambodia, and on the east by the South China Sea. The 65,000 square miles lying south of the 17th parallel (the Cease Fire line of July 22, 1954, which ended the fighting between the French and Vietnamese) comprise the Republic of Vietnam. It has long been regarded as the major geographic and military obstacle to further Communist expansion in Southeast Asia. North of the 17th parallel are the 62,000 square miles dominated by the Communists.

The Vietnamese language is monosyllabic and may be written in Chinese ideographs or in the *quoc-ngu* alphabet. French is spoken among the upper classes.

We arrived in Saigon, October 6, and after another brief orientation session each was assigned to a hospital. I was assigned to Thu Khoa Nghia Hospital in Can Tho, a town of about 50,000 located in the Mekong Delta about 70 miles southwest of Saigon. Thu Khoa Nghia is a regional hospital, which, under the very capable direction of Dr. Le

Van Khoa, a Vietnamese trained physician, takes care of a large province. (There are 43 provinces in South Vietnam.)

The hospital has a total of 455 beds, but average patient occupancy is about 500, with often 2, and occasionally 3 patients to a bed. Monthly admission rate is 1,500, with over half being medical cases. There is an outpatient clinic for tuberculosis which treats an average of 100 patients daily. This clinic is held in a new TB clinic building, quite modern in construction but woefully understaffed because of the difficulty in obtaining specialists whose primary interest is in that disease. There are, however, 2 mobile X-ray units which provide facilities for chest examinations not only of Can Tho residents but villagers from nearby hamlets. The clinic is under the direction of Dr. Lee Van Thuan, a private physician who donates his services.

Thu Khoa Nghia Hospital is quite old, having provided service to the Vietnamese people since 1895. It became a regional hospital only in 1964. There is a staff of 5 Vietnamese doctors and 30 trained nurses of various levels. In addition, it provides clinical nursing experience for 37 Red Cross students and 11 rural student nurses. Since 1962 U.S.O.M. (United States Operations Mission) has provided an Americal surgical team at the hospital; at the present time there is a U.S. Air Force surgical unit consisting of 3 surgeons, 3 nurses, and 3 technicians. There are, in addition, 2 doctors from Project Vietnam, each assigned for 60 days. There is 1 American nursing service advisor, Miss Ann Fry, who acts as counterpart to the chief nurse in an effort to provide better patient care. At the present time the maternity section has an average monthly rate of 350 newborns.

On the surgical side of the hospital there is the operating suite, which has 2 small operating rooms and 2 postoperative medical wards. In addition, there are female medical and male medical wards, and one small portion of the hospital is devoted to pediatric medical cases.

There is a small laboratory serving the hospital, but it is limited in the number to tests that it can do. Generally speaking, one can obtain complete blood counts, urinalysis, stool examination, blood sugar tests, serum bilirubin, VDRL, and Widal's tests. There is a pharmacy which, although somewhat limited in supplies, seems to have the necessary major drugs and antibiotics. Blood for transfusion at times is in short supply; the usual amount given is 250 c.c. Various intravenous solutions, particularly glucose and glucose and saline, are in ample supply.

Being assigned to the medical wards, I was very impressed with the large number of admitted cases suffering from liver disease. The patients were usually peasants, who worked as rice farmers and came to the hospital complaining of epigastric pain. Upon examination, the major findings were extensive pyorrhea and enlarged hard liver, the liver usually extending down to the iliac crest, with tremendous distension of the abdomen with ascitic fluid. The patients' histories indicated they had been sick for a period of about 3 to 4 weeks; ages varied from 2 years to 70. There was no history of the use of alcoholic beverages or of a similar illness among their friends in the hamlets or villages. Further investigation of the liver cases showed an occasional evidence of jaundice, either objectively or by an elevation of serum bilirubin. Treatment usually consisted of rest, low-salt diet, parenteral vitamins, particularly B-complex, and judicious use of mercurials such as Mercuhydrin. In some instances, because of the great respiratory embarrassment and tremendous abdominal distention, a paracentesis was done to give temporary relief. Although these cases appeared to be typical cirrhosis of the liver with portal obstruction, the exact etiology was not determined. Almost without exception the complete blood counts showed a hematocrit of between 20 and 30 per cent and a white count between 2 and 3 thousand with a normal differential. The stool examination in a large majority of the cases showed ova of ameba, Ancylostoma, and Ascaris. It was difficult to assign the etiology of the liver disease to these intestinal parasites because at least 80 per cent of all admissions revealed these ova in the stools. One biopsy showed chronic hepatitis of the cholangiolytic type.

Fever of undetermined origin was not unusual, and in these circumstances therapy was chiefly of a supportive nature, with an accurate diagnosis never clearly documented. The availability of blood cultures would have made this problem much less frustrating.

Malaria in the Can Tho area of the Mekong Delta was less prevalent than I had anticipated, but I understood it was an important cause of disability in the central highlands of South Vietnam.

Some of the anemias were undoubtedly due to various types of blood dyscrasias or bone-marrow depression. Unfortunately the laboratory was not equipped to do bone-marrow biopsies. Leukemias and undifferentiated anemias due to increased erythrocyte loss or destruction as well as nutritional deficiency were difficult to evaluate from the laboratory tests available.

There were several cases of cholera clinically diagnosed chiefly because of the acute onset of intractable diarrhea with rice-water stools and dehydration with or without evidence of *Vibrio comma* in the stool. These patients were treated vigorously with intravenous fluids, particularly glucose and saline solutions.

I was also surprised by the large number of typhoid patients who were admitted, usually only after they had complications, such as perforation. They, of course, required emergency surgery.

I saw many cases of carcinoma, particularly of the lungs. Although much evidence is accumulating that heavy cigarette smoking plays an etiologic role in many cases of squamous and undifferentiated carcinoma of the lung, the history of the rice farmer revealed that they rarely use tobacco. Gastrointestinal carcinoma, particularly involving the stomach either as adenocarcinoma or linitis plastica of the scirrhous carcinoma type, was seen in 4 or 5 instances. And carcinoma of the cecum and rectum was observed occasionally. Sometimes obstructive carcinoma of the esophagus and pyloric end of the stomach was in an advanced stage, and in the latter instance a gastroenterostomy gave only temporary relief. Carcinoma of the prostate with total bladder-neck obstruction caused enormous bladder distention with relatively minor distress. Temporary treatment required immediate decompression of the bladder by the insertion of a Foley catheter. The patient was then recommended for transfer to a hospital in Saigon where urological consultation and management were available.

Many of the patients from the outlying villages and hamlets would wait until they had complications, such as ruptured appendix or ruptured peptic ulcer or pyloric obstruction, before they would come to the hospital. I learned through Miss Dat, my interpreter, that they would resort to Chinese medications consisting of various types of herbs and cupping before coming in to see us.

The main diet of the Vietnamese farmer consists of rice, fish, vegetables and soup. They seldom have meat. When they were admitted to the hospital it was difficult to prescribe a specific diet because there was no dietitian on the hospital staff and there were no special diets for patients as we know them in the United States. The kitchen was under the supervision and management of a private contractor who provided 3 meals a day, chiefly of rice, fish and vegetables, which was estimated at about 2,500 calories. Occasionally dry-fat powdered milk obtained from U.S.O.M. was used with the breakfast meals.

It was very unusual to see cases of hypertension during my 2 months' service, and I saw only only 4 patients with a systolic blood pressure over 150. Usually there was hypotension with the systolic pressure around 90 and the diastolic pressure about 50. I saw 3 patients with cerebrovascular accidents with hemiplegia, many patients with unclassified anemia, and a few scattered cases of tetanus, tuberculosis, epilepsy, splenomegaly, flu and virus pneumonitis. Two young men were admitted with the chief complaint of dyspnea and were found to have rheumatic heart disease complicated by pure mitral stenosis. I felt that mitral commissurotomy might have permitted direct surgical relief of the mitral valvular obstruction. However, the hospital had no cardiac surgeon or facilities necessary for the preoperative preparation, postoperative care, or for supervision of their long-term management. On 4 occasions I was called upon to treat Viet Cong who were prisoners and who had been brought to the hospital under heavy guard. After treatment they were taken back to prison. In addition to seeing patients in the medical wards there was also opportunity for me to teach. I gave lectures to approximately 35 nurses twice a week, which lasted about an hour, and similar lectures for 20 to 30 Vietnamese doctors.

Because of the tremendous admission rate, particularly to the medical ward, the beds seemed overcrowded to me upon my arrival. When I learned that patients were not selected by a physician for admission I organized an outpatient medical clinic where many of the patients could be treated without hospitalization. This decreased the load on the medical wards.

The personnel of the hospital without exception were cordial, cooperative, considerate, and seemed to want to do everything necessary for the civilians who required treatment or hospitalization. Although the peasants could not speak English they had an extremely friendly air toward us. They were gentle in manner and in speaking, and they endured much pain with a minimum of complaints. Their appreciation for what was being done was often shown by a shy and friendly smile and the placing of their hands together in supplication and bowing gently from the waist.

The battle casualties inflicted on the civilian population were very numerous; some of the wounds were indescribable. This type of patient had priority in so far as surgery was concerned. There was little time or room for elective surgery.

The weather during my tour was extremely hot and humid. There was little relief afforded by the monsoon that occurred periodically during the day and night. The living conditions were adequate; the food was good. There was minimum risk because the U.S.O.M. apartments where I lived were heavily guarded. However, there was evidence of military activity, particularly at night across the river where heavy gunfire and flares lighted the sky.

In a hospital such as I have described there is a tremendous amount of work for an internist or general practitioner, as well as the surgeon. There was little else to do in Can Tho except walk along the water front or visit the market place, with an occasional visit to the nearby refugee camp and orphanage for necessary medical advice, but I am positive that any volunteer would find working with Project Vietnam a rewarding experience.

Italian Republic Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES J. HOWARD
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 2, 1966

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Italian Republic. The year 1946 began a new era for the Italian people when they freely elected a democratic republic to replace a fascist system that had led them to war and had provided them with a leadership that was contrary to their historical tradition. Now, two decades later, Italy stands a strong nation, participating in the Atlantic Community, and once again reflecting the true genius and cohesion of her people.

Postwar Italy, wracked with poverty, disease, and a virtually destroyed economy, shook herself loose from the despair that can characterize a defeated nation, and directed her energy toward economic and political reconstruction. With the reappearance of national pride and determination, the desire to regain her former eminence drove Italy to begin anew rebuilding a country that could hold its head high in the family of nations. Today, we witness an ever-increasing industrial and agricultural output coupled with social and cultural advancement—a direct result of that decision to follow the road of political freedom and free enterprise.

The road to stability has not been an easy one. Dynamic political forces, often at great odds with one another, have provided much challenge to her leaders. Sporadic unemployment and a recessionary-inflationary pattern have put much burden on her people. The lack of raw materials has demanded advanced technology from an infant industry. But, in the face of all this adversity, Italian ingenuity and vitality have, by and large, overcome the obstacles set in its path of progress.

Under the leadership of a government that has successfully blended its diverse political elements, Italy has made great strides in her economic development. The economic growth in recent years has been higher than any of her Common Market partners. During the 1950's the annual increase in GNP averaged 5.8 percent. The last industrial production figures for 1965 indicate a 4.3-percent increase above that of the preceding year. And despite the strong contrast between the development of the north and south, the trend of the economy has been continuously moving upward.

If we look to the north we see an industrial area that parallels many European centers. The products of Fiat, Olivetti, and other Italian manufacturers can be found throughout the world. Looking to the less developed south we see the greatest challenge to present-day Italy. But, with extensive public works and a reevaluation of southern Italian farming practices, a slow, but steady, improvement can be noted. Undoubtedly, the great achievements of the north have served as a testimonial to the possibilities open to the south.

Just as the successful industrialization of Italy deserves recognition, so, too, does her resumption as leader in the arts and humanities. The pages of history serve as a constant reminder of the always active creativity and brilliance of the Italian people.

Scarcely any other nation can boast such an unbroken stream of artists and innovators in all fields of human endeavor. Almost no enlightened country can deny the influence Italian religion, law, art, and music have had on its own development. A people who have so contributed to mankind could have chosen to rest on the accomplishments of their forbears. That Italy has not done so is evident in the new generation of fashion designers, screenwriters, architects, and dramatists.

On this 20th anniversary I can find no better tribute than giving recognition of their remarkable progress and achievement. I am sure that all Americans will wish to offer congratulations to the Italian people.

Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act

SPEECH
OF
HON. ROBERT DOLE
OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 1, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 9167) to amend title 18 of the United States Code to enable the courts to deal more effectively with the problem of narcotic addiction, and for other purposes.

(Mr. DOLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would simply add one more category of eligibility.

I refer the Members to page 4 of the bill. An eligible individual means any individual who is charged with an offense against the United States but does not include—

Following that there is a list of five categories wherein a person is ineligible for civil commitment.

My amendment simply states that an "eligible individual" means any individual who is charged with an offense against the United States but does not include an individual who has been released on recognizance or bond following arrest for the crime charged.

I would state at the outset, I have learned a lot about a very serious problem in the past 2 days. Many statements have been made by the distinguished chairman and other members of the committee who have said time after time after time—the purpose of this legislation is to get the addict off the street.

But what does this bill do? All I seek is to have the addict make the decision at the time of arrest and not at the time of trial. What the bill does in effect is to force the addict, after arrest and bail—to continue his addiction until the time of the trial. It would also compel the addict to continue a life of crime until the time of the trial.

Let me read, as the gentleman from Arizona read a while ago, from page 11 of the committee report.

Mr. McGee, administrator of the Youth and Adult Corrections Agency, said this:

> The active addict is the chief source of the spread of addiction—one addict on the streets will make several new ones in his career. He is the vector of the "disease."

The chairman, the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] says in the report:

> And addicts breed other addicts. If we can cure an addict, it is the same thing as isolating and curing a carrier of a communicable disease.

I would remind the House that a provision, similar to my amendment, is a part of the Metcalf-Volker Act in the State of New York. If this amendment is adopted, it would simply conform the bill that we are now considering to the Metcalf-Volker Act.

Mr. Chairman, I am convinced after listening to the debate and reading testimony of the experts that the addict in most cases, is not a criminal. He is a sick man. He deserves immediate medical attention.

Why is it we permit the man to make bail, go back on the streets and to continue in his addiction and to carry on a life of crime so that he can carry on his addiction? We are doing the man an injustice by not saying at the time of his arrest, if you make bail, you are no longer eligible for civil commitment.

There was much discussion yesterday and many statements were made today about taking addicts off the street. I share the views of those who made such statements. But if the person who is arrested is permitted to make bail before electing to receive treatment, then the thrust of this program will be completely frustrated.

I would call your attention to the testimony of the former administrative assistant to the district attorney of New York, Mr. Richard Kuh, which appears on page 307 and page 329 of the committee hearings. He said:

> He is a person both infected by and carrying a highly contagious disease—contagious in the sense that addicts use drugs socially, bringing their "infection" to others in their communities who are prone to addiction. As one who is infected, the addict should be treated medically, humanely, in an effort to cure him. As a disease carrier, however, he must be quarantined in order to protect others. And as one who is both diseased and communicating infection to others, he must be treated promptly. This I underscore as one of the differences between our law and that of California. His treatment should not be delayed until a variety of pretrial motions have been processed and other adjournments and delays have been tolerated, but should start as soon as is feasible after his arrest.

And he also says:

> If you are going to treat the addict as a public health problem of some kind, it make

no sense in effect to pat him nicely on the shoulders and say, "Continue your habit for 6 months or 8 months or a year until after we finally have convicted you and are able to do something about it."

I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. SENNER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I certainly have great respect for the gentleman's ability. I have read his amendment and agree with the purposes behind the amendment. However, it raises some constitutional questions which I have discussed with the gentleman, not in the debate on the amendment, but during the general debate. If I knew how we could correct that problem, I would certainly be willing to accept the gentleman's amendment. However, there are some constitutional questions that I do not think we can get around, and which would arise particularly in jurisdictions where the court is not in session. The defendant would be arraigned before a commissioner, who in many cases is a layman and the provisions of the law could not be adequately explained to the victim.

I am afraid we might jeopardize that man's cure so that he might not be rehabilitated, simply because of the bail bond provision.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. SENNER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman have 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DOLE. I might say to the gentleman from Arizona that I appreciate his comments. It is not my purpose to deprive a man who has been arrested of any constitutional or statutory right. It is simply my purpose to see that the individual gets treatment at the earliest possible date. If a man is sick, you do not turn him away from the hospital. I agree with what the gentleman from Arizona said a minute ago. This man is not a criminal in the strict sense of the word. He is a sick man. He is entitled to immediate treatment.

But what would we do? We would say, "That is fine. You are a sick man. But you are eligible for bail." He may then be out for 6 months, 8 months, or a year, continuing to live a life of addiction, a life of crime to feed the habit, before he is brought to trial. I do not believe that is fair to the man or society.

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOLE. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. JOELSON. I want to be sure I understand the gentleman's statement. Suppose the man denies that he is a user. In that case would you deny him bail?

Mr. DOLE. No, he would make application. In other words, he would decide whether he wants the civil commitment.

Mr. JOELSON. Suppose he would say, "I don't need a civil commitment. I am not a user. I plead not guilty."?

Mr. DOLE. He could do that later on. If he says, "I want the treatment now," the treatment would start today instead of 6 months from today.

Mr. JOELSON. But you would deny him bail.

Mr. DOLE. No, I wouldn't deny him bail. He has a perfect right to bail. All I say is, "The man is sick. He needs immediate attention. Don't turn him back on the street." Why turn him back toward addiction if he can be helped today?

Mr. JOELSON. Do you mind briefly stating the purpose of your amendment?

Mr. DOLE. Yes. On page 4 it would simply add one other provision to eligibility: An individual who has been released on recognizance or bond following arrest for a crime charged. In other words, if the man is arrested and if he is released on bond, then he would be ineligible for civil commitment. But he would have a perfect right to make bond and a perfect right to be released on his recognizance. I feel it is a humane and very proper amendment.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOLE. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. I appreciate the gentleman's yielding. I think this is a most worthwhile amendment. I believe it should be given serious consideration, both from the standpoint of jurisprudence and the legislation we are considering, but particularly from the medical aspect of narcoticism. I have had considerable experience with this. I have listened carefully to every word of the debate. I think this is one of the most essential amendments we could have, because we need to treat the addicts where they lie or are first apprehended. I strongly recommended that this first-aid principle be applied in our legislation, as fuzzy as some of the rest of it might be. I commend the gentleman for submitting it. I hope that the amendment will be agreed to.

Congressman Horton Pays Tribute to Italian Republic Day—20th Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRANK HORTON
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 2, 1966

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, June 2 marks the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Italian Republic. It was in 1946 that the Italian people undertook their first postwar election and rejected the former monarchial system of a democratic republic. With much of their country ravaged by the war, Italians were well aware of the challenges to be overcome; hunger, disease, lack of housing, and many other problems afflicted them. In addition, there was the haunting shadow of the Italian Communist Party, waiting to take advantage of the weakened country.

However, to the credit of the Italian people and their leadership, they manifested a character and spirit which did not succumb to the Communist overtures. Despite their problems and difficulties, they refused to accept the so-called easy solution as presented by the Communists. Instead, they undertook to rebuild their country from the ground up; not only did they rebuild industry and revive agricultural production, but in both cases they exceeded previous production figures. In a further example of their rejection of communism, they joined NATO and gave it their complete support. The Italian support for the NATO principles has continued to this day.

Italy surely stands as an example of how a country's dedication to free enterprise and wise leadership can overcome immense problems in a relatively short period of time. Today Italy can be very proud of its industrial region, the north, which is continually setting international standards of excellence through its many products. That industrial growth has ben a vital factor in reducing unemployment, long a handicap in Italy. The country has also been setting a rapid pace in developing domestic sources of power. Fashions and the arts are continually influenced by the genius of the Italian touch.

The South had traditionally been a problem to Italy, but there also rapid and progressive changes has taken place. The Government has played a large part in assisting the region, and plants and development schemes have been increasing their absorption of unemployed manpower. Certainly much more still needs to be done, but this is a remarkable record for a region which only a few years ago was in serious economic difficulties.

There are many ties which bind the American and Italian people. That is one reason, Mr. Speaker, why I feel certain that I speak with America's support in wishing the people of Italy warm congratulations as they mark this important anniversary.

The Company a Town Built

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROY A. TAYLOR
OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 2, 1966

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, one of the greatest success stories emerging from my congressional district during recent years deals with the town of Andrews, N.C., located in Appalachia near the Smoky Mountains National Park. It shows how the citizens invested and were willing to risk their savings in their community's future. It shows what can be accomplished by a partnership composed of local citizens, the Federal Government, and private enterprise. The result was an industry now employing 450 people and expected to increase to 1,000.

I recommend the attached article which appeared in the News and Observer of Raleigh, N.C., to my colleagues and to villages and towns all over America which are in need of increased employment oportunities.

Industry Creates Prosperity: The Company a Town Built

(By Bernie Jenkins)

Andrews.—In this little mountain town, May 1966 will always be remembered as a time of faith and a time of history.

In future years there may be only a minimum of fanfare to mark the occasion. But there will be enduring gratitude in the hearts of its citizens for those whose belief in themselves and their town saved it from extinction.

Three years ago Andrews, population 1,400, was dying. Every other store along the main street was vacant. Unemployment was a staggering 22 percent. Many of the town's young people had packed up and gone in the pursuit of opportunity.

Then, as by a miracle, Andrews made an extraordinary comback.

Townsfolk, moved by a desire to help themselves, raised $200,000 in sums ranging from $100 to $20,000, to create a new industry, and parlayed their investment—with the help of the U.S. Department of Commerce—into a $2,300,000 working plant employing 250 workers.

That plant is the new Andrews Furniture Industries Inc., manufacturer of radio, television and stereo cabinets for Magnavox—due for its formal opening this month.

COURAGEOUS CITIZENS

Most towns in America have their legends of pioneer and patriot, but Andrews can be envied for the courage of its citizens who were willing to risk their small savings in a period of hard times on their community's future.

Back in the '40s Andrews was a thriving manufacturing center. Chestnut trees abounded in the surrounding mountains, and in the days of the talking machine, the Andrews Core Plant produced cores for Victor. Chestnut trees also provided wood for a sawmill, for a plant producing lumber for fine furniture, and two tanning operations. But one day, a blight attacked the trees, the plants were forced to close down, and the town wilted with the trees.

Years of efforts to revive the economy—the lowest in this part of North Carolina—went largely unavailing. Two large textile companies set up branch plants in town and gave the economy a spurt in the '50s, but not enough to lift Andrews out of the "depressed" category.

Something more was needed.

In November, 1963, Mayor Percy B. Ferebee talked with an old friend, Mechlin H. Clarke, head of a furniture manufacturing plant in nearby Bryson City.

"You can't make enough furniture to meet the demand. Why don't you put up a new factory on the site of the old core plant?"

Andrews already had an Overall Economic Development Program as required for federal assistance, when the furniture plant idea was conceived. The problem was to raise enough money within the community itself to meet government requirements of community support and investment as a condition for a loan from the Economic Development Administration at the Commerce Department in Washington.

Some 150 individuals and firms came to Andrews' rescue. They put up life savings, borrowed at 6 per cent for a promised return of only 5 per cent, and sold securities returning considerably more in order to take part.

Mayor Ferebee, a banker, and president of the new Andrews Development Corporation, spearheaded the drive, assisted by automobile dealer Jeff Brooks and city auditor Robert Heaton.

Frank W. Swan, a 77-year old retired cavalryman who remembers the U.S. Cavalry "when we used horses," gave $200—"not for the investment", he said, "but for the community."

Taxi driver Raymond Kilpatrick invested $100 because "a lot of people here were not working" and it's a "wonderful thing to give them jobs." R. A. Dewar, 81, who was once in the lumber business, put in $100 because Andrews "needs that type of company."

A knitter at one of the Andrews textile mills, Max D. Raxton, who borrowed at 6 per cent to invest in the 5 per cent bonds. "I thought of it as an investment in the community, and therefore a good investment for me," he said.

The factory, as it evolved, was a $2 million government-business-community undertaking. Waynewood Inc., the parent firm, put up 5 per cent. The local bank invested 20 per cent for a first mortgage. The Economic Development Administration took a second mortgage for a 65 per cent investment of $1.3 million, which citizens were able to obtain on a 20-year basis at 4 per cent interest. For their own investment of $200,000, stockholders of the Andrews Development Corporation obtained a third mortgage.

CHANGE IN PLANS

The 267,619 square-foot furniture factory opened in November, 1965. Originally, it was planned that it would produce low-medium range hardwood furniture for the new market of younger families that is expected to develop late in this decade. But this plan was changed when Magnavox obtained controlling interest in the parent firm last summer.

Using the same available hardwoods, the plant is now turning out fine cabinets for Magnavox's pre-sold market. By the end of this year, its count of 250 employes is expected to double. In addition, 100 new jobs in sawmill supplying operations will be created.

Furniture manufacturing is one of North Carolina's oldest businesses, but Andrews Furniture Industries Inc., has opened new job opportunities for citizens of the three most southwestern counties of the State. And Mayor Ferebee says, "The company's enormous investment in dollars and confidence will be a guide for sound economic growth and development in the years ahead."

Already, there has been a resurgence of confidence in the business community, the mayor indicates. "A year ago no one was willing to take a chance. The only way to go was down. Now with the new factory, new businesses are springing up. Investors are plentiful. We are on our way again."

Through the Economic Development Administration, the Congress has authorized an extensive program of loans to communities like Andrews where citizens are willing to bet on the future and work together to achieve it.

President Lyndon B. Johnson has said of this program:

"A growing nation cannot afford to waste those resources, human and natural, which are now too often neglected and unused in distressed areas. We cannot afford the loss of buying power and of national growth which flow from widespread poverty. Above all, we cannot afford to shut out large numbers of our fellow-citizens from the fulfillment of hope which is shared by the rest. For that would be the denial of the promise of America itself."

Andrews is more than an example. It is a symbol of hope to the economically hard pressed of faith by the President and the elected representatives of the people that the kind of community action that saved Andrews will bring a rebirth and new life to hundreds, perhaps thousands of towns throughout our land.

Medicare

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HORACE R. KORNEGAY

OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 2, 1966

Mr. KORNEGAY. Mr. Speaker, as we all know, the medicare program becomes available July 1 to many of our ill and suffering elder citizens.

As we also know, many of them are looking forward to receiving the benefits under the program. However, because we are now a guideline government and because of bureaucratic asininity, some of them will not be able to receive the help they are entitled to receive.

The Greensboro Daily News, one of the leading newspapers in the Sixth Congressional District of North Carolina, in the last few days has asked some very cogent questions on its editorial pages.

The Daily News asks, and I join them in their inquiry, if redtape is to be valued above human life?

In my hometown of Greensboro, we have some of the most modern and best equipped hospital facilities to be found anywhere, medical centers that give the very best treatment they can offer to any person in need of medical aid. Yet, they have not been certified by the U.S. Public Health Service as qualified to treat elder patients in need under the medicare program.

The Daily News hopes, as I do, that "no death certificate will have to attribute a single fatality to governmental policy."

So that others may have knowledge of this governmental barrier to health and welfare, I would like to reprint the Daily News editorials of May 26, "Barrier to Medicine," and June 1, " 'Must' Versus 'Can't'."

I also place in the Record a letter from one of my constituents who, I believe, represents the opinion of many who feel that they are being denied service to which they are entitled.

The material follows:

[From the Greensboro (N.C.) Daily News, May 26, 1966]

Barrier to Medicare?

With the advent of the Medicare program only slightly more than a month away, there is disturbing news that many hospitals have not been approved for Medicare patients and that as many as 1,000—embracing 15 percent of the nation's hospital beds—may not be approved because of their failure to comply with Title Six of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

Such a situation causes special concern in our own area. A Daily News survey shows that no Greensboro hospital has yet been formally approved, that only two hospitals in the entire heavily populated Upper Piedmont and only 10 of the 176 licensed hospitals in North Carolina had met, as of the middle of this week, the requirements of the U.S. Public Health Service.

Such a state of affairs is incomprehensible. To be licensed North Carolina's hospitals had to come up to certain standards, applied by both the Hill-Burton Act, involving federal funds, and the State Medicare Commission. We had assumed that these standards safeguarded construction, equipment and professional staff.

The civil rights proviso which appears to be the barrier now was enacted two years ago. What has been happening meanwhile that it is only on the very eve of Medicare that stepped-up efforts are being made to bring a compliance which is required for any federal funds? Why do these efforts reach the acute stage when it could virtually nullify the medical program to which the state's and the nation's elderly citizens have been looking forward and into which they have poured millions of their own dollars?

It has been painfully obvious that Medicare will tax the facilities of every available hospital. A shortage of beds and personnel will undoubtedly prove the program's greatest handicap. Now comes a situation in which civil rights—and this is no attempt to downgrade them—are being put above basic human rights. What is going to happen if Washington bureaucrats have not gotten around to inspecting all hospitals—or refuse to approve many solely because of the Civil Rights Act—by July?

What comes first when sickness, emergency or death threatens—suffering patients or a Washington guideline? The suffering will be there regardless of race; there is no distinction of races in illness.

Beyond that, where is the repeated assurance when Medicare was under debate that there was nothing in the program to hinder or interfere with freedom of choice in physician or hospital?

Washington hasn't heard any howl of protest that will begin to compare with the outcry which will arise if Medicare participants cannot get what is coming to them because of bureaucracy, red-tape and the paramountcy of any other cause over the alleviation of human suffering and the saving of human life. Mind you, we are not talking about any segment of Medicare patients, but all of them and just as emphatically, all the city's, the area's, the state's and the nation's hospitals and medical care facilities.

What is to be held up at the cost of human life?

[From the Greensboro (N.C.) Daily News, June 1, 1966]

"Must" Versus "Can't"

A state-wide meeting of hospital administrators and accountants in Durham last week was warned by its keynote speaker that the "Johnson Medicare system" is here and that hospitals, whether they like it or not, must accept it.

The "must" from that angle sounds strange in the ears of hospitals and public alike since they have been hearing in recent days that only 10 of North Carolina's nearly 200 licensed hospitals—and none in Greensboro—have been approved for acceptance of Medicare patients by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The hospitals, their spokesmen have repeatedly stated, are trying to get ready to take Medicare patients when that program becomes effective July 1 but have yet to learn whether they will qualify.

Inspection teams are going the hospital rounds and hope that their task may be completed within the stipulated time. But there is no assurance that such will be the case, or that the inspection will result in approval for a substantial percentage of hospitals.

We agree that hospitals should and "must" accept Medicare patients. But this "must" becomes largely ineffective when it clashes with a Washington "can't." When a human life may be at stake, quibbling is little short of criminal.

The least that can be done, amidst the present confusion, is an extension of a reasonable time in which to make adjustment and meet standards; and meanwhile every hospital admonished, in humanity's name, to make ready to accept the avalanche of patients which the new program is expected to bring.

We truly hope no death certificate will have to attribute a single fatality to governmental policy.

Dear Mr. Kornegay: Thank you very much for your prompt reply of May 24 to my letter of May 20. Another matter has come to my attention about which I hope you can do something. As you already know, Medicare becomes effective five weeks from today. According to recent editorials in the Greensboro papers, so far only about one-third of the general hospitals in North Carolina have been found acceptable to the Federal Government to furnish care and be reimbursed under the Medicare Act.

The delay seems in almost all cases to revolve, about compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act. I will not belabor the point that any government contractor is, or should be, required to comply with the Civil Rights Act. I disagree with the Act completely and irrevocably and feel that it is absolutely the worst piece of legislation any Congress has ever passed, but this is no longer the issue.

The issue is that government inspectors have thus far obviously placed Civil Rights above human rights of the sick and injured suffering populace. For example, in a recent meeting the director of one eastern North Carolina hospital stated that he had for years insisted on no discrimination either among staff or patients; there were common heating facilities and common patient facilities. When the inspectors from the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission visited this hospital, they made a major point of the fact that the vast majority of non-white patients were utilizing ward facilities.

There were a few in semi-private and private rooms but the majority were in wards. The hospital administrator pointed out, as you and I can both appreciate, that this was a matter of choice on the part of the patients and that most of them simply could not afford higher patient accommodations. Yet, undoubtedly because of this concentration in lower cost accommodations the inspectors have yet to grant approval for this hospital to furnish services under the Medicare Act. They have visited this particular hospital no less than four times—naturally at considerable expense to the taxpayers—and still there has been no approval. The hospital to which I refer is located in Ahoskie.

It is not clear to me just what influence you might be able to exert in matters such as this. I do feel, however, that we are faced with two government programs, both supposedly designed for the welfare of minority groups but which are now actually opposing each other, and in doing so denying the very people they are supposed to benefit the rights granted them by the Congress.

As our spokesman in Washington, I would like you to do anything and everything possible to see that this inequity is corrected, and I would appreciate hearing the results of your action. Time is of the essence if we are to avoid the possibility of a truly needy, sick person being denied adequate medical care and treatment simply because one branch of our sprawling, all encompassing, Federal Government has not yet made up its mind whether the facilities available to him are suitable to the government. The blame for any such inadmissions will have to rest squarely upon our Federal Government which interferes with both the right of choosing medical facilities and extreme need. This could, in certain cases, be the difference between life and death.

May I please have your support and advice.

Solution in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN G. DOW

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 2, 1966

Mr. DOW. Mr. Speaker, yesterday a number of Congressmen who are members of the Democratic study group were privileged to meet with Thich—pronounced Tic—Nhat Hanh, a Buddhist monk from South Vietnam. He is the director of the school of social studies at Ban Hanh University in Saigon. As director of the youth for social service program of the Unified Buddhist Church, he trains young people for work in social reconstruction in the villages. Through this and his leadership of the Buddhist Little Peace Corps, he has been in close contact with the peasants—who make up 90 percent of the Vietnamese population.

The Venerable Nhat Hanh is the editor of the leading Buddhist weekly, Thien My—pronounced Tien Me—and director of the Buddhist publishing house in Saigon. A leader among the intellectuals in Vietnam, he is one of the country's best-known poets and the author of 10 published books.

Although he is not here as an official representative of the Buddhist leadership, he is particularly well equipped to talk to us because of his knowledge of both the United States and his own country. He has been an intimate friend of the Venerable Tri Quang for 20 years and it was Tri Quang who cabled him in 1964 to give up his studies and lecturing at Columbia University to return to Vietnam.

He speaks with the familiarity of one who has participated in the center of the decisionmaking group of the Buddhist community. Thich Nhat Hanh released the following statement under date of June 1, 1966. It contains the thoughts of one who is clearly close to his country. It contains suggestions for a solution in Vietnam that parallel ones put forth by enlightened American leaders. In addition, it gives assurance that such solution would have to be accepted by the Vietcong. In this respect it is most noteworthy.

Statement of the Venerable Nhat Hanh, June 1, 1966

Just this morning the U. S. Consulate in Hue was destroyed by angry Vietnamese youths. In the past four days five Vietnamese have immolated themselves by fire, some of them leaving behind messages explaining that their actions were in protest against U.S. policy in South Vietnam. During my short visit to your country I have been repeatedly asked why the Vietnamese people seem to have become so strongly anti-American.

I wish, first of all, to assure you that I am not anti-American. Indeed, it is precisely because I do have a great respect and admiration for America that I have undertaken this long voyage to your country, a voyage which entails great personal risk for me upon my return to South Vietnam. Yet I assume this risk willingly because I have faith that if the American public can begin to understand something of what the Vietnamese people feel about what is happening in our country, much of the unnecessary tragedy and misery being endured by both our peoples might be eliminated.

The demonstrations, the self-immolations, and the protests which we are witnessing in Vietnam are dramatic reflections of the frustrations which the Vietnamese people feel at being so effectively excluded from participation in the determination of their country's future. 80 years of French domination over Vietnam were ended by a long and bloody struggle, waged and won by the Vietnamese people against overwhelming odds. During the twelve years since independence most Vietnamese have remained without a voice in the nation's destiny, and this at a time when the nation is being subjected to a destructive force far surpassing anything ever before seen in our country. If anti-Americanism seems to be emerging as a focus for some of the recent protests, it is because the Vietnamese people recognize that it is really only the awesome U.S. power which enables the Saigon governments to rule without a popular mandate and to follow policies contrary to the aspirations of the Vietnamese people. This is not the independence for which the Vietnamese people fought so valiantly.

The war in Vietnam today pits brother against brother, the Viet Cong against the supporters of the Saigon government. Both sides claim to represent the Vietnamese people, but in reality neither side does. The most effective Viet Cong propaganda says that the Saigon governments are mere puppets of the U.S., corrupt lackeys of the imperialists.

Every escalation of the war, every new contingent of U.S. troops confirms these charges and wins new recruits to the Viet Cong, for the overwhelming majority of the Vietnamese people now thirst desperately for peace and oppose any further expansion of the war. They see clearly that the present policy of constant escalation only puts peace ever further into the future and merely guarantees an even greater destruction of Vietnamese society. There are now more than 300,000 Americans in my country, most of them knowing and caring little about our customs and practices and many of them involved in destroying Vietnamese people and property.

This creates friction which generously feeds the anti-American propaganda, and the fact that the war kills far more innocent peasants than it does Viet Cong is a tragic reality of life in the Vietnamese countryside. Those who escape death by bombings must often abandon their destroyed villages and seek shelter in refugee camps where life is even more miserable than it was in the villages. In general, these people do not blame the Viet Cong for their plight. It is the men in the planes, who drop death and destruction from the skies, who appear to them to be their enemies. How can they see it otherwise?

The United States chooses to support those elements in Vietnam which appear to be most devoted to the U.S.'s wishes for Vietnam's future. But these elements have never been viewed by the Vietnamese people as their spokesmen. Diem was not, nor were Diem's successors. Thus, it has been the U.S.'s antipathy to popular government in South Vietnam, together with its hope for an ultimate military solution, which has not only contradicted the deepest aspirations of the Vietnamese people, but actually undermined the very objective for which we believe Americans to be fighting in Vietnam.

To us, America's first objective is to have an anti-communist, or at least a non-communist, Vietnam, whereas the Vietnamese people's objective is to have peace. They dislike communism, but they dislike war even more, especially after twenty years of fighting and bitterness which has rotted the very fabric of Vietnamese life. Equally important, we now see clearly that continuance of the war is more likely to spread communism in Vietnam than to contain it.

The new social class of military officers and *commercants* which has been created as a direct result of the U.S. involvement, a class of sycophants who support the war for crass economic reasons, are not the people to whom Washington should listen if it sincerely wishes to hear the voice of South Vietnam. The Vietnamese people reject with scorn this corrupt and self-seeking class which cares neither for Vietnam nor for the great ideals of America, but thinks only of its own interests.

The opinion is often expressed that there is no alternative to the present U.S. policy in Vietnam, neither on the political nor the military side. The non-communist alternatives to a military dictatorship are said to be too fragmented to offer a stable alternative, and a cease-fire and U.S. withdrawal are considered unfeasible because it is feared that the Viet Cong will take over the country by terror.

The Vietnamese people recognize both of these dangers, but they also recognize the utter futility of the present course and the catastrophic effects which it is having on our society. Furthermore, we do not agree that there is no alternative to a military dictatorship. The force of Vietnamese nationalism is such an alternative. Indeed, this is the sole force which can prevent the complete disintegration of South Vietnam and it is the force around which all Vietnamese can unite. But nationalism cannot attain its effective potential in the present Vietnamese political climate where opposition to the government invites open persecution upon oneself and identification with it discredits one in the eyes of the people.

More than a decade of this atmosphere has served to drive many of the Vietnamese nationalists into the National Liberation Front, and many others of them into an ominous silence. Last year an effort by a prominent group of nationalists to circulate a mild petition requesting peace negotiations between the South Vietnamese government and the N.L.F. was so brutally attacked by the government that we are not likely to hear from them soon again, despite their having attained some 5,000 signers in less than three days time.

Today, the means for nationalist expression rests mainly with the Vietnamese Buddhists, who alone command sufficient popular support to spearhead a protest for popular government. This is not a new role for Vietnamese Buddhism, for in the eyes of the Vietnamese peasants, Buddhism and nationalism are inseparably entwined. The historic accident that made the popularization of Christianity in Vietnam coincident with France's subjection of Vietnam created this image.

The repression of our faith by the French and by President Diem strengthened it. And today, when the Buddhist attempt to give expression to the long pent-up wishes of the submerged and ignored Vietnamese masses is met by the gunfire and tanks of the Vietnamese army, the Vietnamese people, Buddhist and non-Buddhist alike, clearly see whose action reflects our national heritage and whose action betrays this heritage.

Thus, although the Vietnamese people may lose skirmishes because they have no foreign sources of support, the crude victories of the Saigon generals serve merely to weaken their credibility while confirming the Viet Cong's propaganda claim that the government cares nothing about the people. The Buddhist efforts are designed, not to weaken Vietnam's resistance, but to create a geniune will to resist.

Differences do exist among the Buddhists, the Catholics, and the other sects, but they would not be unsurmountable if there were a climate in Vietnam that encouraged unity. But there are those who see a unified, popular, nationalist movement in Vietnam as a threat to themselves. Such persons help to sow disunity and then use the disunity which they create as a pretext for retaining power. No, we do not accept the evaluation that there is no alternative to the present type of government.

The second argument offered for continuing present U.S. policy is that a cease-fire and U.S. withdrawal would merely leave Vietnam to the communists. This argument we must also reject. The Viet Cong grow stronger because of the mistakes made by Saigon, not because of its communist ideology or its terror. If South Vietnam could achieve a government which was clearly responsive to the basic aspirations of the Vietnamese people and which was truly independent, there would no longer be any basis for popular support for the rebels. Indeed, the rebels would have lost their reason to rebel, and if any guerrilla activity were to continue the Vietnamese people would have the will to resist it for they could identify it as being hostile to Vietnamese nationalism, contrary to the people's longing for peace and reconstruction, and therefore of foreign inspiration.

Since coming to the United States I have been asked repeatedly to outline concrete proposals for ending the strife in Vietnam. Although I am not a politician and cannot therefore suggest every detail of a satisfactory settlement, the general direction which such a solution must take is quite clear to me and to many of the Vietnamese people. It does not involve the U.S. in any negotiations with Hanoi, Peking, or the N.L.F. To the Vietnamese people such talks, if necessary, are the proper province of Vietnamese officials rather than of Washington.

My solution would be along the following lines:

1. A cessation of the bombing, north and south.
2. Limitation of all military operations by U.S. and South Vietnamese forces to defensive actions: in effect, a cease-fire if the Viet Cong respond in kind.
3. A convincing demonstration of the U.S. intention to withdraw its forces from Vietnam over a specified period of months, with withdrawal actually beginning to take place as a sign of sincerity.
4. A clear statement by the U.S. of its desire to help the Vietnamese people to have a government truly responsive to Vietnamese aspirations, and concrete U.S. actions to implement this statement, such as a refusal to support one group in preference to another.
5. A generous effort to help rebuild the destruction which has been wreaked upon Vietnam, such aid to be completely free of ideological and political strings and therefore not viewed as an affront to Vietnamese independence.

Such a program if implemented with sufficient vigor to convince the now understandably sceptical Vietnamese people of its sincerity offers the best hope for uniting them in a constructive effort and for restoring stability to South Vietnam.

The plan is not perfect, for the question remains of how can the U.S. be sure that the South Vietnamese government and the Viet Cong would cooperate in such a venture. Insofar as the South Vietnamese government is concerned, the past statements of Premier Ky have clearly indicated his unwillingness to seek a peaceful end to the war. In fact, it has been the contradiction between the aggressive words of Saigon and the peaceful statements of Washington which has so discredited the so-called U.S.

peace offensive of last winter. The withdrawal of the U.S. support for Ky may thus be a necessary pre-condition for implementation of such a plan.

It is obviously not possible to predict the response of the Viet Cong to such a program but the installation of a popular government in South Vietnam, plus a cease-fire and the beginning of an American withdrawal, would so undercut the Viet Cong's position that it is likely to have no alternative but to cooperate.

Finally, if some may question why I ask the U.S. to take the first step, it is because the U.S. is militarily the strongest nation in the world. No one can accuse it of cowardice if it chooses to seek peace. To be a genuine leader requires moral strength as well as big guns. America's history suggests that she has the potential to provide the world this leadership.

L.B.J. Loan Pool Plan Unwise

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. ROSS ADAIR

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 2, 1966

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, a recent editorial in the Elkhart Truth, Elkhart, Ind., with respect to the loan pool legislation recently passed by the House of Representatives sets forth the views of many thoughtful Americans. It is worth of careful consideration:

L.B.J. Loan Pool Plan Unwise

Its regrettable that the U.S. House of Representatives saw fit Tuesday to pass by 206–190 President Johnson's proposal to form a pool of government-owned loans and sell shares to big investors.

Under this measure, the administration hopes to sell $4.2 billion worth of shares during the fiscal year starting July 1, and thus cut federal budget spending by that amount.

On final House vote, all 206 in favor were Democrats; against it were 64 Democrats and 126 Republicans. The bill now goes back to the Senate, which has passed a somewhat different version of the measure.

The GOP Policy Committee in the House denounced the measure as "fiscal chicanery" that would disguise the real size of the federal budget deficit, and said that it would start a new system of back-door financing.

It was noted that these participation sales would not count as part of the official, legal ceiling on the federal debt.

Usual political groupings really have been scrambled on this issue.

Fiscally-conservative southern Democrats have backed LBJ. But such liberal groups as Americans for Democratic Action, AFL–CIO and National Farmers Union have sided with the GOP.

The labor organization said the proposal would increase interest rates and would tighten money in the home mortgage market.

AFL–CIO sources also agreed with GOP critics that it stemmed from a desire to keep the projected budget deficit for the year starting July 1—now estimated at $1.8 billion—as low as possible.

Under the plan, Congress would have to approve funds to make up the difference between the lower interest rates on government-owned loans and the higher interest rates paid on shares in the pool to make them attractive to investors.

The House would not approve an amendment offered by Rep. Paul Fino (R-N.Y.) to encourage small-denomination sales to individuals, as he asked "why not let the little cat share in this windfall?"

This is not good legislation. Congress will be in error to pass it.

Secret United States-China Air War in Viet

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 2, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, I have permission to insert in the Record the following article from the Chicago's American of May 27, 1966, by Stan Carter, which raises new questions concerning the conflict in southeast Asia:

Secret United States-China Air War in Viet

(By Stan Carter)

Washington.—Americans and Chinese Communists have been shooting at each other—and keeping quiet about it—in North Viet Nam.

The secret battle is being waged between United States planes and Chinese anti-aircraft guns.

Informed sources also said that a Red Chinese MIG–17 that Peking charged was shot down by American planes apparently did fall in Red Chinese territory.

DENY SHOOTING OVER CHINA

Despite a television report to the contrary, however, the state department stuck by a denial that the American planes that shot down the Chinese MIG on May 12 crossed the North Vietnamese-Chinese border.

There also is reason to believe Russian "advisers" have been killed in United States air strikes against surface-to-air missile sites in North Viet Nam and that the Kremlin has accepted the losses without protest.

The shooting down of the Chinese MIG 2 weeks ago is the only recent direct clash that has been publicized by either side.

DOWNED NORTH VIET PLANE

A United States air force spokesman in Saigon said planes shot down a MIG over North Viet Nam the same day, at about the same time, and thought that it was North Vietnamese instead of Chinese.

Peking produced photos of the MIG's wreckage and a fuel tank jettisoned from an American plane that, it claimed, were found in China. The Red Chinese declared that the"blood debt" owed to the United States would be repaid.

On a news show last night, CBS state department correspondent Marvin Kalb said he had learned that a flight of four United States fighter planes had, in fact, crossed the border and shot down the Chinese MIG as Peking claimed. He said the American planes returned safely.

WHICH SIDE OF BORDER

Other sources told the news that American officials still aren't sure whether the American planes were on the North Vietnamese or Chinese side of the border at the time of the shooting. They said there was little doubt it was a Chinese MIG that was downed, however, and that it fell in China.

Sources said that, except for the propaganda Peking is making about the MIG, the point is academic. They said both sides know they are shooting at each other regularly and aren't talking about it to avoid open confrontation.

The Rhode Island Jaycees and Mental Health

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. FOGARTY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include the following speech:

The Rhode Island Jaycees and Mental Health

(By Congressman John E. Fogarty, Glocester Junior Chamber of Commerce, Harmony, R.I., Nov. 20, 1965)

It is always a pleasure to be back in Harmony, and I am happy indeed to be here for this charter night banquet. As most of you know, I grew up on a farm just outside Harmony and I have a special feeling for these mill towns; these woods; these lakes and ponds

This is the first opportunity I have had to speak before a Junior Chamber of Commerce group. I especially welcome it, because I am afraid that too many of our fellow citizens have a mistaken notion about the Jaycees. I think too many of our fellow citizens identify you with Junior Miss Pageants and golf and tennis tournaments and other light, social activities. Now, there is nothing wrong with any of those activities—but the Jaycees have a more serious side, which has yet to receive the recognition it justly deserves.

What people fail to realize is that in the 45 years since the first Junior Chamber of Commerce was founded, the Jaycees have made an enormous and continuing contribution to community betterment all across this Nation.

The Jaycees say that their primary purpose is to promote the welfare of the community by supporting active, constructive projects. The Jaycees say they provide the young men of this Nation's communities with training in leadership and awaken civic consciousness to better the usefulness of this country's citizens. These are not empty platitudes.

Because of our common interests in one health area—and tonight I will speak about it, and not about other Jaycee activities, such as physical fitness and environmental pollution, simply because there is not time to discuss all these things—I want to salute the Jaycees of Rhode Island for their activities in support of mental health.

There is no more vital area—no more pressing need—in the health field than mental health. Our citizens must be made aware of the fact that some 86,000 persons in Rhode Island need psychiatric care. Even more important is the need for an awareness among us that last year only 32,000 of these more than 86,000 persons needing help were *treated*, in Rhode Island. We need to keep before us the obligation to provide more and better services, fast, to care for these people.

I am proud that we Rhode Islanders have one of the oldest mental health associations in the United States. Last Spring I had the pleasure of addressing the New England States Citizens Action Conference on Mental Health in Providence, where I had an opportunity to pay tribute to the Rhode Island Association for Mental Health as it began its fiftieth year of service to the people of this State.

At that time I pointed out that for a number of years now I have watched the community mental health movement prosper and grow. I have had a front-row seat when budget proposals for Federal expenditures in the health field came before my subcommittee for review. During 18 years of service on the House Appropriations Subcommittee I have also become aware of many pressing needs which have still not been met, and which must be met before we will have fulfilled our obligation to the mentally ill.

I am proud that the Rhode Island Junior Chamber of Commerce—through its various chapters—joined in this collective effort to meet these pressing needs. It did not stand idly by, waiting for the Association for Mental Health and related groups—working with the Federal government—to do the job. It joined forces with us in the best tradition of Rhode Island—and New England—cooperating to achieve social goals desired by all our citizens.

The South County chapter of the Jaycees has built a center for mental health rehabilitation. The Chariho chapter, located—as all of you may know—in a rural farm district, has cleared the land donated by a private citizen and is now in the process of laying the foundation for a rehabilitation facility to be called "Camp Hope."

The Barrington chapter has sponsored fund drives resulting in a considerable amount of financial support. And the chapter in Providence is working with Father Robert Blair at the State Mental Hospital on the problem of the rehabilitation of institutionalized persons.

Further, the State Chairman for Mental Health and Retardation—Mr. William Marsland—has organized a series of orientation meetings to acquaint local Jaycee chapters on problems and projects in the mental health area.

This, of course, is Glocester Chapter Charter Night—the occasion being—I believe—the extension of charter to Glocester by the Burrillville chapter of the Jaycees. This is a special occasion—a social occasion—a time for celebration—but it is also a time for stock taking—for asking yourselves what projects you will undertake, as a chapter of the Jaycees.

I can think of no single area where citizen action has greater opportunity for rich rewards—no area of health which is more challenging—than the mental health field. The passage of the historic mental health and mental retardation legislation in 1963 by the Congress marked the beginning of a new era—but that era is slow in coming to birth. Citizen action is more important than ever before—and I want to tell you why.

I am proud to have participated in the activities of the 88th Congress which led to the passage of the Mental Retardation and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963, and Mental Retardation Planning Amendments of 1963. As part of this package the Congress approved funds for the construction of community centers for the care and treatment of mentally ill and retarded persons. However, at that time funds for staffing the centers were dropped from the bill. This year the 89th Congress approved $73.5 million over 3 years for initial grants, and additional sums for continuing grants. This year, too—and a year late—funds were also provided to meet initial staffing costs of technical and professional personnel in community mental health centers.

We estimate that the centers will receive more than $225 million over the next 7 years for staffing assistance. More than $100 million over the next 3 years will be available to train teachers of mentally retarded and handicapped children.

What I have said with these statistics is that the Congress has enacted laws that—if properly implemented—can do much to assist the mentally ill and retarded—and their families—all across this Nation.

Let me repeat the words—"if properly implemented." This is an important and urgent point, and one that I made just a couple of weeks ago before the Rhode Island Chapter of the Council for Exceptional Children at the Ladd School in Exeter. It is a matter of great concern to me.

If Federal programs of assistance are to be used effectively in any State, there must be elaborate planning at the State level. We cannot do it from Washington. Here in Rhode Island, such groups as yours—working with the State Mental Health Association—can do much to clear up questions of priorities and needs in localities within the State. The 1963 legislation specifically called for citizen participation in mental health planning, and while the Mental Health Association has the main burden of this charge, the assistance you can provide—as young people with plenty of know-how at the local level—should be an invaluable resource for the Association to draw upon.

Those in positions of leadership must not be allowed to forget the availability of Federal support and the intense need for rapidly getting under way a meaningful program to ease the burden of mental ill-health on the community. New hope for the retarded and for their families is within Rhode Islanders' grasp. We Rhode Islanders must not delay in using every means to equip and assist those who are mentally ill to assume a productive role in society.

Legislation enacted before 1965 authorized Federal funds for State planning to supply better services to the mentally ill and mentally retarded. It also provided funds to aid in the construction of facilities to care for exceptional children and provided a means of giving teacher training for special education. It is my sincere hope that Rhode Island's State officials will soon act to take full advantage of these financial aid programs.

In the problem of financing, you here tonight can help raise matching funds from foundations, other civic groups, State and local funds, and other sources. When funds are short, it may be necessary to support new legislation to finance mental health programs. The times have changed, and so the traditional role of supporting mental health legislation must broaden to include support of the financial means for these programs.

In this connection I cannot refrain from quoting a recent editorial in the Providence Journal, which pointed out that Governor Chafee's administration can get by without new taxes, but at the sacrifice of falling short of the expectations of a modern and progressive society. The editorial was called "Adequate Government Cannot be Cheap," and I hope that all of you—and the Governor—read it carefully.

Of course money is not the sole solution to this complex problem of bringing the best possible health services to all of our citizens.

At the President's recent White House Conference on Health, called to deal with the most pressing health needs of the Nation, the opening discussions of the conference centered on health manpower. For health manpower—or the lack of it—is going to shape and limit the health care we can provide and the health protection that we can offer the American people in the years ahead.

You do not have to be psychiatrists to make a worthwhile contribution here. You can, for example, help see to it that the people in your communities know of and use available facilities, and you may be able to help recruit mental health manpower.

There is another thing that you can do for Rhode Island. Most—or at least many—of you young people are parents. Now, we need to develop our psychiatric services for children, and launch new programs of primary prevention along the lines being followed by the Department of Social Welfare and the Newport School Department—this is a pilot project involving evaluation of children showing problems in adjustment in kindergarten through the third grade.

You, as parents, are in constant contact with the children of Glocester. By virtue of this contact you will be able to identify children in your community who have developing emotional problems. You can work through your Parent-Teachers Association to seek out and put into practice programs designed to prevent these emotional difficulties before they occur.

Many such programs, attempted in various school systems, have met with good success. Often a crisis may arise when a child does poorly in school because of language difficulties. The employment of a speech therapist by the school system to work on speech difficulties has forestalled many problems and improved school achievement. Conferences scheduled with frequency between the teacher and parents to discuss the child's academic progress and general adjustment have been helpful in coordinating the efforts of parents and teachers, and in alerting teachers to possible stress situations in the home—such as the birth of a new brother or sister.

Other schools have found that visits by the school nurse to the home of children who are frequently ill, often give school officials insight into problems the child might be facing in the home that produce emotional stress.

Various orientation meetings for new parents, open-door policies on the part of principals to parents, and group discussion between parents, teachers, psychologists and mental health workers, are all helpful in eliminating the causes of emotional problems in children.

Today, of the more than half a million mentally ill patients *in institutions* in the United States, the numbers of patients in the 10-to-24 age group is increasing rapidly, in contrast to the number of patients in all other age groups. It is estimated that there are in America a total of some four million emotionally disturbed children.

Because one fourth of all Americans are in our Nations' classrooms and because there is a fundamental relationship between intellectual and emotional development, the schools—through strengthened mental health programs—are our best hope for reversing the waste of a considerable part of our youth.

There is at this time no health area that is crying so loudly for the attention of our citizens. Not only is the challenge of helping the next generation open to all—the mentally ill and the mentally retarded of all age groups are waiting for assistance.

This assistance is—in part, at least—being hampered by lack of forceful efforts on the part of the more fortunate of our citizens—such as those of you here tonight.

This we can—and must—do something about. In the tradition of New England—and, of course, of Rhode Island—we must assist our less fortunate neighbors who have been struck by mental disease, just as our ancestors assisted their neighbors when they were victims of Indian attack.

If we fight this fight and win it, the day will come when—just as the Indian names are preserved (on our maps)—the names of the kinds of mental illness will be preserved in books for the curious to read—and will hold no terror for anyone, anymore.

Campus Protests

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT B. DUNCAN
OF OREGON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 2, 1966

Mr. DUNCAN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I believe my colleagues will find interest in the Portland Oregonian's comment on President Johnson's foreign policy address at Princeton University.

The Oregonian describes the President's response to academic criticism of U.S. policy in Vietnam as measured and restrained. It goes on to suggest the President's words be pondered by those whose protests have been less restrained.

The newspaper contends in an editorial that dissent would be more effective if it recognized the disparities the President points out between academic theory and the practices of governing a great power. As the President said, a great power "influences the world just as surely when it withdraws its strength as when it exercises it."

So that others may see the editorial, I place it in the RECORD:

> CAMPUS DIALOGUE
>
> President Lyndon Johnson's response at Princeton to the academic world's criticisms of U.S. policy in Viet Nam was as measured and restrained as the President says that policy is. It should be pondered by those professors and students whose protests have been less restrained.
>
> Campus-based charges of U.S. "aggression" and "atrocities" in Viet Nam are no more worthy of intellectual communities than were the placards carried by some Princeton students—one read: "Draft beer, not people."
>
> The President pointed out pertinently that faculty members were playing a greater role in government than in the past, and some of them were thus learning the difficulties of applying "pure" solutions to far-from-pure situations. They have "learned that criticism is one thing, diplomacy is another." And agression and war are, of course, still more remote from the purely theoretical.
>
> One would be in error, of course, to believe that students and educators are, as a body, opposed to the government's limited objectives in Viet Nam. As the site of teach-ins and demonstrations, it may appear to be so. But it is not, as witness the many academics actually involving in formulating U.S. policies in Viet Nam and the many erstwhile students in uniform there.
>
> Dissent will continue to flourish along with the ivy; it will be more effective if it recognizes the disparities Mr. Johnson points out between academic theory and the practices of governing a great power, which, in the President's words Wednesday, "influences the world just as surely when it withdraws its strength as when it exercises it."

Cardinal Backs National Prayer Effort

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 2, 1966

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I have the great honor of bringing to the notice of my colleagues and the Nation a fine statement by the beloved cardinal of Boston in support of a peoples' amendment for public prayer. Writing in the May 21 issue of the Pilate, the official paper of the Archdiocese of Boston, Cardinal Cushing said:

> The official banning of a simple four-verse poem which asks a blessing on the children's school lunch is another affront to those who honor God. His Name is not mentioned in the poem. This is a deplorable situation and a "confusing one" as Senator EVERETT DIRKSEN declares. Meanwhile he continues his vigorous campaign to upset this latest order of the Federal Courts. He believes that his latest efforts for a school prayer amendment to the Constitution will triumph. His efforts to this end reflect the mind of a good public servant and a good Christian. . . . As events continue to move forward, the hue and cry against the decision of the Supreme Court which banned officially-worded prayers and Bible reading in the schools continue to rise on all sides. Throughout the country people respect and honor the strenuous efforts of Senator DIRKSEN to bring back what has been cast aside in godless legislation. They are confident that his efforts in behalf of his godly campaign will go on, even intensified, now that he has more time to devote to it.
>
> "THE SWEETNESS OF PRAYER
>
> "There is nothing in the world sweeter than prayer." So declared Senator DIRKSEN in a recent interview. He continued by stressing the injustice and loss to the nation by the act which removed prayer from the public schools. . . . "There is nothing in the world sweeter than prayer." When a high government official so declares, we know that Jesus and Mary listen with joy.

Already the demand for action on a prayer amendment is loud in Massachusetts. The general court is on record, as of February 1966. Bishop Bernard J. Flanagan of Worcester has spoken out in favor, so have the Worcester City Council, the Worcester School Committee, the Diocesan Council of Catholic Women—Worcester—and a host of other organizations and individuals from across the Commonwealth.

Two things, clearly, are at stake here. First is the right of the people of these United States to decide such critical issues for themselves. Unless and until a responsible prayer amendment is proposed to the people for decision, as they may think best, through their several State legislatures, the democratic process is mocked. Again and again, for more than 4 years now, all evidence points to a massive will to return nondenominational, voluntary prayer to the public classroom. So long as a floor vote on this matter is blocked here on the Hill, democracy is travestied and we must fear for the adequacy of our congressional institutions.

Second, is the clear importance of prayer and those other instances of public reverence which many Americans feel stand threatened by the two Supreme Court prayer decisions. At Swampscott, Mass., on May 18 last, Mrs. William H. Hasebroock, president of the General Federation of Womens Clubs, called such public reverence "a symbol of citizenship" and, announcing her strong support of the peoples' amendment for public prayer, added:

> It's the building of an idea in young minds.

I am convinced that given the chance at their State capitals, in the process of debate over a prayer amendment, the American people will reaffirm in overwhelming measure their conviction that reverence under public auspices and in public places is a vital part of their inheritance and must be restored to a safe and sure situation.

I can understand that some may dissent from the substance of the case for a prayer amendment. I fail to understand how anyone can deny that this matter is too important to too many of our fellow citizens not to be acted on at once in the Congress. I call upon my colleagues to join with the strong grassroots voice of the Nation and move immediately toward action on the prayer amendment now before the Senate and cosponsored by more than half its membership, of both parties and diverse faiths. Nothing less than this will satisfy the urgent imperatives of the democratic process in which we all believe and to which we owe our presence here.

U.S. Agriculture and the World Food Problem

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON FUQUA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 2, 1966

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I would like to have reprinted the very excellent speech delivered by Mr. Raymond A. Ioanes, Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, at the DARE Conference, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla., April 27, 1966.

The DARE program is a bold undertaking for our great State, designed to further develop our State's agriculture. I commend those responsible for this program, and particularly wanted to note the very excellent presentation made by Mr. Ioanes.

> THE WORLD FOOD PROBLEM AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR U.S. AGRICULTURE
>
> The most vital question facing the world's people today is this: Can we produce enough food to keep pace with the expanding population?
>
> The question is vital, of course, because life on earth depends on food. And food production today is barely keeping up with needs of the world's people. The question becomes more insistent as time goes by.
>
> I'm an optimist. We'll ultimately win the war against hunger. But it'll take a full-scale effort on a world-wide basis.
>
> Today I want to discuss with you some of the major outlines of the world food problem—its extent, its causes, possible solutions—and its implications for American agriculture.
>
> First, however, I want to focus on one feature of U.S. agriculture in relation to the rest of the world—a feature I feel has been too long neglected. I refer to the prestige our agriculture has earned—and is earning—for this nation.
>
> To show you what I mean by prestige, let's look back briefly at the early World War II period. Pearl Harbor was fresh in our memory. America's young people were headed toward the armed forces. American industry was tooling up to turn out a flood of weapons and other goods required by a nation at war.
>
> U.S. agriculture also was getting ready for the job that lay ahead. And as part of its morale-building process, agriculture came up with a slogan. Maybe some of you remember those brave words:

"Food will win the war and write the peace."

Those of us who were close to agriculture in World War II days know that food did, in fact, play a big role in the final victory. Our armed forces ate well. Civilian supplies, with rationing, were adequate. Moreover, we were able to ship large volumes of food to our allies, and later to the defeated people in occupied territories.

But most people overlooked the role of food. Perhaps that was inevitable. Food is necessary—but hardly exciting. And in the World War II days some tremendously exciting events were taking place. One was development and use of the atomic bomb. And with the bomb we shifted almost overnight to another concept, which might be described this way:

"The atomic bomb won the war—and it will keep the peace."

Twenty years have gone by.

I think that agriculture has survived the test of time better than the bomb.

In 1946 we had a monopoly on nuclear weapons. And our prestige was higher than at any other time in our history. After all, weren't we the sole possessor of the ultimate weapon—something that could literally obliterate an enemy?

Today we have no monopoly on the bomb. Russia also has it. France has it. Great Britain has exploded nuclear devices. So has Communist China. A number of other countries, some of them small, are thought to be capable of building nuclear weapons. I'm not saying that the bomb is "old hat." How glad I am that we have it, together with the means of delivering it. But our position has changed materially.

How about agriculture in relation to 1946?

We are the greatest agricultural country in the world—and the world knows it. Our agriculture today is stronger than it was in 1946. Our farm output has increased over 40 percent since 1946—and our capacity to produce—measured in terms of output per man-hour—has more than doubled.

Russia and Mainland China, though they have duplicated our bomb, haven't matched our tremendous agricultural production. Nor are they likely to. They lack our soil and water resources, our climate, our technology, and, above all, our system of economic incentives, based on the family farm.

The prestige of U.S. agriculture will continue to increase as the world food problem comes more and more in the spotlight. This prestige will stand us in good stead as we move forward with our attack on hunger in Asia, and Africa, and Latin America. Most of the countries in those areas are predominantly agricultural. They know good agriculture when they see it—and they respect it.

INDIA

In India we can find "samples" of all the components that make up the overall world food problem. India's problems are duplicated in greater or smaller degree in many of the less-developed countries.

Population versus food production: India already has a population of almost 500 million. It's an expanding population. Each year over 11 million are added to India's already huge total. That's equal to adding the combined populations of Florida and Georgia each year.

Population expansion has cancelled a 25-percent increase in India's food grain production over the past 10 years. Production per person today actually is a little lower than it was in 1954.

The current food crisis in India: Last year, on top of "ordinary" troubles, India had a severe weather problem.

Normally India is drenched by the monsoon, a seasonal rain, from July to September. Last year, however, rainfall was scanty over most of the country.

Food production fell off, of course. The total 1965–66 foodgrain harvest in India is estimated by the Indian Government at about 74 million metric tons—14 million less than the 88 million harvested the previous year. India must fill much of this gap by imports if per capita availability of food grains is to be maintained at even 385 pounds in 1966—and that would be below average.

The United States has expanded sharply its grain shipments to India and is speeding up the movement. Well before the calendar year 1966 is completed, the United States will have shipped India about 9 million metric tons of wheat and some sorghum grain. Furthermore, additional quantities of corn, vegetable oils, nonfat dry milk, cotton, and tobacco will be supplied. Canada and Australia also are supplying grain.

India's food production problems: Further gains in food production will come with increasing difficulty in India.

Land is a limiting factor. Virtually all of India's good land already is being cropped. Gains in acreage will come largely from irrigation. But the total additional area is likely to be relatively small. For example, only 2½ million acres were added by irrigation between 1960 and 1963 out of a total 1963 cropland area of about 385 million acres.

Any big gains in production must come the hard way—from increased yields per acre. Fertilizer and widespread application of modern technology are "musts," however, before yields rise substantially.

India's own fertilizer production capacity is small. Expansion on the scale required probably must depend on private enterprise. The Indian Government, though mindful that prevailing public opinion favors government control of fertilizer production, has nevertheless proposed that private industry be given a role. Specifically, the government proposes that private industry be allowed to build fertilizer plants and be free to price and market the fertilizer they produce for 7 years with the government having an option to purchase one-third of production at world market prices if they so desire. The proposal is still in the discussion stage.

In the meantime, fertilizer imports are being stepped up.

Last December, President Johnson announced that the United States was lending India $50 million to purchase U.S.-manufactured fertilizer. The American loan will be matched by the Indian Government.

Later, in his Foreign Aid message, the President proposed that the Agency for International Development increase its effort in the field of agriculture by more than a third, to a total of nearly $500 million. One third of that total would finance exports of fertilizer, not only to Indian but also to other developing countries.

The President specified that the remaining funds be used to finance:

. . . Transfer of American farming techniques

. . . Improvement of transportation, marketing, and irrigation facilities

. . . Extension services, cooperatives, and credit systems

. . . Purchases of American-made farm equipment and pesticides

. . . Research on soils and seeds

A good foundation has been laid in India for the technical assistance phases of this program. In the past 10 years over 1,350 technicians from India have taken special agricultural training in this country through the International Agricultural Development Service and predecessor agencies. Most of these people come to the United States under the AID program.

The colleges have played a key role in this program. I understand, in this connection, that 31 participants from India will take special training this summer at the University of Florida. They'll study fertilizer technology, economics, and extension methods.

American technicians also have carried their skills to India. Present plans call for more than doubling of U.S. technicians now in India. These people will include specialists under university contract as well as experts drawn from the Government.

Part of their effort will be aimed directly at increasing yields and improving distribution. For example, one U.S. team last winter surveyed possibilities of making better use of India's soil and water resources. Another group of specialists looked into the adequacies of India's grain unloading and handling facilities at seaports. Current grain shipping is based in part on findings of this team.

Indirect approaches to the food problem also are under way. The Indian Government is establishing, with the help of U.S. specialists, a price support program as one phase of an overall production incentive effort. As a preliminary step the government has set up a Food Corporation modeled along the lines of our Commodity Credit Corporation.

The Indian-American Foundation proposed by President Johnson during the recent visit of Indian Prime Minister Indira Ghandi will promote progress in science, technology, and other fields of learning. Agriculture will claim an important part of the Foundation's resources. The Foundation will be set up with $300 million worth of Indian rupees generated from P.L. 480 sales of U.S. farm products.

Family planning: India is well aware that the population increase must be slowed down. Action is under way. The government is budgeting about $11 million annually for a family planning program and the amount will be increased markedly in the future. Prime Minister Gandhi recently stated that 18,000 family planning clinics have been established. Training centers have been set up to furnish people to staff additional clinics. The program encompasses sterilization of both men and women, as well as distribution of contraceptives. Interest in the program is developing. But the task ahead is huge.

All of India's problems are huge. And time is of the essence. As one weekly journal said recently, "Once India had centuries to solve its food problems, then decades. Now it's a matter of years, or months."

FOOD FOR FREEDOM

I want to turn now to the Food for Freedom bill introduced by President Johnson a few weeks ago.

This bill would authorize new approaches to the world food problem. It would become effective, if approved by Congress, on expiration of Public Law 480 on December 31, 1966.

Let me say in passing that those of us who have worked with Public Law 480 over the years feel something like the man trading in his 10-year-old automobile. He is looking forward to the new machine. But he also has affection for the old one.

Under Public Law 480 we exported over $14.5 billion worth of food and fiber between July 1, 1954 and December 31, 1965. These products went to some 115 countries having a combined population of 1.7 billion. Our supplies did much to prevent malnutrition, hunger—even famine.

Yes, P.L. 480 did much to help ease the world food situation. But the Food for Freedom Act promises to do much more.

Let's look at a few of the major similarities and differences between the Public Law 480 and the Food for Freedom programs.

Food aid exports will continue: An outstanding similarity is found in the fact that food aid exports would continue under the Food for Freedom Act the same as under P.L. 480. As I think I implied in my previous discussion, the world food problem is likely to become worse before it gets better.

Also, the new program will continue some of the best features of the old. For example:

Development of dollar markets will be emphasized.

Use of private trade channels will be maximized.

Usual marketings will be safeguarded.

Economic development will be promoted.

Self-help emphasized: An important difference is the emphasis on self-help—the effort of food-deficit countries to help themselves.

Self-help is an absolute essential to final solution of the world hunger problem.

President Johnson points out in his Food for Freedom message that "Aid must be accompanied by a major effort on the part of those who receive it. Unless it is, more harm than good can be the end result."

Self-help will restrain the temptation of some developing countries to use our food aid as a "crutch"—to divert undue proportions of national funds to industrial rather than agricultural development.

Without self-help, there is danger that the less-developed countries—lulled into a feeling of security by our massive food aid—would neglect their agricultures. In the absence of sound farm programs, these countries eventually would reach a point where even the huge food-producing capacity of the United States could not meet all needs.

Believe me—there *is* such a point!

Department of Agriculture projections of the food gap show that needs of 66 developing nations would rise from 18.4 million metric tons of grain in 1965 to 88.0 million by 1985. We could fill this gap for a while by bringing back into production increasing proportions of the 60 million acres of farm land now diverted to conservation uses. But by about 1984 even our food aid could not keep up with food needs. That would mark the onset of disaster for millions of the world's people.

Some food-short countries have improved their food situation because they have had a national will and determination to help themselves. Their example is encouraging. What they have done, other countries can do—and *must* do. And the task cannot be delayed.

End of "surplus" concept: The Food for Freedom Act would cut us away from the "surplus" concept.

Public Law 480 was aimed primarily at helping us get rid of any surpluses that might accumulate. Not all of the surpluses were adapted to food-aid use.

Under the Food for Freedom Act commodities to be furnished would be those determined to be available by the Secretary of Agriculture, after taking into account productive capacity, domestic requirements, farm and consumer price levels, commerical exports, and carryover.

Food aid needs would be taken into account in domestic farm programs. This can be done to a certain extent under current legislation—but only in an awkward fashion. More than that, we've outworn the "surplus" label and it is time the law was changed.

COMMERCIAL SALES AND MARKET DEVELOPMENT

We have many reasons for extending food aid to needy countries.

Our food helps to decrease world tensions—a key foreign policy objective. Our food—and this harks back to the prestige I mentioned earlier—gives uncommitted countries a chance to compare the productivity of our free family farm system with the bumbling agricultural efforts of regimented economies. Our food aid would be extended, if other reasons were lacking, because, as President Kennedy once phrased it, "It is right."

Economic development helps trade: But we also have a very practical reason for working for a better fed world. In the long-run, food aid helps to build an expanded commercial agricultural trade for this country.

Our exports help buy the time needed by developing countries to expand their economies. Economic growth, in turn, is the basis for increased commercial trade. We have positive proof of that. Cash sales of U.S. farm products have climbed fastest in countries where economic growth is taking place most rapidly. For example, cash exports of U.S. farm products have increased 16 times in Greece; 13 times in Taiwan (Formosa); 10 times in Spain; and 2 times in Israel. I'm comparing here cash exports in the five fiscal years 1961–65 with shipments in 1955–59.

Rapid economic development in the industrialized countries, especially in Western Europe and Japan, also has been conducive to expanded agricultural exports for dollars. We are working hard in this favorable economic climate to develop new commercial markets. Today, 45 U.S. trade and farm groups work with USDA's Foreign agricultural Service on development activities covering virtually all major commodity groups. The effort is going on in over 70 countries in concert with over 200 foreign trade associations.

Only when other countries give us a chance to compete within their borders does market development work have meaning. So we press continuously for freer trade. At the moment we are taking part in a general round of trade negotiations at Geneva—the Kennedy Round—under auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Our big problem at Geneva is combatting the agricultural protectionism of the European Economic Community.

By and large our efforts are paying off. The export record testifies to that. The expansion of exports that has taken place in recent years has been one of U.S. agriculture's all-time success stories. Exports topped $6 billion the preceding two fiscal years—as compared with the 1954–58 average of only $3.9 billion. This year our farm product shipments will be in the neighborhood of $6.7 billion—a new high record by a wide margin. The trend is still upward. An $8 billion total by 1970—and $9 billion by 1975—are good possibilities.

Exports sold for dollars have increased faster than food-aid shipments. Our dollar exports have risen from $2.3 billion in 1954 to an estimated $4.9 billion in this current 1966 fiscal year.

Dollar sales obviously help our farmers. They also provide jobs for American workers, and new business for enterprises related to agriculture. No so well appreciated is the fact that dollar sales are contributing to the balance of payments. Since 1960 dollar sales have brought $23.6 billion back to the United States. This big return, plus $1.4 billion of avoided dollar outlays gained by paying some overseas bills with foreign currencies or with bartered farm products, makes a total of $25.0 billion in balance of payments help. It's an impressive performance.

FLORIDA'S STAKE

What is Florida's stake in the agricultural export market?

Florida, of course, depends less on exports than do some other states, such as Illinois, with its huge soybean and feed grain crops; Kansas with its wheat; and Texas with its cotton and almost everything else agricultural. Florida, nevertheless, is interested in exports.

Citrus: Your excellent DARE Report states that "There is a need to continually study the export situation, hoping to discover some area into which Florida's fruit and nut crops can fit." I agree.

Florida fresh grapefruit has pretty good prospects in France and the Benelux countries. And certain processed citrus products have a good chance in Europe. Canned grapefruit juice is popular in France. As an economist I am greatly interested in seeing concentrated frozen orange juice shipped to Europe. Leaving the water behind, then reconstituting the concentrate in Europe, strikes me as an efficient approach to the transportation problem.

The citrus industry and the Department of Agriculture have a pilot market development project under way in the United Kingdom. Further projects of this type will depend on how the English trial works out. Speaking of market development in general, I would say that any project, pilot or otherwise, always must be hard hiting. We must either make an effort that's "for real," or not make any effort at all. A half-hearted performance, or step-and-go pattern, rarely produces results.

Tobacco: Overall export prospects for tobacco appear encouraging. The banning by most countries of Rhodesian tobacco, which is largely flu-cured, could have especially important implications for producers of your Type 14, also a flue-cured leaf. If the sanctions are effective and of long duration, U.S. exports—including Florida's—have a good chance of picking up.

Beef cattle: Your beef cattle industry is big and getting bigger. Although you don't export beef—as beef—a worldwide demand for livestock products is helping to strengthen the market for your animals.

Your exports continue to be limited pretty much to breeding cattle. In 1965 Florida accounted for about 12 percent of total U.S exports of breeding cattle, most of them destined for Latin America.

Although Florida's overall agricultural exports are relatively modest, Florida gains from the generally expanded volume of shipments from other areas. Acres compete with each other in the United States—and acres, on occasion, help each other. For example, if other areas were not exporting substantial quantities of soybeans, tobacco, and other Florida-grown commodities, production controls in all states would be much tighter than they are now. It is possible, too, that without heavy exports of feed grains from the Middle West, beef cattle production in that area would compete more vigorously with Florida than is now the case.

Florida gains in other ways from expanded exports. Our agricultural shipments, as I mentioned earlier, contribute to our balance of payments. And they stimulate the economy generally.

IN CONCLUSION

In conclusion, let me say that I greatly appreciate the opportunity to take part in your DARE Conference. Such a meeting is an eminently sensible, intelligent approach to solution of the agricultural problems of your State. I know that much good will come of it.

One of the intangible gains I am personally getting out of this Conference is the good feeling of working with others on something important. In the jargon of the day, agriculture is "in". It is "in" here and abroad. Agriculture is essential to Americans as consumers. And agriculture is essential to Americans as citizens of the world, because our agriculture, in a very real sense, is helping to promote freedom and peace.

The Real Humanity

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1966

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, as the author of a bill designed to provide humane treatment for animals in laboratories, I was pleased to see the

Washington Post was also impressed with the need of such action.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the editorial from the Post dated June 1 for the Record:

OBLIGATION OF HUMANITY

Anyone with a modicum of imagination and a modest reservoir of the milk of human kindness in his makeup must feel distress if not indignation at current disclosures of the treatment sometimes accorded animals used in scientific research. Sometimes family pets are stolen for sale to laboratories; sometimes animals are kept in cramped cages too small for them to stand in; sometimes they are denied adequate food or water while awaiting experimentation. Scientific research is not advanced in the slightest degree by such callous cruelty. Human decency and dignity are affronted by it.

The Senate Commerce Committee is now considering legislation to forbid this kind of savagery. It should be stronger legislation than that passed by the House, which limits its protection to animal dealers—and to dogs and cats. Cruelty ought to be prevented in laboratories as well—and it ought to be prevented in connection with all living creatures. The welfare of humanity is debased, not advanced, by purposeless brutality springing from callousness or neglect or niggardly penny-pinching. Humane treatment of dumb animals is a hallmark of humanity.

Desecration of the Flag

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 2, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting an editorial from the Morristown, Tenn., Gazette-Mail, which urges that the bill to prohibit the desecration of the flag be passed by this session of the Congress.

I have joined my colleagues in introducing this legislation. As I have reported during the past few weeks, I have received favorable comments on this bill from a great many of the newspapers in my district, as well as from individuals.

I, too, am hopeful that action will be taken on this measure in the very near future.

The editorial follows:

RESPECT FOR THE FLAG IS A MUST

A civil rights demonstrator in Georgia has been sentenced to one year in jail because he participated in pulling down an American flag during a demonstration.

The judge was liberal with his sentence. Not necessarily because he wanted to be, but because of a quirk in our laws. For some reason we have never had a federal law making it a crime to desecrate the American flag. However, Georgia had a statute that made it a misdemeanor, and the demonstrator, Rufus Hinton, was convicted on this charge. Five others will also have to face the court. The year's sentence may have been all the judge could have meted out on a misdemeanor charge.

The judge's words to the defendant were harsh and yet a word of caution to other demonstrators who would yank down Old Glory and mistreat it.

"Men have tried to raise the flag which you lowered disrespectfully and caused to be defaced and defiled. Men have died and are still dying" for the preservation of the flag he said.

Meanwhile, a bill has been introduced in Congress making it a crime to tread upon the flag. It was introduced weeks ago. No action has been taken, to the best of our knowledge. What's now holding up passage? Congress should take a few days off from spending so many of our American dollars and get this bill passed at this session.

If there is one thing we must have in this land of ours it is respect for the flag. Demonstrators should not forget it.

The 1966 State Champs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RODNEY M. LOVE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 2, 1966

Mr. LOVE. Mr. Speaker, this is the first time in the history of Ohio basketball championships that class AA and class A winners came from the same county, Montgomery.

Dayton's Chaminade is the first parochial school to win the Ohio State AA championship in the 44-year history of Ohio tournament play. They defeated the Cowboys of Toledo Libbey recently at St. John's Arena in Columbus, Ohio, 55 to 52.

Through the combined efforts of Jim and Jerry Gottschall along with Jim Dichito, Mike Bockrath, Gary Arthur, Al Bertke, and Steve Cooke, Chaminade's long-cherished dream of championship came true. Their coach, Jim Turvene has been named Ohio's coach of the year.

Mayor Dave Hall said:

> What a team! What a coach! When these boys came from 15 points behind in that last quarter, in my book they became men. Dayton is a great city but you men made it better.

Msgr. Edward Connaughton, the superintendent of catholic schools in Dayton, called the victory "unbelievable still." Chaminade principal, Brother Stanley Mathews, rated a big cheer when he called off school for a day of celebration.

New Lebanon's Dixie Greyhounds reclaimed the class A State championship which they won in 1962 when they defeated the previously unbeaten Rossford Bulldogs, 75 to 63. Stan Olwine was high-point man and along with the efforts of Mike Wampler, Jim Eck, Larry Wilson, Dennis Brunk, Marc Smith, and Kenny Hess, gave Coach Columbus Hines his 395th career coaching win against 76 losses.

Dixie's class A victory set up the first one-two sweep by a pair of schools from the same county in the 44-year history of the modern State tournament.

My congressional district, the Third, of Ohio, consisting of Montgomery and Butler Counties has a total of 22 wins to its credit since the inception of the Ohio high school tournament in 1923. And, of that 22, Montgomery County schools have claimed the championship 11 times.

The latest two victories of Chaminade and Dixie have provided another first, giving Montgomery County undisputed claim as basketball capital of Ohio.

On behalf of all my constituents I want to express the deep pride and appreciation these teams deserve for a job well done and very best wishes for success in the future. Perseverance and teamwork was the key to success and they have indeed earned the right to say: "We're No. 1."

Special Assistant Jake Jacobsen

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 2, 1966

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues an article that appeared this week in the Baltimore, Md., Sun that presents a vivid thumbnail sketch of the personality, ability and manner of Jake Jacobsen, White House special assistant.

I have had the honor to know Mr. Jacobsen for several years—and through this article by Muriel Dobbin—I hope to share with you a portion of the pride I hold from my past association with him.

Jake Jacobsen is a delightful personality—one of those rare persons who can see and understand the other viewpoint; and is always willing to take the lead in solving a problem. In that regard, if he can't do it, he will at least leave you with some feeling of good—because you know he has tried. Mr. Jacobsen has unselfishly and wholeheartedly given of his talents in the service of our Government.

At this point, I offer for inclusion in the Record the following article:

JACOBSEN HAS QUIET UBIQUITY

(By Muriel Dobbin)

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Jake Jacobsen is a Texan from New Jersey who says the good Lord gave him the knack of getting along with everybody—including the President of the United States.

Honey-voiced, easily smiling, experienced in the ways of politics and people, Jacobsen is the White House special assistant who may be in line for the job of Presidential shadow—a post hitherto held by Jack Valenti.

COMMENT TO DANIELS

A man who walks as softly as he speaks, Jacobsen has already displayed a flair for unobtrusive ubiquity. During the President's trips to Texas, it is Jacobsen who soundlessly materializes and dematerializes on cue.

President Johnson apparently recognized both determination and talent underlying the imperturbable courtesy of Jacobsen when thirteen years ago he admitted to then-Senator Price Daniels of Texas that he would like to hire his administrative assistant.

Yet in April 1965, Jacobsen had to be coaxed to leave a successful law practice in Austin to become a Presidential assistant. He admits his reluctance to leave Texas, which he adopted as his home State in preference to his native New Jersey.

During his service in World War II—in the course of which he was decorated twice—he spent some time in Texas, graduated from the University of Texas Law School, married a Texan girl, became assistant attorney general for Texas, and spent three years in Washington as administrative assistant to Senator Daniels.

TO TEXAS WITH GOVERNOR

In 1956 Jacobsen returned to Texas as executive assistant to Governor Daniels, and entered private law practice two years later.

"I like Texas," he says in an accent which testifies to his affection.

"I like the warm, friendly people, and the open spaces—it's uncluttered geographically."

But he explains that he had to come to Washington when the President asked him to do so.

"I feel if you have an ounce of patriotism or sympathy, you can't say 'No' to a President."

Jacobsen, who is experienced in what has been referred to as the bloody battleground of Texas politics, makes a wry comparison with the machinations in the nation's capital.

"Texas politics are tough, but compared to this, it's nothing," he observes.

However, Jacobsen appears to be a man who can make the best of most things. When he moved to Washington as a White House assistant, he promptly made himself comfortable in a second-floor office, contemporary in style, with chairs upholstered in deep purple and orange in contrast to pale beige walls and rugs, and the bittersweet tunes of the Nineteen Forties as background music.

LIKES TO DESIGN COMFORT

"I like to design comfortable surroundings and then work in them," says Jacobsen, who asserts that he is not prone to haunt the President's office, although he is included in the select group which arrives daily in the President's bedroom before breakfast to confer on the day ahead.

Jacobsen reads the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at home before he leaves for the White House, underlining passages relating to Administration policies or programs, to be drawn to Mr. Johnson's attention.

But after half an hour or so with the President as a beginning to the day, Jacobsen retires to his own office to work on projects suggested by Mr. Johnson, or relating to the previous day's work.

CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON

Congressional liaison is one of Jacobsen's duties, and he spends some time daily chatting with contacts on Capitol Hill.

He describes himself as a "general assignment" man and maintains that he has no wish to become another Valenti.

"Jack is a lovable kind of guy, but I don't think anybody could take his place," he says, adding, "I don't fit the mold."

According to Jacobsen, the most important characteristic for a White House assistant is the ability to use his own judgment and to state facts concisely, whether verbally or in a memorandum.

LONG MEMORANDA TABOO

"The President doesn't like long memoranda—but then, nobody does," he notes.

His attitude toward Mr. Johnson, a man rumored to be both difficult and demanding as an employer, reflects the Jacobsen brand of pragmatism.

"I read all the stories about how hard it was to work for him," he recalls, "and I believed them because I had no reason not to. I have simply found them to be untrue, at least in my case."

"I like his personality," he continues. "It stimulates you to witness the operation of his mind. He makes you think you can do things which you don't think you can do."

NO CONTROL OF YOUR TIME

Jacobsen describes the White House as "like any other public office where you have no control of your time."

"When I ran a law office, I set my own schedule," he points out. "I could tell important clients when I could see them. Here, the public—or the President—owns your time."

Like other White House aides, Jacobsen is high on the invitation list of status-conscious Washington hostesses. But he says he almost never accepts invitations except from a few friends.

SOUNDS PRETTY GOOD

"A White House assistant sounds pretty good, almost as good as a Cabinet officer," he observes shrewdly.

Leaning back in a purple chair, smoking a long slim cigar, Jacobsen admits that working for the President is demanding, but adds firmly that it is "no more difficult than anything else I have ever done."

Grinning, he drawls, "I'm used to demands. I used to be as poor as a church mouse. I've been demanded of all my life."

U.S. Army Veterinary Corps Celebrates 50th Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 2, 1966

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, June 3, the U.S. Army will commemorate the 50th anniversary of the founding of its Veterinary Corps. I take this opportunity to offer my congratulations to the corps on this their 50th anniversary.

Since the inception of the Veterinary Corps of the Army in 1916, veterinary officers have been utilized in the conduct of animal care, food inspection, and support of varied military research programs. The number of veterinary officers assigned to research activities during the first 25 years of the corps' existence were relatively few compared to the number of officers assigned to animal treatment facilities or food inspection activities. These early investigators made many notable contributions to military medicine, not only in the area of animal diseases but also in the prevention of diseases transmitted from animals to human beings.

During World War II the Army utilized over 56,000 horses and mules and several thousand war dogs. With such a large animal population the Army faced many problems related to the health of these animals, which required research programs for their solution.

Much of the research activities of the military veterinarians of World War II was directed to the solution of problems related to the health of human beings rather than animals per se. They collaborated in the development and production of vaccines for the protection of human beings against typhus and Japanese B encephalitis. Antigens were developed for the diagnosis of leptospiral infections of military animals and the use of such antigens were subsequently extended to the diagnosis of this infection in human beings.

Within the modern army the officers of the Veterinary Corps are playing a vital role in military research and development activities. Today, over 22 percent of all army veterinarians on active duty are assigned to research and development activities. In addition, a small but increasing number of Army veterinary officers are assigned to certain Navy installations to perform research functions. The demand for veterinary officers to be assigned to military research programs exceeds the current availability of such officers. It is to this vital role of today's Veterinary Corps that most of the people may be unaware.

Because his training in medical sciences parallels that of the physician, the Army veterinary officer is qualified to assume certain research functions in addition to those which are strictly veterinary in nature. By virtue of postdoctoral study, and training a sizable number of officers of the Veterinary Corps are now recognized specialists in a variety of disciplines such as pathology, microbiology, radiobiology, toxicology, experimental surgery, and laboratory animal science. The professional talents of such officers are required in military research to provide assistance for all projects involving the development of subsistence items or in which laboratory animals are employed.

Although large numbers of laboratory animals were used for military research in World War II, increasingly larger numbers of such animals have been utilized on an annual basis since that time.

Lt. Gen. Leonard D. Heaton, the Surgeon General, the Department of the Army, has, on the occasion of its 50th anniversary, congratulated the corps on its many past accomplishments.

I would like to insert General Heaton's congratulations into the RECORD:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL,
Washington, D.C., May 30, 1966.

To each member of the U.S. Army Veterinary Corps:

I wish to extend my congratulations and sincere appreciation to each member of the Army Veterinary Corps on the occasion of your Fiftieth Anniversary.

The officers of the Corps, a key member of the Army's medical team, reflect on its role in improving health conditions in military and civilian communities around the globe.

In keeping pace with the progress of the last five decades, your Corps can claim its share of "firsts" in improving the well being of American and Allied Armed Forces, as well as pioneering contributions to the world's food supply and human health.

I am certain that the challenge of the future will be met with equal enthusiasm as it has in the past.

LT. GEN. LEONARD D. HEATON,
The Surgeon General.

U.S. Airmen Chafe at Curbs in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK T. BOW

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 1966

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, an article concerning the restrictions on air targets in Vietnam was published in the Plain Dealer at Cleveland recently, and has brought considerable comment from my constituents. It is a subject of concern to us all, and I ask leave to include the article with my remarks as follows:

BOMBING HANOI ADVOCATED: U.S. AIRMEN CHAFE AT CURBS IN VIET

(By R. W. Apple, Jr.)

SAIGON.—Senior U.S. Air Force officers here have been disheartened by the restrictions placed on their conduct of the air war over North Viet Nam.

"In my view," one said this week, "we can neither win the war nor bring Ho Chi Minh to the bargaining table unless we change the rules. What we are doing now simply isn't working well enough."

In private conversations, the officers concede that they have been unable to stop the flow of North Vietnamese infiltrators into the South, despite the expenditure of thousands of man-hours and millions of pounds of ordnance.

They maintain that troops, the great majority of them moving on foot, cannot be stopped by bombing the trails over which they move or the areas in which they assemble. The United States has been bombing supply routes in North Viet Nam and in Laos for more than a year but 20,000 North Vietnamese have still managed to make their way South since Jan. 1.

Nor, in the opinion of these same officers, is the Hanoi government likely to sue for peace or seek negotiations unless U.S. air power threatens its survival.

"Those people have had a tough road to hoe for a long, long time now," an officer with wide experience in Southeast Asia said. "We won't terrify them by knocking out their bridges. They just rebuild the bridges and press on."

The use of B52s at Mu Ghia Pass has not been successful either, according to informed sources. The pass was reopened, they say, within less than 24 hours after the initial strike, which was heralded by officials as an enormous success that had crippled enemy supply systems.

"In fact," one key Air Force man said, "The B52s are really not very well suited in Viet Nam. They are good for area targets—factories, downtown areas—but we don't get orders to hit those here."

As matters now stand, the Air Force Command here feels that it is compelled to play chess without the power to attack its opponent's queen.

Only by smashing the war-making capacity of the North, the officers argue, can the ability of Hanoi to support a large army in the South be eliminated. Only by doing this, they say, can continuation of the war be made painful enough for the Hanoi regime to force it to seek some way out.

Specifically, many Air Force officers in Viet Nam would like to bomb the military and industrial complex of Hanoi-Haiphong. A few would also like authority to destroy the dams of the Red River, which would cause widespread flooding in the delta areas where most of the North Vietnamese live.

They insist, moreover, that it is folly not to strike the four airfields that ring Hanoi—at Phuoc Yen to the north, Kep to the northeast, Gia Lam to the south and Cat Bi to the east, near Haiphong—at a time when U.S. pilots are encountering Communist MIGs more frequently.

All targets in the North must be approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and, in practice, many of them must be approved by the White House. Currently, U.S. planes are not permitted to strike in the neighborhood of Hanoi or Haiphong, except to bomb antiaircraft or missile installations.

Key staff members of the 7th Air Force, chafing under these restrictions, also resent what they consider "unethical conduct" by the Department of Defense during the controversy over the shortage of bomb parts that has plagued operations in South Viet Nam for several weeks.

One source said that he had been told, in effect, to lie to newsmen who asked about the problem.

Investigation teams have been sent to the offices of staff officers suspected of having discussed the shortage with news correspondents.

"I've never seen a war where Washington meddled so much," a colonel said. "They want us to do the job, but they don't want to give us the latitude to do it. I sometimes feel guilty about sending pilots up there knowing that I haven't done all I could to bring them back alive."

Our China Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 1966

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, because of the recent critical events in southeast Asia, Communist China has become a key area of concern to all of us. Because of the significance of an editorial which appeared in the April 20, 1966, issue of Long Island Newsday, I wish to call it to the attention of my colleagues:

OUR CHINA POLICY

"Where there is no vision, the people perish."
—Old Testament: Proverbs XXIX, 18

Secretary of State Rusk, in diplomacy an "old China hand," has submitted to Congress a sane, balanced and impressive statement of U.S. policy toward Communist China. He spoke from a long background of knowledge, for during World War II he served on the staff of Gen. Joseph (Vinegar Joe) Stilwell, commander of the China-Burma-India theater, and in 1950–51 was assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern affairs.

The secretary's testimony was delivered before a closed hearing of the Far East Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee last month, but was not released until last Saturday. It is a paper that serves as further evidence that Rusk is becoming one of our great secretaries of state. It is also a realistic document, and a temperate one. It does not slam the door on Red China as a member of the world community; in fact, it opens that door. If China will give up aggression and its efforts to dominate its neighbors, the U.S. is willing to extend the hand of friendship. But until such time, this country must keep its guard up and its powder dry.

The secretary displayed great erudition in referring to China's past "humiliation of 150 years of economic, cultural and political domination by outside powers." The cession of Hong Kong to Great Britain in 1842, the forced creation of five "treaty ports" open to foreign residents and trade, and a whole series of invasions and civil wars transformed a once great power into a nation fragmented by internecine struggles. The Communists took advantage of more than a century of chaos. In October, 1934, Chiang Kai-shek, as head of government, sought to wipe out the Reds as a military power. This led to the famous "Long March." Ninety thousand Communists under Mao Tse-tung broke through encircling Nationalist troops in the Province of Kiangsi in south central China.

In one year, after the loss of 70,000 troops, the remaining Reds under the leadership of Mao Tse-tung completed a 6,000-mile march through the mountains and arrived at Shensi Province in northwest China. This outnumbered band, embittered but tough, eventually drove Chiang from the mainland to Formosa and formed a new government Oct. 1, 1949.

OUR RECORD: A GOOD ONE

The embitterment persists, even though there are historic ties of friendship between the people of mainland China and those of the U.S. Secretary Rusk reviewed our record, and it is a good one. We have sought to lessen tension and to normalize relations. Peking has refused every overture, insisting that we must first abandon our support of the Nationalist regime of Formosa. We are not, as the secretary clearly indicates, opposed to China because of its ideology but because it is hostile to the U.S. and has pursued a course of subversion or aggression, in Korea, in India, in Vietnam and in Africa, to mention a few such places. The secretary has listed a 10-point program for dealing with mainland China. He hopes for peace and for an eventual change in the attitude of the new generation of leaders soon to come. He does not want this country to assume that a state of hostility is unending and inevitable. At the same time he feels we "should be under no illusion that by yielding to Peking's bellicose demands today we would in some way ease the path toward peace in Asia."

We do not intend to wage war on China. "We look forward hopefully, and confidently, to a time in the future when the government of mainland China will permit the restoration of the historic ties of friendship between the people of mainland China and ourselves." Conciliation, however, is a two-way street down which the leaders of Red China fear to venture. The secretary, by stating precisely our aims and desire for peace, has done a great service. His position paper is a classic. It is a telling answer to those scholastic "experts" who have argued a policy of surrender rather than steadfastness.

I Am a Tireless American

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 5, 1966

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, it is refreshing and encouraging to see a citizen of the United States express positive patriotic ideals. Mr. Darrell Gifford, a teacher from Garden Grove, Calif., tired of those who are negative in their outlook, decided to express his sincere patriotic feelings for the United States.

The statement entitled, "I Am a Tireless American," is an inspiring statement of principles.

The statement follows:

I AM A TIRELESS AMERICAN

(By Darrell Gifford)

I am a tireless American.

I'm undaunted by epithets from tired Americans and other critics of America.

I'm steadfast in the face of criticism from those countries receiving American charity. Their right to criticize surely is no less unalienable than mine. I remember how some of our patriot forefathers criticized France as French funds, French soldiers and the French fleet helped us force Cornwallis to surrender at Yorktown.

I am a persisting American—comforted by the reality that American embassies and information centers would not be under ordered attacks from dictators except they are effective bulwarks and vanguards of freedom.

I am a patient American—unwearied by lectures from General De Gaulle (or any other tired warrior) who has every right to freedom of speech.

I am a tireless American—confident that Uncle Sam can weather the shin-kicking of Nasser and all other leaders whose political chicanery is only lessening their own stature.

I am tirelessly vigilant of the rights of all Americans no matter how nonconforming and persistent in the application of a just system of law.

I am a tireless American—full of hope for the overwhelming majority of our adolescents who are forthright, honest, moral, and our surest promise of the continued greatness of America.

I am a tireless American—unflagging in the payment of my taxes and the support of a system of government that permits me repeatedly to choose those whom I want to appropriate those taxes.

I am a tireless American—continuing to believe in a reduction of the need for charity and continuing to believe in more of it when needed.

I am a tireless American—rejoicing in the wealth of cultural achievements in the arts, the movies, the literature, the stage, and insistent that perversions of the freedom of expression be dealt with by courts, not committees.

I am a tireless American—tenaciously resisting discrimination on the basis of beardedness, and holding that Franklin, or Lincoln, or any other citizen, bearded or bald, has a constitutional right to petition for redress of grievances and to speak freely and write his ideas.

I am a tireless American—patient with civil rights groups, property rights groups, or vegetarians, believing that truth is most likely to be found in an open and free society where all ideas can be expressed.

I am a tireless American—who welcomes criticisms of my country and dares for the United States a higher standard than the world median.

I am a tireless American—who is relentless in the prosecution of any group, in sheets, in black leather jackets, or in academic robes, who by their actions violate the law of the land.

I am a tireless American—who defends the right of any citizen to choose a private school for his children and insists on the obligation of every American to make a career of obeying the mandates of the Supreme Court.

I am a tireless American—indefatigable in the defense of academic freedom. Every idea is an incitement, and the only meaning of free speech is that those ideas which can stand the test of exposure and acceptance shall have their way.

I am a tireless American—tireless because I believe that America is the greatest country in the world, a generous nation, a nation dedicated to the policy of helping the have-nots achieve a free and open society where they can chart their own future.

I am an American—who respects our anthem and flag, but I'm more concerned for the intelligent participation of citizens in our government than in blind devotion to symbols.

I am a tireless American—assiduous in the continuing struggle to guard constitutional rights for all citizens no matter how unpopular their ideas may be, for how else can we preserve this land of the free and home of the brave?

I am a tireless American—who thanks a merciful Lord for the opportunity to participate in a nation under God, and beseeches Him for continued vitality in the struggle to bring mercy and justice to all.

Healey Combines Spark With Fuse

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 2, 1966

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of this body to an article which appeared in the Boston Herald of Sunday, May 29, 1966. Entitled "Healey Combines Spark With Fuse," this article describes the distinguished career of Joseph P. Healey. Besides being an outstanding attorney, banker, and teacher, Joe Healey was also a close personal friend of our late President John Kennedy. In fact, Mr. Speaker, Joe Healey helpd write many of Jack Kennedy's speeches in his congressional and senatorial years.

Mr. Speaker, it is a real pleasure at this time to be able to insert into the RECORD this fine article about Joe Healey:

JOLTS MIDDLESEX TO $135 MILLION ASSETS—HEALEY COMBINES SPARK WITH FUSE

(By Dick Miller)

Joseph P. Healey finds being president of the Middlesex County National Bank represents an ideal "combined career."

"It sort of fuses all the other experience I have had in banking, law, teaching and administration," he explains.

Besides, he feels the bank, with its $135-million plus in assets "is just the right size: large enough to have exciting problems, small enough so you have a sense of personal identity."

A native of Cambridge, who now lives in Arlington, he was graduated from Boston College High in 1934, and from Harvard in 1938.

At college he was a champion debater, winning the Coolidge Prize as a junior. However, in everyday life, he is a conciliator and listener, not an arguer.

During the war he was graduated from Harvard Business School, and afterwards, from Harvard Law. Then he joined the Boston law firm of Hemmenway and Barnes and taught at Boston College Law School.

In the 1950's, as now, he was closely connected with government. In 1953 he was a special consultant to the commission reorganizing the State Department of Corporations and Taxation. Thus, it was not surprising that Gov. Furcolo appointed him commissioner, a post he held in 1957 and 1958.

After leaving state service he joined the Boston Edison Company as vice president and general counsel. He'd been a director of the Middlesex National for several years when he was picked to succeed Oliver T. Bergstrom as president in July, 1963.

Bergstrom, who had been president of the bank since 1949, is now chairman of the board.

As president, Healey is leading a program of new building. Four were finished last year. This year will see three, plus a complete renovation of their main offices in Lowell and Malden.

Then the bank is thinking of a new building in Cambridge: "We own a substantial amount of land there opposite the new courthouse, and we have a new building under consideration. We're bursting at the seams in our Everett headquarters."

And Healey is optimistic about the outlook for Middlesex County and for the towns and cities in which the bank maintains offices. The towns, Billerica, Burlington, Maynard, North Reading, Reading, Stoneham, Tewksbury and Wilmington are showing suburban growth. The cities, Cambridge, Everett, Lowell, Malden, Medford, Melrose and Somerville, are all growing again, too.

Besides his full-time job as a banker, Healey also finds time for his avocation, education. As vice chairman of the board of trustees of the University of Massachusetts, he has plenty to do, for obvious reasons. He has also been designated to represent UMass on the State Board of Higher Education.

Which makes it all the more surprising that he manages to maintain his golf handicap of 8 at the Winchester Country Club.

"I try to get in two or three holes each night the weather's good," he explains. "That's what does it."

Food Prices in Perspective

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALEC G. OLSON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 2, 1966

Mr. OLSON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, it is always easier to be negative and add to confusion than it is to be positive and inject understanding. An editorial entitled "Food Prices in Perspective" in this morning's Washington Post has made a positive contribution toward better understanding of current food prices.

Frequently, pertinent facts are either unknown or ignored when a negative argument is made. This has happened far too often in the naming of food prices as the scapegoat whenever the subject of inflation is discussed. It is not difficult to understand why food prices are the subject of such concern. Man has always sought an adequate diet and, thought a well-fed Nation may appear to be unaware of this fact, it is nonetheless evident in the priority given the food budget in every American household.

This is also the only major item in the American family's budget which has remained a cash transaction throughout an era of time payments. The cost of the weekly food basket is expected to remain constant in the face of other living costs whose increases are not so evident.

I wish to commend the Washington Post for its contribution toward a better understanding of this important subject, and I am pleased to insert the full editorial in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

FOOD PRICES IN PERSPECTIVE

As guardians of the family budget, American housewives are never for long silent when food prices are rising, and perhaps that is as it should be. But harm is done when resentment is fueled by exaggerated or inaccurate reports. Consider the Associated Press's recent survey of food prices in 12 cities by a "budget brigade of housewives."

The AP survey, based on the cost of a 40-item market basket in March, 1965, and March, 1966, concludes that "the cost of feeding a meat-eating household" rose by approximately 7 per cent in the 12-month period. But the reader is never told just what a "meat-eating household" is, how much beef, pork or poultry the average household consumes. Without that information, it is difficult to know just what the 7 per cent increase in the cost of feeding a carnivorous family means.

Objections must also be made to the manner in which the price data were obtained. The AP housewives surveyed three supermarkets in each city on a single day, March 10. But how representative were their samples? The Bureau of Labor Statistics in preparing the official Consumer Price Index surveys all major supermarkets and a probability sample of smaller stores during a three-day period. The food component of the CPI rose by 6.5 per cent in the year ending in March, 1966, and by only 6.2 per cent in the year ending in April.

It is true, as the AP survey concludes, that meats and meat substitutes are the "culprits" in the recent advance of food prices. But it is not generally understood that meat prices are a subject to recurrent imbalances between supply and demand. Take, for example, the case of sirloin steak. In 1962, its average retail price was $1.108 per pound. Between 1962 and 1964, the very sharp increase in the production of beef drove the price down to $1.063. With wholesale prices so low as to be unremunerative, cattlemen reduced their output, and as a consequence the retail price of sirloin rose to a peak of $1.198 in July, 1965. Since then the price has leveled off. Sirloin was $1.189 a pound in April and further declines are expected as beef production continues to increase.

In relation to its income, the American family today is spending less for better food than at any time in history. That fact does not cancel the recent increases in food prices, but it should serve to place them in proper perspective.

Memorial Day Address of Maj. Gen. R. H. Anthis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 31, 1966

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, on Memorial Day, May 30, it was my privilege to participate in the traditional commemorative ceremonies held at the national cemetery on the Antietam Battlefield in Sharpsburg, Md., the scene of heroic conflict 103 years ago.

The major address at these ceremonies was delivered by Maj. Gen. Rollen H. Anthis, commander, U.S. Air Force Headquarters Command. General Anthis' thoughtful remarks emphasized the purpose and potential of the American policy of "peace through strength," and the tempering impact of this policy upon the Communist world. General Anthis also discussed the all-embracing character of our defense of freedom, and declared:

> On this Memorial Day, therefore, let us honor the fighting man who has died for his country, but let us also give credit to his civilian compatriots who have forged a society which is worth fighting and dying for.

In this year of international tension and upheavals, General Anthis' address merits wide consideration. I would, therefore, like to insert it in the RECORD at this point:

ADDRESS BY MAJOR GENERAL ROLLEN H. ANTHIS, COMMANDER, HEADQUARTERS COMMAND, USAF AT SHARPSBURG, MD., MAY 30, 1966

BOLLING AIR FORCE BASE, D.C.—It is fitting that the ceremonies today commemorate both the war dead of this great nation and the 99th annual observance of Memorial Day at this historic site.

Memorial Day is usually associated with World War I or II, but in actuality its beginning goes back to the Civil War. Then it was know as Decoration Day and was first observed in 1868 in tribute to American casualties of both the Union and Confederate armies. Here at Antietam then, are the roots upon which has grown the great memorial tradition we commemorate today.

Since the year 1862, when this savage battle was fought here to preserve a nation in freedom and equality, the flower of American manhood has fought and died many times to preserve liberty and justice. In World War I, the American fighting man fought to "make the world safe for democracy." In World War II he fought to rid the world of tyranny as epitomized by Hitler's sadistic philosophy of "master-race"; Mussolini's egotistical philosophy of agrandizement and the super state; Tojo's Samurai philosophy of might makes right. He fought in Korea to prevent the spread of a philosophy of government which promotes atheism, belittles the individual, sacrificies liberty for the benefit of state, distorts justice, and fosters the belief that the end justifies the means, however evil. The American fighting man now fights in Vietnam for the same cause.

In every case where Americans have fought and died the hope has been "that they shall not have died in vain." But the sorrow of Memorial Day is that the price for liberty is never paid; the fruits of freedom never fully won; the rights of the individual never secure.

One of the distressing truths so evident today is that peace is not the heritage of the weak, but the reward of the strong. At the end of World War II this truth was not clearly apparent to the United States and we reduced our military might to the point of impotence. As a result any restraints which the leaders of communism might have had were unleashed and Soviet policy and actions during the period 1946–1948 gave every indication that the Soviet Union intended to place all of Europe, and then the rest of the world under the red banner of communism. Our country reacted to this threat and, with the objective of "peace through strength," forged a mighty military nuclear capable force with which to confront the leaders of the Soviet Union unless they would cease and desist in their plan to communize the world.

The policy of peace through strength has succeeded. First, and most importantly overt aggression by Soviet forces has been deterred. Winston Churchill attested to this fact when he expressed the view that if it were not for the existence of U.S. military nuclear power, all of Europe would be under the red banner. Whether or not Mr. Churchill's premise was correct does not matter. The historical fact remains that Soviet diplomacy in those years was characterized by naked, often brutal force, untethered by fear of possible counter-actions by the Free World. The Soviets under the threat of nuclear war, which they know they cannot win, have been forced to temper their probes against the West. No longer is Soviet diplomacy untethered; no longer do they feel free to risk the provocation of direct, overt challenge. Soviet diplomacy has had to become less inflexible, less daring, more cautious. Since Korea, the use of overt aggression through proxies has been discarded in favor of less discernable, less provocative aggression. The spectrum of war has been progressively compressed until now the most likely communist aggression is confined to "Wars of Liberation." This tempering effect which the U.S. policy of peace by strength has had on diplomacy gives promise that future relations betwen the Free World and the communists will be less provocative, that the *casus belli* will not arise. In fact, the policy of peace by strength has forced the Soviets into a policy of peaceful co-existence.

But in this we must be cautious. The communists have not given up their goal of world conquest. To the communists peaceful co-existence is defined as "The right of the West not to be killed provided it consents to die."

Today, it is more evident than ever that this definition motivates the communists. The institutions of freedom are under attack everywhere. The attack is ruthless and unrelenting. It is global in nature and insidious in character. It is unrelenting in execution and unforgiving to those who succumb. It is an attack that is directed toward the entire sinews of the Free world, but, in particular, it is directed toward undermining the moral courage and phycho-sociological strengths of free people. The struggle therefore involves all the people of our society—doctors, lawyers, merchants, and chiefs—not just soldiers, sailors and airmen.

It is proper that on Memorial Day our thoughts turn to the fighting man—the soldiers, sailors and airmen and their heroic deeds. However, we should not let the magnitude of their combat effort in war completely over-shadow the fact that war is a total venture with the civilian and military efforts wholly interdependent. This fact is clearly evident in Vietnam today. The South Vietnamese armed forces aided by American forces have been enjoying comparative military success against the Viet Cong. Yet these successes do not result in the advantages expected when related to wars in the past because the civilian society has been unable to forge strong political, economic and phycho-social institutions which can stand staunchly against the subversive machinations of the enemy. On this Memorial Day therefore let us honor the fighting man who has died for his country, but let us also give credit to his civilian compatriots who have forged a society which is worth fighting and dying for.

Therefore, when I am asked the question (and I am often asked this question by civilians), "How can I help in the struggle against communism?", I answer by saying: "Do your job to the best of your ability. If you are a doctor, be a good one. If you are a lawyer, uphold justice without compromise. If you are a merchant, be a fair and honest one." The institutions of America are constituted, organized and operated by people, If the people excel in their profession whatever it may be; if they are strong and forthright and instilled with the spirit that is embodied in our Declaration of Independence, our Bill of Rights and other laws of the land, then the institutions of freedom shall be enobled and strengthened, and they, like the military, will be able to withstand and overcome every assault by the communists. In fact, such a society, secure from military intimidation by its own military might, can not only stand against the communist world but can compete with it and expect overwhelming success. The communist claim that history is inevitable; that history favors their cause. But the facts of history prove conclusively that in the constant struggle between freedom and tyranny, freedom has always won. History, therefore, leads me to predict that some day, in the not too distant future, *there will develop in the world a climate of opinion in which the leaders of the communist world are more concerned about preserving communism than they now are about expanding it.* In recognition of the truth of this prediction and the realization that those who have gone before us have passed to us the torch of freedom to carry it through *our* age undimmed, I also predict that we shall accomplish the task they have given us. In this sense then, we can gratefully say, "They have not died in vain."

Nationwide Support Urged for Certificates of Deposit Legislation: Savers, Homebuilders, Homeowners, Banking, Savings and Loans, and Other Thrift Institutions Affected

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SPEECH

OF

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1966

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, for the past 3 weeks the Committee on Banking and Currency has been holding one of the most important series of hearings in this session of Congress. We have been studying and hearing some expert advice on the problems created by the innovation of this recent money market device, the negotiable certificate of deposit.

It is with great emphasis that I say "most important" because this matter affects almost all our citizens, the saver, the homeowner, the homebuilder, the banking industry, and the thrift industry. We have heard from all these groups from all over the country, urging the Banking and Currency Committee to take immediate action to avert crises in the homebuilding industry and the mortgage market. Mr. Speaker, I urge the Members to read these letters and telegrams, following my remarks, to see how these few samples out of the hundreds who have written me feel about this issue.

Of course we all know, Mr. Speaker, that this creature, the negotiable certificate of deposit, was created by a big New York City bank in 1960 to serve as a way of gathering corporate liquid funds and be maintained as savings accounts. The Federal Reserve Board has accommodated the big New York and Chicago banks by raising regulation Q, which regulates the rates payable on CD rates and passbook rates, each time these banks found themselves in need of rolling over these CD's. We know, too, Mr. Speaker, that since 1960 CD's have increased from $0 to $17.5 billion. This money had to come from somewhere. No longer do you find corporations investing in short-term Treasury bills to the extent they have in years previous. In the past 2 years, banks have been issuing CD's in denominations of $100, $50, and $25 at the highest rates permitted. Since December 1965, when the Fed gave the go-ahead to a rate of 5.5 percent, some banks have given rates on these low denomination CD's. These CD's have caused the saver to pull out his savings account and put it into the CD's. The thrift industry can only make mortgage and home improvement loans, and the loss of new savings has damaged the industry's ability to make more mortgage loans. Of course, commercial banks can lend for almost any purpose and are not limited to the mortgage field, which is long term. Savings and loan associations have made over 40 percent of home mortgages made since the end of World War II and have well served the purpose which Congress prescribed when the Federal Home Loan Bank System was created in 1932, to aid and serve the American homeowner.

Immediate action on CD legislation will aid many; it is not just a bank regulation with which we are dealing, it affects the jobs, homes, and the savings of the American public. These are important enough considerations upon which to act.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the Members to read the following correspondence which I have received:

LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.,
June 2, 1966.

Hon. WRIGHT PATMAN,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Your support and ultimate passage of HJR 1148 to limit high interest rate certificates of deposit to a $100,000.00 will have an important effect on availability of funds for new construction and home purchases in our area. Unless something is done to limit the drain of deposits from our savings institutions to high rate certificates of deposit in commercial banks, our new commitment for residential purposes will continue at zero for the balance of this year and for the foreseeable future. At present we have no mortgage money to finance new homes or the sale of old homes. Inevitably this money shortage created by the very substantial transfers of funds from our savings accounts to certificates of deposit in the commercial banks must result in stagnation of the home building field and in chaos in the residential market generally. I am not a prophet of gloom and doom but it doesn't make much sense for savers to keep their money at 4½ percent in savings bank and savings and loan associations when 5½ percent is available in competing commercial banks. Without savings, we don't make mortgages. Without mortgages, the home building and real estate industry dries up. I urge you to do all in your power to help pass HJR 1148 to limit high interest rate certificates of deposit to $200,000.00. We urge you to limit the commercial banks allowable interest on passbook savings accounts to 4 percent repeat 4 percent. If this is not done and commercial banks are allowed to pay as much as thrift institutions, we will still not get the funds that we require to make new mortgages.

JEROME Z. LORBER,
President,
Woodside Savings Loan Assoc.

WICHITA, KANS.,
June 1, 1966.

Hon. WRIGHT PATMAN,
Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.:

Urgently request immediate action on legislature limiting maximum interest rate to 4½ percent on certificates of deposit under $100,000. Savings and loan industry and home building industry have been crippled by the indiscriminate usage of certificates of deposit. Unless immediate action taken these industries will be irreparably damaged. Best regard.

S. G. HATFIELD,
President, Southwest Federal Savings and Loan Assn.

ENFIELD SAVINGS AND
LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Enfield, N.C., May 30, 1966.

The Honorable WRIGHT PATMAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. PATMAN: With reference to the effect of the spreading rate war on the savings market as a result of high rate, consumer-size commercial bank certificates of deposit which is currently under consideration by the House Banking and Currency Committee, of which you are a member, I would like to impress on you the need for early action.

I am requesting that you use your influence to crystallize this issue by immediate legislation towards giving relief to those savings institutions whose funds go into long term home mortgage lending before the industry is seriously crippled by the present trend for higher and higher savings interest in the rate competition.

Thanking you for your cooperation in an effort to clear up this serious situation at the earliest date possible, I am

Very truly yours,

KESLER ASKEW,
Secretary-Treasurer.

MARTIN COUNTY SAVINGS AND
LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Windsor, N.C., May 30, 1966.

Hon. WRIGHT PATMAN,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I heard your wonderful speech before our Convention at Dallas last November and agreed with every word, especially the upper hand which the tremendous, monopolistic banks have.

Between the so-called curb of inflation and the high interest rates on CDs paid by these large banks, it looks as if the building trades may soon be bankrupt, not to mention the savings and loans which usually keep this segment of our economy going.

Even in our little town of 7,000 people (with two strong chain banks) we have suffered an awful loss of savings funds to these banks because of their high rate of interest on CDs, while the home prospects and building trades are looking to us.

We are fortunate in having a friend like you in Washington at this time and hope you and our other friends will be able to find an equitable solution to this problem. We will be most grateful.

Sincerely and respectfully,

VELLA A. WYNNE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

LANCASTER FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS
AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,
May 30, 1966.

Hon. WRIGHT PATMAN,
Chairman, House Banking and Currency Committee, House of Congress, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN PATMAN: I do not know of anyone who has been a better friend to the Savings & Loan industry than you. You have done a wonderful job in helping us in the past and are continuing to do a good job in trying to work out the trouble which we are having with the Banks on "running wild" on the interest rates they are paying on Certificates of Deposit.

The Bill H.J.R. #1148 which you have introduced is well founded and I do not know of anyone who is in a better position to have introduced this Bill, for you have been in close contact with the work, efforts and results that have been accomplished by the Savings & Loan Associations throughout the country. Actually, the Savings & Loan Association is a big help to the small saver and the small home owner who is trying to buy his home and get same paid for.

I want to urge and recommend that you not let up on any of the work which you are doing to reduce the savings rate that the Banks can pay on a C. D. down to 4% as they pay on savings certificates. As you already know, the Regulation Q was changed to help the large Banks, but the entire operation has shifted down to the smaller Banks all over the country, and until we can get some kind of regulation to stop their operations, the small savers and the people wanting to purchase a home will be left high and dry from the standpoint of owning a home.

Knowing you as well as I do and you being a good fellow Texan, I extend my sincere thanks for everything which you have done for the industry, and my hope is that your entire Democratic committee will give you every support and backing that is necessary for you to carry through on the request and requirements which you are making.

Again thanking you, and with kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

L. K. BUSCH, *President.*

FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS
AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Valdosta, Ga., May 31, 1966.

Hon. WRIGHT PATMAN,
Congressman from Texas,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I read with tremendous interest about the introduction of House Bill 1148, dealing with the CD rates which may be paid by the banks—as outlined in Mr. Slipher's "Washington Notes" of May 27.

Those of us in the Savings and Loan industry are stimulated by any legislative effort to effect a solution to the very serious problem involved. We know full well that unless some legislative assistance is developed, those agencies which have hitherto been the backbone of the stimulation of home ownership will be seriously pressed.

Sincerely,

J. L. NEWBERN, Sr.,
Chairman of Board.

NOTE.—A copy of this letter for each member of your Committee.

CITIZENS FEDERAL
SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,
San Francisco, Calif., May 27, 1966.

Re Sale of Certificates of Deposit by Banks.

Hon. WRIGHT PATMAN,
Chairman, Banking and Currency Committee, House of Representatives, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. PATMAN: In your consideration of H.R. 14026 and H.R. 14422, you may be interested in the impact of tight money on our Association (assets $357 million). This table summarizes our situation:

Lending volume (000 omitted)

Average per month, 1965	$7,794
January 1966	8,527
February 1966	4,940
March 1966	8,463
April 1966	6,084
May 1966 (preliminary)	4,200
June 1966 (estimated)	1,400
Average per month—(second half, 1966—estimated)	1,200

Our lending volume since March is as large as it is because we are honoring preexisting commitments. We are making very few loans to finance new sales or construction. Our net decrease in savings totals since March 31, is $7,092,000, and we continue to experience net withdrawals.

Our estimated real estate lending rate for the second half of 1966 of $1.2 million per month will be only 15% of our 1965 monthly lending rate. Many California associations have ceased lending entirely.

The direct impact of this cut in lending will obviously affect home building and home sales seriously. The indirect impact on sales of appliances, furniture, homewares, etc., and on income and wages, will also be considerable.

To halt or slow the continuing drain on savings and loans, we believe legislation is needed at once to control the issuance of Certificates of Deposit by the commercial banks.

We suggest that C.D.'s be limited to denominations of $100,000 or more. We realize that the banks were pinched for liquidity earlier than the savings and loans, and that a floor of $100,000 may have to be established gradually over a period of months. Certainly, at the inception, the floor should be $15,000, or, at the very least, $10,000.

Cordially,

F. MARION DONAHOE.

YAKIMA FEDERAL SAVINGS
AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Yakima, Wash., May 26, 1966.

Hon. WRIGHT PATMAN,
Chairman, Banking and Currency Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PATMAN: It is a most encouraging sign that your committee is concerned with the bank CD's. By using the corporate CD as a way of attracting consumer savings in the insured account area, commercial banks are drying up our source of funds for mortgages. If this continues for us as it has so far this year, we are going to find it most difficult to supply the needs of builders and others in the housing industry. We sincerely hope that you will find a way of correcting the abuses which have occurred in the sale of corporate CD's.

The efforts you have made in this line are very much appreciated.

Yours truly,

J. ALEX MAXWELL, *President.*

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF BANKS,
Boston, May 27, 1966.

Hon. WRIGHT PATMAN,
Chairman, House Committee on Banking and Currency, Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: It is the considered opinion of the Massachusetts Banking Department that the action of the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation authorizing the increase in the interest rates on time deposits of commerical banks from 4½ to 5½% has created problems of significant danger for financial intermediaries and for the entire construction and real estate industry of the nation.

In Massachusetts there have been reports of unsettling and disruptive shifts of funds among banks and from savings banks, cooperative banks, and savings and loan associations to commercial banks. Such a fierce competitive race for savings is particularly harmful to the real estate investment and local economies which they serve. Healthy competition among financial intermediaries and commercial banks is highly desirable. However, competition that entices consequential flows of funds from country to city, and from small banks to large banks, and from savings banks, co-operative banks, and Federal savings and loan associations to commercial banks, can be harmful. For Massachusetts thrift banks and the real estate industry, the past few months have been trying ones.

Most of our thrift banks encountered heavy deposit withdrawals within the last sixty days. It is clear to this Department that there will be a shortage of funds for mortgage credit as a result of the action of the Federal Reserve Board last December in increasing the permissible rate that banks could pay on C of D's.

On December 30, 1965, I recommended to the Hon. William McChesney Martin, Jr., Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Hon. Kenneth A. Randall, Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to cause Regulation Q to be amended so that the increase from 4½ to 5½% in time interest rates would be limited to accounts of more than $30,000. For the information of the Committee I am enclosing the communication that I sent last December to both Federal Agencies.

The problems that the banking department of Massachusetts anticipated last December have come to pass this Spring. In my judgment, an immediate revision of Regulation Q would greatly relieve the existing tension and would tend to avert a disastrous shortage of mortgage credit. Therefore, I suggest that your Committee consider a recommendation to the Congress that the recent increase in Regulation Q from 4½ to 5½% on time deposit interest rates be restricted to accounts of more than $5,000 in the next three months. Moreover, I strongly recommend that on October 1, 1966 this increase be limited to accounts of $10,000 or over.

I would appreciate an early consideration of this request.

Very truly yours,

JOHN B. HYNES,
Commissioner of Banks.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF
MASSACHUSETTS,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF BANKS,
Boston, December 30, 1965.

Hon. WILLIAM MCCHESNEY MARTIN, Jr.,
Chairman, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, Federal Reserve Building, Washington, D.C.

Hon. KENNETH A. RANDALL,
Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: The Massachusetts Banking Department has reviewed the developments resulting from the action of the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, authorizing increases in the interest rates on time deposits of commercial banks and other member banks from 4½ to 5½ per cent. This department views with great concern the almost daily reports of increases in time deposit interest rates being adopted by banks in various sections of the country.

This Commonwealth has 179 savings banks, with about $9 billion and 162 cooperative banks with nearly $2 billion of assets. Savings banks have approximately 4 million and co-operative banks 800,000, deposit accounts, and the average account is about $2,000. The great bulk of the assets of these banks consists of first mortgages on real estate, less than 25 per cent of which are V.A. guaranteed or F.H.A. insured.

Most of these banks presently pay no more than 4½ per cent interest rate on their deposits, the exceptions being largely by savings banks with respect to 90 day notice accounts but not exceeding 4½ per cent. Except in rare instances, these banks cannot properly pay more than the 4¼ to 4½ per cent rates. Thus the permissible maximum interest rate of 5½ per cent recently established by the Federal Reserve and F.D.I.C. for commercial bank time deposits, has confronted our Massachusetts savings and cooperative banks with an interest rate impasse.

Increases in commercial bank time deposit interest rates to 4¾ per cent or higher on amounts as small as $500 (as many already have done throughout the nation) will quickly and inevitably have one or more of the following consequences on our savings and co-operative banks:

1. Substantial withdrawals will occur for transfer to commercial banks paying higher interest rates not only to Massachusetts commercial banks but more likely to commercial banks in New York and financial centers outside Massachusetts. Such withdrawals already have commenced.

2. A drying-up of the liquidity of those savings and co-operative banks suffering withdrawals, necessitating large borrowings or, more seriously, requiring the forced sale of mortgage loans or U.S. Government Bonds or other securities, resulting in substantial losses from book values.

3. The diminishing of the reserves of these banks, thus weakening if not impairing the thrift banking structure of this Commonwealth.

Unless the regulations governing interest rates on commercial bank time deposits are revised as soon as may be feasible, the savings institutions of Massachusetts may well face damage of substantial degree and enduring in nature. Accordingly, I urge the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to cause the pertinent regulations to be amended as soon as possible, to relieve if not remove this impending threat by limiting the recent increase from 4½ to 5½ per cent on time deposit interest rates, to accounts of more than $30,000, thus fixing the rates on accounts of less than that amount to a maximum of 4½ per cent. I suggest $30,000 as, under the Massachusetts law, both savings and cooperative banks may accept deposits, in single or joint accounts, in the maximum aggregate amount of $30,000 in both capacities and most of the deposits consist of such accounts.

In my judgment such an immediate revision of the regulations would greatly relieve the existing tension and will tend to avert a disastrous interest rate contest.

I would appreciate your early consideration of this request, and would be most grateful for an indication of early relief.

Respectfully yours,

John B. Hynes,
Commissioner of Banks.

Montana Savings and Loan League,
Billings, Mont., May 26, 1966.

Mr. **Wright Patman,**
Chairman, House Banking and Currency Committee, Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir: We have read with interest the reports we have received regarding the hearings before your committee on H.R. 14026 and HR 14222 regarding Certificates of Deposit and related matters.

Up until now, the Savings and Loan Associations in Montana have not felt the results of the Federal Reserve Board's decision to permit banks to pay up to as much as 5½% on CDs as much as Savings and Loan Associations have in other parts of the nation. However, the effect of the higher rates is finally catching up to us as you will note from the enclosed ad which just appeared in the Bozeman paper. Our associations in Montana are generally paying 4¼ or 4½%. Therefore, when banks treat CDs as savings accounts at higher rates it is certainly going to effect the flow of funds into our institutions which will, in turn, make much less money available for home mortgages and what will be available will have to be at considerably higher rates than at present.

I would like to call your attention to the ad which is enclosed and you will note that they are compounding the earnings every 90 days. In other words, they are treating the certificates of deposit the same as savings accounts and I don't think this was the intent when CDs were first authorized.

We could write much in regard to the problems created by the higher rates on CDs which would mostly be repeating information which has already been presented by the representatives of our trade association, the United States Savings and Loan League and Mr. John E. Horne, Chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. I would particularly like to call your attention to the testimony given by Norman Strunk on May 9 and we wish to endorse everything that he said, and urge that your committee take action to provide the Federal Reserve Board with power to revise their present regulations to set a minimum amount for which CDs can be issued and to control the rate paid. It appears to us that this is immediately necessary to provide relief from this problem of excessive rate competition.

We would like to suggest that the minimum size CD should be $10,000 with a one year maturity. For amounts from $10,000 to $15,000, the maximum rate should be 4½%. Then on CDs from $15,000 to $25,000, the maximum rate shouldn't be more than 5% and over $25,000 the ceiling of 5½% could be permitted.

Unless definite steps are taken to control the issuance of high rate CDs, the shifting of funds is going to be very detrimental to the Savings and Loan business because as has been pointed out to your committee, the Savings and Loan business does not have the opportunity to earn as much money as commercial banks and this is especially true when rates are high and rising as at present. Our associations still have many loans on the books which are at 4—4¼—4½ and 5%. These loans aren't very profitable when we have to pay 4½ or 5% to compete with the commercial bank CDs.

We strongly urge that you give due consideration to this problem and take appropriate action in line with the recommendations of Mr. Strunk and Mr. Horne.

Very sincerely yours,

Paul A. Johnson, *President.*

Columbia Savings
and Loan Association,
Woodhaven, N.Y., May 26, 1966.

Hon. **Wright Patman,**
Chairman, House Banking and Currency Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

Re Pending Legislation on Certificates of Deposit.

Dear Sir: We are a State Institution of over $130,000,000. and have been organized for more than 75 years. This is the first time in our history that we find ourselves unable to supply our community with the necessary funds for home financing and home building. Our position is not unique. It extends to all thrift institutions and our difficulties are brought about by the tremendous impact of the commercial banks' *certificates of deposit* which have drained off all savings funds by reason of the large interest rates and threaten to continue to drain off these vital funds needed in the community and which, up to now, have always been plowed back by us into our community. The position of the Columbia Savings and Loan Association stands out differently than other thrift institutions because we have literally put back all our savings into our local community. We do not spread our money outside our lending area on the purchase of participation agreements and out-of-State mortgages.

We have read with great care the testimony of Mr. Norman Strunk, Executive Vice President of the U.S. Savings and Loan League, the testimony of Mr. Sherbourne of Elizabeth, N.J., the testimony of Secretary Fowler and various men of prominence pointing out the dire need of immediate legislation and have read in the public press the concern of the members of your Banking Committee to create constructive legislation. As is pointed out in summarizing this testimony, it appears that the most good can be obtained not by creating a floor on these CD's but rather by regulating the rate of interest on those CD's that compete with savings accounts and which are in the nature of "consumer certificates" and this probably could be done by fixing a competitive variable rate of interest. We wish to point out that we are not opposed to competition in any form, that we welcome competition, but the competition should be fair and open and should be a type that will keep the funds in the community to be used for home financing rather than commercial ventures such as building up of business inventories and the like. Specific guide lines should be established either by legislation or by regulation that will clearly define and protect the savings which as a matter of history has primarily been used in the lending area of the thrift institutions for home financing.

We believe with these protective features competition with commercial banks will not be stifled but there will be assurance created that the "Savings" of the people in the community will be returned to the lending area of the thrift institutions.

We would appreciate any legislation that can be created which will protect the thrift institutions against this unwarranted appropriation of "Savings".

Sincerely,

Columbia Savings and Loan Association,
George J. Dreyer, *President.*

Sherman Savings and Loan Association,
Sherman, Tex., May 25, 1966.

The Honorable **Wright Patman,**
House of Representatives,
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Patman: There are two bills currently before the committee on Banking and Currency—H.R. 14026 and H.R. 14422—which in different ways would affect the acceptance or issuance of time deposits by insured Commercial Banks.

Since the Federal Reserve lifted the ceiling on time deposits to 5½%, under Regulation Q, there has been an unhealthy rate war raging between commercial banks and thrift institutions. As a result of the increased time deposit rate the banks have been able to attract enormous funds that might otherwise have gone to savings and loan associations.

Over the years the banks have never evidenced an interest in long term mortgages, which are the life-bread of the homebuilding industry. With the flow of funds from the savings and loan associations to the commercial banks has come undue constraints on the flow of money into the mortgage market and homebuilding.

In closing I sincerely urge you to support these bills as submitted, or in any form that would tend to give some relief to the homebuilding industry, which is becoming more distressed daily. The American Home is the safeguard of American liberties.

Sincerely,

James Rivers, *President.*

The Home Builders Association
of Hartford County, Inc.,
West Hartford, Conn., May 25, 1966.

Hon. **Wright Patman,**
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Representative Patman: The members of this Association realize you are fully cognizant of the many circumstances surrounding the "tight" money situation in long-term credit or residential mortgage financing.

However, we are compelled, at this time, to bring to your attention recent developments which have made the mortgage picture in our state very grim. The situation has become critical; so serious that home builders insist remedial action is urgent.

The home building industry in Connecticut is "hurting". Until the past two weeks, builders were managing to "get along" with the "Tight" mortgage market. Buyers, were not discouraged by the higher interest rates.

Now, however, builders find themselves with buyers for their unsold inventory in houses, but "No Sales" realized because the buyer cannot arrange the necessary mortgage financing. It is not the buyer's inability to qualify for mortgage credit, but rather the banks' inability to make the needed funds available. Some banks have stopped making mortgage loans regardless of the interest rate the buyer may be willing to pay. Others have even refused to accept mortgage applications, acknowledging funds are not available for this purpose. At first, this was true with only a few lending institutions, but with each passing day the number grows.

A recent meeting of New England home builders revealed a number of builder bankruptcies, resulting from demand notes being called by banks on development and construction financing. Future development and construction plans can be cut-back, postponed and sacrificed, but a growing drought of "No Sales" can be disastrous to capital already invested in land development and completed houses in unsold inventory of the home builder.

The situation is not unique to Connecticut. We have reports of stalled projects from other parts of the country. The recent rise in FHA interest rates has made little difference in the availability of money, or reducing the "points" paid by builders to get a loan for the buyer.

Savers have been taking money out of our savings institutions and putting it into certificates of deposit at a higher rate of return, thus leaving less funds for the savings institutions to lend. In some areas, the outflow of funds has been as much as 4 to 5% of deposits in one months time, an extremely critical outflow of funds normally used for housing loans. One Hartford savings bank, for example, reported a loss of $500,000 in savings deposits in a single day. No one, builder or lender, can offer a guess as to when conditions might improve.

It is felt the only "real" braking action to dicourage inflation has been in long-term credit. And as the nation's largest user of long-term credit, the home building industry feels it has been made the "sacrificial goat" in Government attempts to hold down the economy in the midst of a sales boom that cannot be fueled because of the tight money situation.

Irreparable damage to the home building industry, to other small business, and to the nation must inevitably follow if credit is only available for industrial expansion and for shorter term and higher yielding consumer loans.

In Connecticut alone, the home building industry means more than $250 million annually in business activity, and more than 45,000 full-time jobs for Connecticut workers. We call upon you to help bring pressure to bear upon those responsible for reshaping federal Reserve and Government credit policies to insure more equitable distribution of available credit to all sectors of the economy. This cannot be accomplished by monetary actions alone, and without accompanying fiscal and other governmental measures.

The home building industry does not believe it alone should bear the burden of present restrictive monetary policy. With each day that passes the situation worsens. Actions taken too late are as bad as actions not taken at all.

Sincerely,

RUSSELL R. NAUGHTON,
Executive Vice President.

BELMONT SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Long Beach, Calif., May 20, 1966.
Congressman WRIGHT PATMAN,
Banking and Currency Committee,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN PATMAN: A $10,000 minimum on Time C.D.'s is not adequate to solve the drain on funds from savings and loans to commercial banks. The absolute minimum must be $25,000 and preferably $50,000. A commercial bank could issue a $10,001, 5½%, 91 day Time C.D. and have all but $1 of it insured. The leverage which commercial banks have had for years is well known. It has taken a spread of one point between what banks pay for savings and what savings and loans pay for savings for savings and loans to be able to attract funds. Commercial banks that are "the department stores of finance" have such a wide range of services to offer that the savings and loans must have a differential for savings or there will not be money in the mortgage market.

The very fact that the commercial banks' regulatory authority has sufficient powers to establish an administrative ruling that drains large sums of money from savings and loans indicates the strength of this leverage they have over the monetary system.

Bank of America alone has eight branch offices close to our office here in East Long Beach. None of these eight offices are more than two miles apart. Bank of America has over 900 branches and is going toward 1,000 branches. They have convenience, size, flexibility and yet they have an organized anti-savings and loan campaign going with their personnel. We believe the four things that could be done to provide close-to-adequate funds in the mortgage market are:

1. Increase the insurance of accounts for both banks and savings and loans to $20,000.

2. Have the head of the Federal Reserve set an absolute minimum of $25,000 at which commercial banks could offer Time C.D.'s and then only be allowed to pay 5%. They could be allowed to pay 5¼% on C.D.'s of $50,000 or more, and 5½% on $100,000 or more.

3. Increase the line of credit which the Federal Home Loan Bank has with the Treasury to $3 billion from the present $1 billion.

4. Allow the Federal Home Loan Bank to float long-term securities of ten years or more for lending advances.

Yours very truly,

WM. J. CRAWFORD, *President.*

STATE BANK OF EAST MOLINE,
East Moline, Ill., May 19, 1966.
CHAIRMAN,
House Banking and Currency Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I have been watching with a great deal of interest the hearings regarding the issuance of C/D's and the interest paid thereon.

The one suggestion made, namely, that a restriction be placed on, or even eliminate the issuance of C/D's under $25,000.00. If this were so, we would, as would most smaller banks, lose most of our C/D money. This interest fight between competing financial institutions was started by the *BIG* banks paying exorbitant rates on negotiable C/D's and time deposit open accounts. The smaller banks have been forced to follow suit, but not to the same extent, in order to keep their savings deposits. We, for instance, have had savings deposits for 62 years and they exceed our demand deposits. By the same token, we have always made real estate loans. Last year we placed $3,908,000 in real estate loans and for the first four months of 1966 we have placed $1,231,996 in real estate loans.

Remember, the prime rate and the increase in allowable interest paid on savings accounts and C/D's was not done for the benefit of the smaller banks, but for the banks of the Eastern Sea Coast. We smaller banks don't like to increase interest rates but are forced to go along by the big boys. The Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Board are both to blame for this situation.

I emphasize that you and your committee give very sincere consideration to this matter and for goodness sakes protect the smaller banking institutions from ruin. These smaller banks have been the backbone of our country and now like all other small business enterprises must stoop to the wishes of the big institutions. Let's preserve these institutions for the benefit of the small people who make up the bulk of our population.

Very truly yours,

B. H. RYAN.

METROPOLITAN FEDERAL SAVINGS,
Detroit, Mich., May 25, 1966.
Congressman WRIGHT PATMAN,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN PATMAN: I am writing on behalf of the Board of Directors of Metropolitan Federal Savings, the real estate salesmen and brokers of Metropolitan Detroit, the building trades workers and, most importantly, the home buyers of Metropolitan Detroit, to urge you to support H.R. 14026.

I am sure you are aware of the problems this critical shortage of mortgage funds has caused in the State of Michigan and in the rest of the United States. If the bank competition, with the free use of CD's issued in amounts as low as $100.00, is not curtailed, the savings and loan business will face extreme difficulty in surviving as an effective home financing and thrift facility in our communities.

Very truly yours,

ROGER C. RICHARDS.

THE KIRKLAND COMPANIES,
Battle Creek, Mich., May 24, 1966.
BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: We are builders of single family homes, apartment buildings, which we retain ownership of through various corporations, and sub-dividers of land for single family homes.

We are, therefore acutely aware of the tremendous difficulties which have been spawned by the present policies relating to Certificates of Deposit. These difficulties amount to an almost non-availability of mortgage funds for all phases of the building business, and is having a most adverse effect in our area.

We solicit your wholehearted support of HR 14026 in order that the flow of mortgage funds into our industry be reinstituted.

Very truly yours,

THE KIRKLAND COMPANIES,
W. H. KIRKLAND, *President.*

DENVER, COLO.,
June 2, 1966.
HON. WRIGHT PATMAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.:

It is absolutely substantial that the mortgage money market be eased. Our business can not continue under present conditions. Immediate release is needed to avoid a complete breakdown in Denver's economy.

THEADOR A. GROSSMAN,
President, Allied Steel Co.

DENVER, COLO.,
June 2, 1966.
HON. WRIGHT PATMAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.:

The present situation in the mortgaged money market is ruining the construction industry. Our business is at a complete stand still. Our entire community is suffering from its impact. We must have an immediate release to prevent disastrous conditions.

CHARWS GOLDBERG BARNETT CO.

The World Is Richer for Italy's Great Contributions to Art, Literature, and Science

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 1966

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, today we celebrate the 20th anniversary of the birth of the Italian Republic. The election of June 2, 1946, once again brought the promise of democracy to Italy and marked a significant turning point in that great nation's long history.

For centuries, the masterpieces of Italian genius have enriched the world. Italian artists and writers have set standards of artistic and esthetic perfection. Both in the arts and in the sciences, Italians are second to none in inventive inspiration, in scientific discovery, and also in the art of making the fruits of their genius available to the world.

And let us not forget that it was a courageous and farsighted Italian, Christopher Columbus, who first discovered the New World which eventually came to bear the name of another Italian explorer, Amerigo Vespucci.

Mr. Speaker, Italy gave to mankind the sublime Michelangelo and Da Vinci, and the immortal Dante.

In music, the names of Vivaldi, Rossini, Toscanini will live forever. And who could forget the incomparable Caruso, who so brightened the world with his golden voice?

Mr. Speaker, I am happy that Italy and the United States, one an old nation, the other relatively new, have been such good friends over the years. For, in exchange for the rich infusion of talent and energy brought by the Italian immigrants to our shores in the last century, we Americans played a large part in rescuing Italy from Fascist tyranny in this century. I am proud that our Government has shown sympathy, friendship, and generosity in our encouragement and nourishment of the Republic born 20 years ago today in Italy.

Since those anxious and hopeful days of 1946 the youthful Republic of Italy has gone through periods of test and trial and has come out the stronger for them. Through this time of storm and stress Italy's leaders, by their wise course in foreign affairs, and through careful and cautious internal moves, have successfully discouraged the forces opposing the democratic regime of the country, and in this way they have had the solid support of the people. We on this side of the Atlantic, as direct and indirect beneficiaries of Italy's genius, naturally are happy to see the Republic of Italy attain a new maturity.

Mr. Speaker, many Members of this distinguished body, past and present, and many members of other councils, courts, and legislative bodies throughout our land, are of Italian origin. Italy's contributions to our Nation are incalculable, both in quality and quantity. And I am proud to have cosponsored the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965, which will stimulate the flow to our shores of those whose talents will again enrich our national life.

I rise today, therefore, to salute the great nation of Italy and the Italian people. May the bonds of friendship that join our peoples ever endure.

And may the people of Italy continue on their journey toward the prosperity and national well-being to which they are entitled by reason of their great contributions to the happiness and advancement of mankind.

Are Wives Killing Their Husbands?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. FOGARTY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following speech:

ARE WIVES KILLING THEIR HUSBANDS?

(By Congressman JOHN E. FOGARTY, Husband's Night Dinner, Fruit Hill Junior Women's Club, Providence, R.I., November 15, 1965)

Ladies and gentlemen, fellow Rhode Islanders:

It is a great pleasure for me to be here this evening to talk with you at this Annual Husband's Night Meeting. As you know, I'm a husband myself—so I feel very much at home.

I am also—as many of you know—a legislator who has long concerned himself with the problems of this country's health. As chairman for sixteen years of the House subcommittee which recommends appropriations for health, education, and welfare, I have had the honor to help shape many of our Federal health programs. Some of these programs have been aimed at increasing our store of medical knowledge through research and training. Lately, however, we have concentrated on programs which will help apply the knowledge we already have—to bring the benefits of research out of the laboratory and to the patient's bedside.

Tonight I'd like to discuss with you a subject which is not strictly within the scope of public health programs. It is concerned with an area of preventive medicine which can only be practiced in the home, for it hinges on a question—often asked in jest, but really quite serious: are wives killing their husbands?

This question is more than just supposed retaliation from brow-beaten, henpecked husbands. It is a serious reflection on the fact that each year, close to 100,000 men die between their 30th and 50th birthdays. The death rate for women of comparable age is little more than half as high.

I do not intend tonight to build a case for the contention that wives are *deliberately* shortening the years of their spouses. If for no other reason, this idea is ridiculous because, in almost every case, such an act would be against the wife's own best interests.

But, I do say that some wives *unknowingly* contribute to their husband's early demise. And a great many other wives, while not themselves contributing factors, do little or nothing to relieve situations which are bad influences on their husband's health.

Therefore, tonight, I would like to point up some ways in which wives can avoid killing their husbands and, better still, how they can actually help their husbands live much longer.

Throughout history there have been many expressions, pro and con, on the value of marriage—usually from the husband's point of view.

In the Bible we find "who so findeth a wife findeth a good thing." But Shakespeare said that "A young man married is a man that's marr'd."

It has been said that "marriage is a noose", but also that it is like "a pair of shears, so joined that they cannot be separated; often moving in opposite directions, yet always punishing anyone who comes in between."

And so they go. But at least one poetic observation, that "a woman's always younger than a man at equal years" hit close to statistical truth.

It is a fact that men die sooner than women. Men suffer one-third more fatal heart attacks. Approximately 26,000 more men died of cancer last year than women. A man of 30 today can expect to reach age 71, while a woman the same age can expect to live to 70.

Many of the factors involved in these differences in disease patterns between the sexes are still a mystery to medical science. Some causes are strictly biological—many of them inherited and far beyond the present capabilities of medicine to alter. But other factors—some psychological, some physical—are well within every man's control—every man that is, who has the sense and the will power to exercise such control.

The fact that in practice every man does not attempt to eliminate or moderate these factors clearly indicates the important role a wife can play. According to one prominent physician writing in a national woman's magazine, "a woman can be the dominating force in controlling the longevity of her husband." A wife, this doctor says, does not have to wait for her husband to have a heart attack to begin to help him, but rather should start when they are both young in thinking about his health. A couple should plan for life as early as they plan for death. While many young wives traditionally spur their husbands ahead without considering a man's physical limitations, shrewd modern wives would do well to make a careful assessment of their husbands' capabilities and try not to dig the spurs too deep.

Heart disease is today the leading cause of death in the United States. In New England alone over 48,000 people die each year of the various diseases affecting the heart and blood vessels. A few decades ago tuberculosis, pneumonia, and influenza were the greatest menaces to American health. Now these diseases account for a relatively small percentage of annual deaths.

We are all living longer and better today than we ever have before—and it is apparently just these conditions which have fostered the rise of the three modern killer diseases: heart disease, cancer, and stroke. Still, it is known that many deaths from these diseases—especially those of younger people—could have been prevented if simple precautions had been taken, either before onset of disease or at least in its early stages.

What are these controllable factors? They vary, of course, depending upon which disease we are speaking of preventing. But let us consider, as an example, heart disease.

Tension is a factor in bringing on heart trouble. There seems to be some connection between heart disease—especially conditions associated with high blood pressure—and the tensions of modern living. Men who work under constant strain, who worry too much about unsolved problems, are the common victims of high blood pressure. It is known that if the person with high blood pressure will follow a few simple rules for moderate living, he can probably continue to work and enjoy life and in many cases live as long or even longer than a neighbor with normal blood pressure.

Therefore, helping to relieve the tension in a man's life can be an important responsibility for his wife. A wife can help her husband enjoy his work by being a human sounding board for his office problems. She herself can be serene and natural and curb any tendency to using a sharp or nagging tongue. She can create a restful home atmosphere that is a refuge from the clamor and pressure of his work.

If her husband is dissatisfied with his job, his wife might encourage him to find another one even though it might mean financial sacrifice. Although she might like a house in the suburbs, she might consider the strain on her husband in driving back and forth through heavy city traffic each day.

Sleep is important to relieving tension. A wife can see to it that her husband gets eight or nine hours of sleep a night. Tensions also lead men into habits and vices which themselves add to the risk of heart disease. When a man's home offers no relief from daily pressures, he often turns to excessive smoking, drinking, and eating for solace.

Diet is another of the major controllable factors for two reasons. The first one is obvious—overeating leads to overweight. Excess weight increases the burden on the heart. This is particularly true of a person who already has had a heart attack. Providing a substantial but sensible diet for a healthy younger man, or a controlled physician-supervised diet for the husband with a known heart condition, is an important responsibility for a wife.

The second reason for dietary control is the influence of cholesterol. Cholesterol is a chemical which makes up a large part of the fatty deposit which forms on the walls of the blood vessels as we grow older. In some people this deposit causes hardening of the arteries, which in turn often leads to a heart attack. Most medical scientists agree that the amount of cholesterol circulating in the blood is related to the formation of these fatty deposits and that cholesterol levels can be controlled by a diet with restricted saturated fats—those found in solid animal fat and dairy products. A doctor can determine if a man's blood cholesterol level warrants such a diet. At any rate it is agreed that no one should go overboard in eating high cholesterol-producing foods.

A wife should also encourage her healthy husband to take regular exercise. In a recent study, men of 50 who got no exercise died at almost three times the rate of those who exercised moderately.

I am sure that the relationship of smoking to heart disease as well as other ailments is well known to most of you. Yet millions of Americans continue to smoke excessively. Over the past twenty years, numerous clinical experiments and population studies have shown that there is a relationship between cigarette smoking and the increased death rate from coronary heart disease, particularly among men in their middle years. A cigarette smoker has about twice the risk of a nonsmoker in dying from a heart attack.

A wife can insist on her husband getting a physical checkup every year and—just as important—should insist on knowing the results. Often a man will try—thinking he is being merciful—to keep some bad news from his wife. Many wives have not been aware that their husbands were suffering from heart disease until a major attack occurred, although the husband had known for years his heart was under strain. There is no mercy involved in such secrecy, unless it is merciful to leave a young widow.

These then are some of the ways a wife can help her husband prolong his life. At the same time, by making herself a good example of what she urges her husband to do, a wife safeguards her own health. Women do live longer than men, as a rule, but they are not yet entirely indestructable.

An important consideration, however, should be that many men, even though fully aware of the dangers of pursuing the recklessness of youth into their middle years, will still disregard the call for moderation—even though it comes from a trusted physician, not to mention a loving wife.

The reason for this is that men often consider their health problem a weakness. They feel they are not fulfilling their duty as a husband if they do not drive themselves as hard as they can at work. They feel they are less of a man if they cannot down three or four martinis at a cocktail party and a big steak dinner afterward.

It is then a wife's equally important duty to make her husband secure in his masculinity—to let him know by her actions and attitudes that even though he is living a more moderate life, her husband is still head of the household, still the provider, still the father. If this assurance is not given, all other efforts will fail.

In closing, let me remind you of one more statistic. Earlier I mentioned the death rate for men in their middle years—now let us look at the other side of the coin. Today there are almost 900,000 American widows less than 50 years of age. Many of these women, with a little more attention to their husband's needs, a little more concern for his health, would not be living alone. They could be enjoying the final decades of their lives along with their husbands, rather than merely measuring out lonely days by themselves.

There are many ways to work toward better health on a national basis. Especially in recent years, the Federal government has been most active in working to provide essential health services for all Americans. It has developed programs to train persons in the health professions. It has supported and continues to support broad investigations into the expanding frontiers of medical science. Yet, with all of these, if we as individuals are not concerned about our own health, and the health of our families—concerned enough to listen ot our physicians—to practice good health in the home—then millions of dollars for research, for training, for health services go in vain.

Each of us has a primary responsibility to our own families—to our children, to our husbands and wives. For if we are not concerned about our own loved ones, who then will be?

Let us then show our concern—and practice it. Let these efforts be so successful that when the question is raised "Are wives killing their husbands?" it can be answered: no, they are saving them.

Family Planning Gets Welfare Push

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PAUL H. TODD, JR.
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 2, 1966

Mr. TODD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call to the attention of the House a most farsighted action which has been taken in Calhoun County, Mich., due in large part to the understanding, and determination of Dr. Fred Melges, who is a commissioner of the city of Battle Creek, members of the county health department, and the Enquirer and News.

The program, which will make family planning information available to all welfare clients, is being implemented under a law passed by the Michigan Legislature last year. Under policy standards just established, it will be the responsibility of caseworkers to advise clients, who appear in need of family planning information, of its availability. The program, completely voluntary for the prospective client, is oriented towards giving these families the right to make their own decisions—a right previously denied in many cases, either because of ignorance of available techniques, or because medical assistance was not easily available.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure this program will result in happier, healthier families, and in addition will reduce, in time, the cost of welfare services in Calhoun County. Because the example, in my opinion, should be studied by my colleagues, I insert at this point an editorial from the Enquirer and News, dated May 22, and a news story dated May 20.

FAMILY PLANNING GETS WELFARE PUSH—ALL IN NEED WILL BE TOLD OF PROGRAMS—POLICY OF SILENCE IS NOW REVERSED BY STATE ORDERS

(By Nate Wood)

Starting today, every welfare case in Calhoun County involving parents and children will be reviewed promptly to see if family planning services are needed.

From now on, every caseworker is under orders to offer birth control information and services to mothers and other welfare clients who could benefit from them.

Previously, the client has had to ask for help first, before being referred to the family planning clinic operated by the County Health Department. And only four referrals have been made since the clinic opened April 7.

Earlier this week City Commissioner Dr. Fred J. Melges charged that "caseworkers are afraid of referring persons for fear of losing their jobs."

Yesterday, Thomas Cook, supervisor of program operations for the Michigan Department of Social Welfare, told the Enquirer and News: "We've turned that around."

"From now on if caseworkers don't initiate the discussion with clients who need family planning help they're likely to get fired," he said.

The reversal of local welfare policy came yesterday afternoon after Mr. Cook had conferred here with Miss Marion Livingston, acting director of the county department, and Arthur Washington, supervisor of social services.

Immediately afterward, Mr. Washington passed the word on to all staff supervisors in a policy conference. No longer will the client have to ask for advice on family planning before getting the information and services.

Miss Livingston, a veteran of 35 years in state social welfare work, said she was delighted by the "change of emphasis" in interpreting the 1965 family planning law.

With the state department's policy backing, she said, Calhoun welfare workers will be ordered to give out family planning pamphlets to all family welfare clients—especially those in the program of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

Arrangements have been made for a training film on family planning to be shown to all welfare staff persons.

Also, a monthly conference will be held with officials of the County Health Department in order to fully coordinate and implement the program between the two departments.

Offering birth control information instead of waiting for the welfare mother or other client to ask for it is widely regarded as the key to the effectiveness of the program, it was pointed out by R. Bernard Houston, director of the state department.

Miss Livingston said reorganization of the newly merged welfare department has been delayed both by lack of supervisory staff and by the fact that the Bureau of Social Aid and its federal-state programs (of which AFDC is one) had been brought into the central office only Wednesday.

The Bureau functions, previously supervised by Mrs. Esther P. Rollyson, now have been reassigned, with Mrs. Rollyson in charge only of the adult services unit. The AFDC program is now under the direction of Mrs. Mary Fiesel and Mrs. Florence Anderson, in the new setup.

Miss Livingston, as well as Mr. Houston, noted that volunteering family planning information to clients was important in view of the fact that "many of these women aren't aware that family control is possible."

A recent study for the Planned Parenthood organization showed that among one group of impoverished, uneducated women "fully 10 per cent had never heard" of modern birth control methods.

Under the welfare department's new policy, this will not be the case in Calhoun County.

Birth Control Clinic Can Now Go Forward

Six weeks ago last Thursday the Enquirer and News published an editorial that began:

"Calhoun County takes an important step today with opening of its first family planning clinic by the County Health Department."

As subsequent events turned out, it appears we were optimistic. Actually the important forward step came exactly six weeks later—on Thursday of this last week, when the County Welfare Department reversed previous policy and acted to make the family planning program effective.

The key to effective family planning for people on welfare is to let them know—as many don't—that such a thing as birth control is possible, and how it's done, and then to offer them the service if they want and need it.

That key was turned last Thursday. And every caseworker is directed to use it.

It's too bad that so far the family planning clinic services are restricted to people on welfare, but that's the way the law reads.

Perhaps, with the same kind of citizen pushing that finally got the law and the practice this far, it will be possible to open the knowledge and services of family planning to others who don't know about it and can't afford the private costs.

Last year approximately 250 illegitimate children were born in Calhoun County—an increase of nearly 60 per cent in a decade.

It appears to be true that half or more of these were born to mothers on welfare. But the other half or more of these were born to mothers not on welfare. Thus, so far as illegitimately conceived children are concerned, this is not entirely a welfare problem.

Nor is illegitimacy the only problem which calls for birth control information and practice—or else improved sexual conduct. The probate court's list of 330 dependent and neglected children who have had to be taken from their homes is largely a list of children uncared for and apparently unwanted by their parents. Many of these are among families on public welfare, but not all.

Progress comes slowly in this area of human concerns. Years of study and controversy preceded last year's action by the legislature to authorize by law the present family planning services under the welfare program. And even then, as finally passed, the measure was worded with such caution that some welfare people were afraid to use it fully. The law could indeed be interpreted to mean that a caseworker couldn't offer information about the family planning program unless asked by the welfare client.

R. Bernard Houston, state welfare director, opened the door a little by a state manual statement interpreting the law to mean "that the information must either be requested by the client, or that the sharing of such information is indicated by the social study of the total family situation."

But it was not until the situation was brought out in the open and into public discussion by City Commissioner Fred J. Melges that the "important step forward" was taken in Calhoun County.

The bureaucratic institution is a ponderous machine, but public concern publicily expressed can make it move. And that, in this case, is good for Calhoun County.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this office.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the Congressional Record, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereo. (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the Record.

Thursday, June 2, 1966

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate temporarily put aside packaging and labeling bill for bank holding bill, cleared oceanography bill for White House, and passed five bills on calendar call.

House passed the Library Services and Construction Act.

See Congressional Program Ahead.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages 11473–11503

Bills Introduced: Eight bills and two resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 3443–3450; S.J. Res. 166; and S. Res. 270. **Page 11473**

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

H.R. 706, to provide for the establishment of special adjustment boards to resolve disputes referable to the National Railroad Adjustment Board at the request of a carrier or employee group (S. Rept. 1201);

S.J. Res. 29, authorizing a survey of marine and fresh water commercial fishery resources of the U.S. and its possessions, with amendments (S. Rept. 1202); and

S. 2412, terminating use restrictions on certain real property previously conveyed to Kodiak, Alaska, by the U.S., with amendment (S. Rept. 1203). **Page 11472**

Bill Referred: H.R. 9167, to enable the courts to deal more effectively with the problem of narcotic addiction, was referred to Committee on the Judiciary. **Page 11472**

Calendar Call: On call of calendar, five measures were passed, as follows:

With amendment, to be sent back to House:

Chamizal Treaty Memorial: H.R. 7402, to establish the Chamizal Treaty National Memorial, El Paso.

Without amendment and cleared for House:

War risk insurance: S. 2267, extending the provisions of the Federal Aviation Act relating to war risk insurance; and

Private bill: One private bill, S. 822.

With amendment and cleared for House:

Radio reception: S. 1015, authorizing FCC to prescribe regulations for the manufacture and sale of devices causing harmful radio interference; and

Pershing Memorial: S. 2338, authorizing the erection in the D.C. of a memorial to General John J. Pershing. **Pages 11481–11485**

Oceanography: Senate adopted conference report on and cleared for President S. 944, to provide for expanded research in the oceans and the Great Lakes, and to establish a National Oceanographic Council. **Pages 11490–11492**

Grand Coulee Dam: Senate concurred in House amendment to S. 1761, authorizing construction of a third powerhouse at Grand Coulee Dam, Wash. (motion to reconsider tabled). These actions cleared bill for the President's signature. **Pages 11534–11536**

Packaging and Labeling: By unanimous consent Senate rescinded its order of June 1, providing for vote at 4 p.m. on Monday, June 6, on Cotton amendment to S. 985, proposed Fair Packaging and Labeling Act of 1966. Instead it agreed to vote at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, June 8, on the Cotton amendment with the proviso that there will be no morning hour on Wednesday and that the time between convening and vote on amendment be equally divided.

The pending Cotton amendment would eliminate language in the bill to establish procedures for the development of standards of weights or quantities for the retail distribution of consumer commodities.

Pages 11503–11509, 11514, 11536–11539, 11543–11545

Banking: Senate temporarily put aside S. 985 and took up H.R. 7371, to amend in several regards the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956. **Pages 11545–11548**

Legislative Program: Majority leader announced that Senate will consider H.R. 7371, bank holding, on Monday and Tuesday, June 6 and 7, but if the bill is not disposed of by Tuesday evening it is the intention of the leadership to again call up for consideration S. 985, packaging and labeling. **Page 11548**

Treaty Received: Convention No. 122 concerning employment policy, adopted by International Labor Conference at its 48th session at Geneva, on July 9, 1964 (Ex. G, 89th Cong., 2d sess.), was received, and referred to Committee on Foreign Relations. **Page 11471**

Appendix

The University of Krakow

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL H. DOUGLAS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, this year we celebrate 1,000 years of Christianity in Poland. In commemorating this achievement we praise not only a burning faith which has sustained and fortified the Polish people, but we also marvel at the rich culture which has drawn its essence from Christian tradition. Poland has always been the heart of cultural advancement in central Europe, and the names of the great Polish artists, musicians, and scholars are revered throughout the world.

In 1364 King Casimir the Great of Poland established the Jagiellonian University at Krakow. This university over the past 602 years has contributed fully to Poland's greatness. Renowned scholars have taught and learned within its halls and classic scientific theories have emerged from its laboratories and studies. Nicholas Copernicus the father of modern astronomy was a student there from 1491 to 1496, and the university library contains the first edition of his book. The Jagiellonian University was the center of intellectual activity for all of Poland in the early years and its outstanding professors represented Poland at almost all the international academic conferences.

This years recognition of a millennium of Christianity in Poland renews a faith in God and in man and it brings to mind the value of traditions. The Jagiellonian University was almost always involved in controversies of the day, but even in the heat of debate it never lost sight of its commitment to search for truth and knowledge. Thus through the years a system of values came to be embodied in this institution, and in time of need the Polish people have always been able to rely on the old and glorious Jagiellonian University of Krakow.

Floyd D. Hall's Eastern

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, the largest single employer in my home district involves the maintenance, repair, training facilities, and other activities of Eastern Airlines. As you and many of my colleagues are aware, this grand old company fell on fairly hard times a few years ago, and there were dark forebodings and even open speculation about potential bankruptcy.

Many of us suspected what was wrong, but hardly anyone could suggest what was needed. The corporation's board of directors, however, not only had the prescience to authorize some dramatic changes, but they picked the right man to lead what appeared to be a futile effort to save the floundering carrier, Mr. Floyd D. Hall, then executive vice president of TWA.

What has happened these past 2 years can only be classed as a corporate revolution. The air-traveling public, the cities served by Eastern, the corporation's stockholders, and its 23,000 employees have benefited immeasurably by Eastern's return to financial health.

Problems admittedly remain for the carrier, such as a critically short route structure for an airline without subsidy; congested terminal facilities in the enormous cities it serves; and the escalating costs of financing the new jet equipment needed and on order.

For those of us who have watched Floyd Hall these past 2 years, however, there is no doubt whatever of the outcome. I invite you and my colleagues to read the accompanying article from Business Travel, and learn for yourselves "just how much better an airline can be."

CORPORATE TURNAROUND AT EASTERN

There's been a change at Eastern Airlines. Gone is the "flexible" timetable, the disinterested stewardess, the listless attitude of reservtaions clerks. Instead, there's an air of purpose and plan. Flights arrive and leave on time. Stewardesses and captain are friendly and polite. Service is good. And, if a caller waits longer than 20 seconds for a reservations phone to be picked up, his money for the call is refunded.

Eastern doesn't plan to do much refunding for neglected phone calls. Under its president since 1963, Floyd D. Hall, the airline is making a determined effort to recapture its public identification as an innovator, a friendly, service-conscious airline, a company going places fast.

Gone too, or going are the old prop planes, slip-shod baggage techniques, old-fashioned, inhospitable reservations offices. And, with them the disprited attitude of Eastern's personnel.

Nine years ago, the airline wouldn't have dared ask the public to, "Fly Eastern and see how much better an airline can be." Profits were dipping, the entire fleet was outdated and rapidly deteriorating, and Eastern was tenth among eleven trunk carriers for flight promptness. Operating revenues were high, but costs were rising. Then, the introduction of the highly-touted Air Shuttle service in 1961 pushed costs beyond the break-even point and Eastern went into the red. It lost $40-million in 1960 and 1961.

Something had to be done, and fast, to get the line back on its feet. No one backs a loser, including the traveling public and the stockholders.

Floyd Hall accepted the Eastern presidency in 1963 after serving as senior vice president and a director of TWA. A former pilot, he knew well what the public expected of an airline, and what had to be done. But it was too big to do alone.

He assembled a new top management team, combining elements from the old Eastern and new talent from outside the company. Carryovers including Captain John Halliburton, head of flight operations; Frank Sharpe, a veteran of sales and service who became vice president, customer service; and Charles Simons, controller.

From Hawaiian Airlines, Hall tapped its president, Arthur D. Lewis, to take over as Eastern's senior vice president and general manager. Other new additions included Todd Cole, senior vice president in charge of finance and administration; George Gordon, in charge of marketing; Ralph Skinner, vice president for industrial relations; Samuel Higginbottom, chief of engineering and maintenance; William Crilly, in charge of planning; and Dwight Taylor, public affairs.

Hall wanted five things: to improve on-time performance, improve customer service in all contacts, eliminate unnecessary expense, reduce operating costs and improve corporate image. He called the project "Operation Bootstrap" for, with little capital to invest, Eastern had literally to pull itself up by the shoelaces.

Hall's first crisis came shortly after he joined Eastern. Money borrowed to cover five year's operating expenses was about to run out—far ahead of schedule. The new president could fight a "holding action" by retrenching and cutting valuable personnel, or, he could forge ahead.

"I did not join you to become chief mourner at the wake of a dead company," he said, and went forward with his plans.

He established rigid cost controls to get the airline back in the black. To raise money for a new jet fleet over Eastern's vast route structure, Hall used an imaginative approach. Part of the money came from internally-generated funds released by cost-cutting, part from refinancing maturing debt, and part by leasing, instead of buying, new equipment.

ROUND-THE-CLOCK MAINTENANCE

To put more planes in the air during the daylight hours, Hall ordered round-the-clock maintenance operations. With additional aircraft available for back-up and stand-by, there were fewer mechanical delays. In seven months, Eastern went from tenth place in on-time performance to first place.

To insure tighter ticket processing, Eastern invested in a new control center. System control was moved to Miami, and combined in one room with maintenance, technical services, and aircraft routing. Today, the company's computer in Charlotte, N.C., is no more than 4/5ths of a second away from engineering, dispatch, routing, or customer service problems; and, a giant service board details the complete maintenance history of every aircraft in the system.

Eastern lost no time in ordering new aircraft. As of today, it has 15 Douglas DC-8's; 15 Boeing 720's; 50 Boeing 727 "Whisperjets" and 39 Lockheed Electra prop-jets. The piston fleet, numbering 54 aircraft, is being phased out.

On order are: 10 more "Whisperjets, 49 advanced model DC-9's series 31; 15 DC-9's series 14 and 9 large-capacity DC-8's series 61. Looking ahead, Eastern has already placed deposits for two U.S. supersonic transports.

Hall next began improving the quality of Eastern's personnel. Through a meticulous program using the airline's house organ, classes, and new manuals, he told employes what Eastern was going to do, how it was to be done, and what was expected of them.

Eastern then turned to its stewardesses. To make the Eastern face a smiling and pretty one, the airline improved its training course. From well-groomed hair to Neiman Marcus pumps, the stewardess was trained to express beauty, confidence, charm and poise. New uniforms were designed by top couturier Don Loper.

Hall set up a comprehensive market research project. What did the public think of the airline? Did they recognize the Eastern falcon symbol, and what did it symbolize? Were they happy with existing service? Surprisingly, considering the slide the airline had taken, most people still identified Eastern as a large carrier with many varied passenger services and research and development projects, a good safety record, and highly professional—if cold and impersonal—employes. But criticisms ranged from "awful food" and "never on time" to "not very pretty stewardesses."

Then, the public was asked what they expected from an airline. Replies are surprising. Face-to-face situations were considered more important than a good safety record or a convenient and reliable flight schedule. The public wanted considerate, friendly reservation personnel, minimum difficulties in boarding or unloading from the plane, sympathetic treatment by cabin employes, and good food well served. Comfort on the plane was stressed, as were pleasant, quiet surroundings in the reservations offices and terminals.

FALCON GIVEN A FACELIFTING

Lippincott and Margulies, an industrial design firm, used these findings as the basis for revamping the appearance of the airline. First, the Eastern falcon and logo were given a jet-age face-lifting. From a realistic bird, the falcon became two white lines joined at an angle on a blue field. The airline's name was spelled out in bold horizontal letters, leaving no doubt that Eastern was name enough and did not need Air Lines to identify it. Together, the name and symbol spell a company going places fast.

The design firm next went to work on Eastern's public image, starting with its ticket offices. New concepts of office planning went into their design providing quiet, privacy, and a minimum of waiting for ticket processing. Showplace of the new look is the Fifth Avenue office in New York. Visitors are welcomed by a uniformed hostess and ushered either to a quiet, comfortable waiting area or to a reservation desk. Ticket buyers are free from jostling lines or the fear of being overheard. An air of quiet, competent good taste prevails throughout the office.

At the airport, greater care is being taken care of passengers. Bilingual hostesses are on hand to help foreigners with questions and advice. More customer service representatives are in evidence than before to head off difficulties, and paging centers have been increased. In addition, strict baggage handling procedures are in force, aimed at reducing baggage tie-ups and complications. And to make waiting less of a chore, Falcon Lounges are being opened at all major terminals.

Nor were the planes spared. Interiors were given a complete renovation. Meals are served on Rosenthal china, crystal, silverware, and fine linens. Menus are prepared by such top-notch restaurants as New York's Voisin, Chicago's Pump Room, New Orleans' Masson's, and Mexico City's Jena.

To identify the Eastern jet, whether in the air or on the ground, designers turned to the airline's symbol, the flying falcon. Two lines sweep down the body of the jet and shoot up and off the vertical fin and rudder, simulating a bird in flight. The lines give the plane a sleek appearance of speed and competence. To reinforce the identity, the word "EASTERN" in bold letters and the corporate symbol appear.

No matter how well a company revamps its image, the public won't know until it's told. Eastern began advertising its new accent on service and appearance with two well-known campaigns—"Eastern—number one to the sun;" "Fly Eastern and see how much better an airline can be."

BEGAN "HOME CITY" CAMPAIGN

The spirit of moving ahead caught on at Eastern. In Atlanta, Delta's home city, Eastern had been trailing Delta by almost 88,000 to 100,000 boardings a month. Eastern's Atlanta employes formed a "committee of 100,000" to put the airline back in competition. They improved service and schedules. They advertised. By June, 1964, Eastern boarded 100,000 passengers in Atlanta. In November, it passed Delta. The grass roots campaign caught on with the slogan, "Every city is Eastern's home city." Kennedy, La Guardia, Miami, and Washington joined the 100,000 boardings class. Eastern began to recapture her lost passengers.

The campaign has begun to pay dividends. When Floyd Hall stood up at a stockholders meeting in March 1965 and announced that profits for the quarter were up from a few cents the previous year to $3.51 per share, he was greeted with tumultuous applause. In the first quarter of 1966, earnings were $13.8 million before taxes.

Hall has no intention of letting the ovation die down. He knows that companies frequently become tired of a campaign before the public knows what's happening, but that won't happen to Eastern. Hall plans to keep it in a steady climb upward, and, judging by past performance, he has his course well charted.

"Cooperatives: Good for All Americans," Essay by Miss Betty Ann Huchtemann

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. A. S. MIKE MONRONEY
OF OKLAHOMA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, this morning my distinguished colleague, Senator HARRIS, along with the Members of the House of Representatives from Oklahoma and their representatives were honored to be guests of 46 outstanding young Oklahoma men and women representing the rural electric cooperatives of our State.

These young ladies and gentlemen will be in the Nation's Capital all this week, having been selected to make their trip on the basis of an essay contest conducted throughout the State by our rural electric cooperatives.

One of the most impressive essays produced by this group was written by Miss Betty Ann Huchtemann whose father and mother operate a large farm 4 miles southwest of El Reno, Okla. Miss Huchtemann read her essay to the group in a breakfast held here in the Senate wing of the Capitol this morning. It typifies the brilliant understanding that the children of all electric cooperators have for the contribution the REA's have made to rural America.

Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that Miss Huchtemann's essay be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD as a reflection of this wonderful youthful support for the REA's.

There being no objection, the essay was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COOPERATIVES—GOOD FOR ALL AMERICANS

(By Betty Ann Huchtemann, representing Caddo electric cooperative, Oklahoma)

The farmers of rural America realized these two important factors as the thesis for rural electric cooperatives: the potential of electrical magic is as limitless as man's imagination; electricity is not a luxury but a necessity. Since the electric power companies did not find it practical to extend to the needs of the farmers, the farmers found it necessary to help themselves. They organized their own electric cooperatives which were to be owned and controlled by the people they served. All America benefited when the rural electric cooperatives began.

The Rural Electrification Administration was established May 11, 1935, by an Executive Order of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. This administration, an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture, makes loans to finance the construction and operation of generating plants, electric transmission and distribution lines, and telephone service to persons in rural areas. Other legislation, including the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 and the Pace Act of 1944, has helped the rural electric cooperatives to continue progress.

At the time of the Rural Electrification Act in 1936 only 10% of America's rural areas had central station electric power. Electric power generation has been doubling every decade. The United States has nearly as much electric power generating capacity as the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, Japan, West Germany, and Canada combined. In 1965 the total electric energy production in the United States was more than 1.15 trillion kilowatt-hours. Each year rural electric consumers throughout our nation buy more than a bilion dolars worth of appliances and electrical equipment. In Oklahoma, as well as in other states, the farm and urban home has electric labor-saving devices, kitchen appliances, heating and air conditioning systems, and the luxury and entertainment of radio and television. In 1965 the Caddo Electric Cooperative, serving eight counties in Oklahoma, substantially increased its line load. This increase included 68 electric ranges, 114 electric dryers, 41 electrict water heaters, 338 mercury vapor lamps, and 27 all-electric homes.

MIKE MONRONEY, senior United States Senator from Oklahoma, has pointed out that without rural electric cooperatives the cost of producing food and fibre in the United States for American people would be increased $13,000,000 annually. The American farmer produces more food of higher quality at lower prices than any farmer in the world with the help of electricity. Farmers are not using kerosene lamps, root cellars, or spring houses anymore. Barns are lighted electrically; cows are milked and milk cooled electrically; feed is ground, stored and unloaded for farm animals electrically. Electric control of temperature and humidity in animal houses, such as pig parlors, has boosted production. The modern poultry house includes electric devices for watering, feeding, and ventilating. Eggs are collected, cleaned, graded, and candled electrically; eggs are also hatched and young chicks are brooded with the help of electricity. Electric treatments are successful in making soil more porous so that it will absorb more irrigation water in less time, and in altering the character of salts contained in water so that they will recombine more easily and become watersoluble. Special types of electric bulbs attract and electrocute many insects before they can damage plants or lay their eggs. It is apparent, then, that the wonders of electrical magic continue for the farmers to help them with the food and fibre for our nation. All America is benefited by the help rural electric cooperatives are giving the farmers.

Rural electric consumers create needs for products which provide jobs in scientific research and manufacturing, and they also create markets for businessmen. Industry continues because ample power is available from rural electrics. The significant achievements in cooperation with rural electric cooperatives include a silica sand plant, a brick manufacturing plant, oil wells, and lumber mills and coal mines over the nation. These industries were established in rural areas because of the availability of power and raw materials. Another example of the work being done by rural electrics would be a concrete block plant and a pole treatment plant also using electricity provided by rural electric cooperatives. All America is benefited by the industry rural electric cooperatives are building for the nation.

Rural electric cooperatives do not have the privileges of other elect suppliers. Rural electric cooperatives average only 2⅓ meters per mile with an average annual revenue of $264 per mile of line. The commercial companies average more than 40 meters per mile with an average annual revenue of $5,064 per mile of line. Rural electric systems serve all rural areas with complete area coverage and these systems are limited by law to rural areas. Because there are no limitations on other electric suppliers in either rural or urban areas, they are free to serve the best and leave the rest. Exclusive franchises protect the service areas where almost all of the large industrial, lucrative commercial and concentrated residential customers are located. These areas are off limits to rural electric cooperatives but not to the other electric suppliers.

Rural electric cooperatives are in the forefront of much of the activity to revitalize and strengthen the economy and social well-being of rural America. They serve 10% of the population which represents almost 75% of the land mass of our nation. Without these cooperatives rural America would still be in a backward and undeveloped condition. Rural electric cooperatives pay taxes where none were paid before. They are paid because of nonprofit development of rural areas that could not have been developed for the high profit demanded by commercial companies.

More than $500,000 is being paid into the Oklahoma state treasury annually by Oklahoma's rural electric cooperatives. Most of these tax dollars go to Oklahoma schools. This amount is enough to build fifty new school rooms each year. Tax dollars, amounting to $14 million, are also created by the 2% sales tax paid on the $700-million market caused by rural electrification.

The Rural Electrification Administration is a vital factor in rural electric cooperatives. The government loans that are supplied by this administration make it possible for the cooperatives to perform their important services. Rural Electrification Administration loans, to rural electric systems in Oklahoma, provide for service to an estimated 187,162 rural consumers using 68,775 miles of line. Loans made thus far in this state total $202,262,479. These loans have helped to provide service to 97% of the farms in Oklahoma; in 1935 only 2.6% of these farms were receiving electric service. By July 1, 1964, borrowers in Oklahoma had made a total of $74,473,387 in payments on their loans. The payments included $39,854,664 repaid on principal as due, $8,412,868 of principal paid ahead of schedule, and interest payments of $26,205,855. Other states in the nation also have records such as these. Rural Electrification Administration borrowers have invested $4 for every $1 loaned by the government. The Rural Electrification Administration can be proud of these facts—proud that it is helping so many people across the nation.

Since the electrification of cities began in New York in 1882, the need for electricity has grown. The Rural Electrification Administration and the rural electric cooperatives have helped to supply this need. In 1962 at the Oahe Dam Project in South Dakota John F. Kennedy at the dedication ceremony spoke these words concerning the potential of the Rural Electrification Administration.

"The role of the REA is not finished, as some would believe. To be sure, most farms now have electric lights. Most REA cooperatives and power districts are well established. But we are rapidly approaching the time when this nation will boast a three hundred million population, a two trillion dollar national income, and a grave responsibility as the breadbasket and food producer for a world whose population will have doubled. That is the prospect for the end of this century—and the key to this century is power—on the farm as well as in the factory—power in the country as well as the city."

In this day when we are concerned about our image as a people not only at home but also abroad, Secretary of State Dean Rusk's words seem to emphasize the true worth of electric cooperatives.

"The brilliant story of the rural electric cooperatives in the United States is one of the best that we have to tell abroad. Nothing like it anywhere else in the world. And we can help other peoples do the same."

Cooperatives—good for all Americans? Yes, all Americans benefit greatly from electric cooperatives.

I thank you.

Remarks by Congressman Thomas G. Morris of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, at the Launching of U.S.S. "Haddock" (SSN621), Ingalls Shipbuilding Corp., Pascagoula, Miss., May 21, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHET HOLIFIELD
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, an esteemed colleague of mine on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Representative Thomas G. Morris, of New Mexico, recently spoke at the launching of the U.S.S. *Haddock* in Pascagoula, Miss. Mr. Morris was accompanied by his gracious and charming wife who acted as sponsor for the occasion.

The gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. Morris] has long been a strong proponent of nuclear propulsion for the Navy, and it is indeed fitting that he should have had the honor of speaking at the launching of our newest nuclear submarine.

At this time, I would like to insert his speech of May 21, 1966, in the Record, believing that others will be as interested as was I in reading about such a timely and important subject:

Mrs. Morris and I consider it a great personal pleasure to be able to take part with you today in the launching of our country's newest nuclear attack submarine—the *Haddock*.

In its more than a quarter of a century of shipbuilding, Ingalls has become the largest industry on Mississippi's Gulf shore. Here the nuclear submarines *Sculpin, Snook, Barb,* and *Dace* have slid down the ways to take their places in our growing nuclear submarine fleet. Three more in addition to the *Haddock* are under construction—the *Tautog, Aspro and Puffer*. The importance of these ships to the fighting strength of our Navy cannot be overemphasized.

The development of the nuclear submarine stands out as one of the most important technological achievements of this century. In my position as a member of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, I am constantly made aware of the importance of naval nuclear propulsion to our security through its application to our Polaris submarines, our attack submarines, and our surface warships. Further, the naval nuclear propulsion program has supplied the basic nuclear technology on which our growing civilian nuclear power program is based.

This important and vital program has been developed under the guiding genius of Vice Admiral H. G. Rickover, U.S. Navy, who is today leading the way to new and even more spectacular developments. His achievements have not come as a surprise to me. When I served with the then Lieutenant Rickover some thirty years ago in the battleship named after my home state, the U.S.S. *New Mexico*, he was just as imaginative, hard-driving, enthusiastic, and aggressive as he is today. He wouldn't take "No" for an answer then and he won't today. Our country is the stronger for it.

The United States has 59 nuclear submarines in operation, including 37 Polaris missile-launching types. By the end of this year, 9 more nuclear submarines should join the fleet for a total of 68 by December 31, 1966. Thirty-one more nuclear submarines have been authorized and this year Congress will add 5 more to this total. Three nuclear surface warships are in operation, the aircraft carrier *Enterprise*, the cruiser *Long Beach* and the frigate *Bainbridge*. The nuclear frigate *Truxtun* will be completed later this year.

The nuclear submarines and surface warships have accumulated an amazing record. Never once in the approximately seven million miles steamed to date has one of these ships had to abort its mission because of a failure in the reactor plant. Since that historic day in January 1955 when the *Nautilus* signaled "Underway on nuclear power" for the first time, the feats of our nuclear naval ships have become legend—the first submerged submarine voyage to England and back by the *Skate*; the first voyages under the Polar Ice Cap by the *Nautilus* and the *Skate*; the first rendezvous at the North Pole by the *Seadragon* and the *Skate*; the 84-day, 36,000 mile round-the-world voyage of the *Triton*; the armed Polaris patrols; the cruise around the world without logistic support of our first nuclear powered carrier task force, Operation Sea Orbit; and the combat records of the *Enterprise* and *Bainbridge* off Veitnam are a few examples.

I am proud of the role the Congress, and in particular the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has played in the remarkable growth of nuclear power for naval warships.

The road has not been an easy one; and there are still major issues to be resolved. The early years of the naval nuclear propulsion program were characterized by a reluctance within the Department of Defense to use nuclear power for the propulsion of submarines. It was the Congress, exercising its constitutional responsibilities to provide and maintain a Navy that took the lead in forcing the shift from diesel-electric power to nuclear power in submarines. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy arranged to buy the nuclear power plants for our first two nuclear submarines, the *Nautilus* and *Seawolf* with Atomic Energy Commission funds because of the lack of interest of the Defense Department. The Defense Department just didn't ask for nuclear ships. There was a lack of imagination and failure in judgment in the Department of Defense—a failure to comprehend that we were talking about a significantly different weapon that would be vital to our defense. But Congress was alert and insisted that we proceed with the nuclear submarine program.

Today the nuclear submarine is a reality. How thankful every American should be that the Joint Committee, Congress, and Admiral Rickover pushed this project through. Everyone now agrees that the Polaris nuclear submarine is the vital cornerstone of our deterrent strength. When you read news accounts of the growing number of Soviet submarine "contacts" off our shores in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, you must recognize the importance of nuclear attack submarines like the *Haddock* we will launch today. The nuclear attack submarine is one of our best Anti-Submarine Warfare weapons.

In a period when our competitors are trying desperately to catch up, the United States enjoys a wide lead in the successful harnessing of the atom's energy for naval nuclear propulsion.

It has taken a great deal of work to bring this country to the point where we enjoy such pre-eminence over any other nation. There is no cut-rate, bargain-counter approach available when it comes to providing for the national defense and security. I know the American people recognize this simple fact for they have always responded generously with whatever resources were available when they were needed for the defense of their country.

Unfortunately, the reluctance of the Department of Defense to accept nuclear propulsion appears to be repeating itself in the case of surface warships. The same fallacious arguments that were advanced back in the early 1950's against the nuclear submarine are now being employed with equal fervor by some within the Department of Defense against the construction of nuclear surface warships. We are told that the choice we face is between a larger number of conventional ships and a smaller number of nuclear ships for the same total cost.[1] In other words, the Defense Department is telling us that to improve a weapons system, we must reduce the number of weapons to pay for it.

Time and again "cost-effectiveness" studies have poured forth from the corridors of the Pentagon, purporting to show that the advantages of nuclear propulsion are not particularly significant for surface warships. These studies contain a fundamental weakness that makes their conclusions wrong. These "cost-effectiveness" studies were based on—

1. The assumption that tankers and oilers needed to supply fuel for oil-fired warships will operate unhampered by the enemy and suffer no losses;
2. The assumption that the fuel oil needed to run our conventional warships will be readily available wherever and whenever needed; and
3. The assumption that no cost factor need be included in the studies for losses—or protection of our propulsion fuel oil supply lines.

Would you use such dangerous assumptions in evaluating weapons of war? Of course not! It is "military effectiveness" that must be paramount in planning for wartime.

The aircraft carrier *Enterprise* and the guided missile frigate *Bainbridge* have been operating in Vietnam waters since last December. During hearings before the Joint Committee earlier this year, the Committee was furnished with a firsthand report on the advantages of nuclear power and its utilization in a combat environment prepared by the Commander of the *Enterprise* task group, Rear Admiral Henry Miller.[2] Admiral Miller's comments are especially important since he has commanded conventional carrier task groups in Vietnam as well as commanding the *Enterprise* task group during the first test of nuclear powered ships in combat. The Joint Committee published this report in its hearings last month so that, as far as security will permit, the citizens of the nation could know how vital nuclear propulsion is to the security of this nation. Some of the advantages enumerated by Admiral Miller concerning the superiority of nuclear power under actual war time conditions were:

Increased tactical flexibility as a result of unlimited endurance at high speed.

Reduction of replenishment frequency with a greatly reduced dependence upon all forms of mobile logistic support as a result of increased storage space formerly required for fuel oil.

Elimination of stack gases and smoke which not only make it difficult for the pilots in taking off and landing but also results in hundreds of thousands of hours of time and effort by the crews for maintenance of the ship, aircraft, radios and radar because of the corrosive effects of such gases.

The concern for loss of fuel oil facilities is eliminated.

There is the ability, under severe threat situations, to operate from distant bases completely free from mobile logistic dependency, with the capability of high speed return to such bases for replenishment of aviation fuel and ammunition.

These are all real and vital military advantages. But Admiral John Hayward who headed up the task group which included the *Enterprise* during the Cuban crisis had this to say to the Joint Committee about the treatment of military advantages in some quarters in "River City":

"In Washington these often cited advantages of nuclear propulsion seem to get lost in a shuffle of paper—off Cuba they were real."[3]

After much urging by Congress, the Department of Defense has finally accepted nuclear propulsion for its new aircraft carriers. The Secretary of Defense has requested a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier in the Fiscal Year 1967 defense budget and has declared his intention to provide the Navy a total of three new nuclear-powered aircraft carriers over the next several years in addition to the *Enterprise*.

The new aircraft carrier will use two reactors to provide about the same propulsion power as the eight in the *Enterprise*. The development of long-life cores has made so much progress that it is expected the ship will require refueling only once in its life. This is a very significant advance. We would not have gotten to where we are today without actually building and operating land prototypes and ships in addition to conducting the necessary research and development. We cannot continue to learn and to improve nuclear propulsion technology unless we build more ships.

However, despite the fact that the Department of Defense has finally accepted nuclear propulsion in aircraft carriers, they are still dragging their feet in accepting nuclear propulsion for major fleet escorts to protect the nuclear carriers. Left to their own devices, they would take as long to change from oil to nuclear power in our new warships as was taken to change our Navy from sail to coal—that change took two-thirds of a century.

The design of the first nuclear-powered aircraft carrier was started in 1950—16 years ago. In the four years subsequent to the authorization of the *Enterprise, Long Beach*, and *Bainbridge*, 12 major warships have been authorized, but only one, the guided missile frigade *Truxtun* which will be completed this year, will be nuclear-powered.[4] The *Truxton* will be nuclear-powered only because of the initiative taken five years ago by the Congress to authorize and appropriate the extra funds to change her from an oil-fired frigate to a nuclear-powered vessel.

Other attempts by the Congress to provide the Navy with additional nuclear-powered surface warships have not proven so successful. An additional nuclear-powered frigate included in the Fiscal Year 1963 shipbuilding program was subsequently cancelled by the Department of Defense because the *Typhon* missle system planned for the ship was not ready. After extensive hearings in 1963, the Joint Committee recommended that the aircraft carrier *John F. Kennedy* be nuclear-powered,[5] however, that ship is being constructed today with a conventional power plant.

In Fiscal Year 1966, frustrated and impatient at the delay in constructing a nuclear surface fleet, the Congress authorized an additional nuclear-powered frigate and appropriated $20 million for the purchase of long lead time material for the ship while strongly urging the Defense Department to include the remaining funds for its construction in the Fiscal Year 1967 shipbuilding program. The Department of Defense has failed to carry out this expression of the will of Congress, having neither released to the Navy the $20 million appropriated for long lead time procurement nor included the additional ship construction funds in the Fiscal Year 1967 shipbuilding program.

For the last three years the Defense Department has not requested construction of a single major fleet escort ship—either nuclear or conventional. Now, ending a three year hiatus, they have proposed construction in Fiscal Year 1967 of two *conventionally powered* guided missile destroyers of a new class to accompany the new *nuclear powered* aircraft carrier. This is nonsense.

The war experience in Vietnam shows that two-thirds of the fuel used for a conventional carrier task group—a carrier plus its escorts—is used just to keep the ships running. One-third is used for carrier propulsion, one-third is used for escort propulsion, and one-third is used for aircraft fuel. So if you do away with the need for the fuel for the escorts and the carrier itself, you only need one-third the amount of fuel. This simplifies the logistic problem tremendously. These are simple facts that are not considered by the people who do the "cost effectiveness" studies, because they assume there is no logistics problem before they start the studies.

I assure you that Congress does not intend to let the Defense Department continue to ignore the importance of nuclear propulsion in new fleet escort ships.

Last month the Joint Committee made public a special report which stated:

"It would be a mistake for Congress to authorize new conventionally powered guided missile destroyers when the technology exists to provide them with the increased military effectiveness afforded by nuclear propulsion. Each nuclear-powered ship substituted for a conventional ship greatly increases the capabilities of a task force. For example, the most recent Department of Defense cost-effectiveness studies forwarded to the committee show that when a nuclear carrier is substituted for a conventional carrier, the range of a carrier task group with four conventional escorts is about doubled

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Footnotes at end of speech.

When two of the escorts with the nuclear carrier are nuclear, the range of the carrier task group is almost doubled again. When all of the escorts with the nuclear carrier are nuclear, the range of the carrier task group is essentially unlimited. Further, the lifetime cost to construct and operate a nuclear-powered task force is only about 6 percent greater than the cost of a conventionally powered task force." [3]

Also last month the Senate substituted a second *nuclear* powered frigate for the two *conventionally* powered destroyers in the fiscal year 1967 Defense Department authorization bill. This week the House Armed Services Committee reported to the House of Representatives that they have amended the new Defense Department authorization bill to include two nuclear powered frigates and that they have included language in the bill to make it mandatory that these two ships be built. Their report states in part:

"If this language constitutes a test as to whether Congress has the power to so mandate, let the test be made and let this important weapon system be the field of trial." [7]

Again quoting from the House Armed Services Committee Report:

"Let there be do doubt. This is the time to see that our nuclear-powered attack carriers are the centers of nuclear-powered task groups which can utilize all of the benefits of nuclear power without having to worry about the flow of fuel. As the Chief of Naval Operations said in his memorandum of April 14, 1966:

" 'The endurance, tactical flexibility, and greater freedom from logistic support of nuclear warships will give the United States an unequaled naval striking force. Our new warships, which the Navy will be operating into the 21st century, should be provided with the most modern propulsion plants available. To do less is to degrade effectiveness with grave implications for national security.' "

We are at a critical point in the history of the naval nuclear propulsion program as well as of the Navy. Significant strides are being made in the development of longer life reactor fuel to increase the length of time nuclear ships can operate without refueling. New and more powerful nuclear propulsion plants are being developed for both submarines and surface ships. We are now able to put nuclear cores into escort ships that will provide 10 years of operation. Aircraft carriers with cores that will last for 13 years and escorts with cores that last for 10 years will be adequate, as far as fuel is concerned, for the duration of any type of conflict in which we are likely to be engaged.

We must stop making studies and get on with the job at hand of prosecuting vigorously the conversion of the Navy to nuclear propulsion in the surface fleet as well as the submarine fleet.

The intent of Congress is clear! We do not intend to sit idly by, doing nothing, while new already obsolete ship platforms are laid down! We intend to ensure that our Navy remains the strongest in the world!

Now let us turn our attention to the pleasurable task of launching the latest addition to our nuclear Navy. To those of you who are responsible for completing this ship, I pray God will give you the skill to complete your complex tasks with perfection. To those of you who will man the *Haddock*, we wish you well. Never has your role in the defense of liberty been more important. Rest assured that our prayers go with you as you set out to accomplish the great tasks awaiting you. God speed!

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[1] Joint Committee Report, "Nuclear Propulsion for Naval Surface Vessels," December, 1963, Page 11.

[2] Joint Committee Print, "Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program," January 26, 1966, page 37.

[3] Joint Committee Print, "Nuclear Propulsion for Naval Surface Vessels", December 1963, page 21.

[4] Joint Committee Hearing, "Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program" January 26, 1966, Foreword, page IV.

[5] Joint Committee Print, "Nuclear Propulsion for Naval Surface Vessels," December, 1963, page 5.

[6] Joint Committee Hearing, "Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program" January 26, 1966, Foreword, page VI.

[7] House of Representatives Report No. 1536, May 16, 1966, page 18.

The Jewish Welfare Board—A Half Century of Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, this year the National Jewish Welfare Board—the familiar JWB—marks five decades of service. As the national association for Jewish Community Centers and YMHA's and YWHA's throughout the Nation, it serves more than 750,000 Americans. Since World War I, it has met the religious, cultural, and welfare needs of both Jewish and non-Jewish young men and women in our Armed Forces and in veterans' hospitals as a Government-accredited agency. In 1941, JWB became a founder member of the USO and I am certain many Members of this body, along with servicemen of all faiths, benefited from its services.

At the golden jubilee convention of the National Jewish Welfare Board, held in New York City this past April, Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg delivered a moving address.

I ask unanimous consent to have certain appropriate excerpts from that address printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objections, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

This is an evening I have been looking forward to for quite a while, both for personal and institutional reasons. When an organization as important in American Jewish life—in fact in American life—as the National Jewish Welfare Board reaches its 50th anniversary, any man as deeply interested as I am in Jewish affairs would be proud to be a part of the celebration.

Now I would like to tell you, as well as I can in these few minutes, what this important milestone means to me.

Throughout its life the National Jewish Welfare Board has striven to preserve, nourish, and give practical, contemporary meaning in America to the Jewish heritage—and to the universal ethical and spiritual values which that heritage contains for all men. This was the purpose behind the YMHA's and, more recently, behind the Jewish Community Center with its wider concern with the entire family and community. Your organization has been faithful to this charge through all the dramatic changes in the position of American Jewry in the last 50 years—and will surely remain so through the great changes which lie ahead.

When we reaffirm the Jewish heritage as the center of our interest, we are taking a most significant stand.

I say this for two reasons.

First, because as an American I am a passionate believer in pluralism. To me, like Justice Brandeis, the true test of an American is this: that he does not conceal but affirms his origin; he is proud of whatever it may be; he wears his difference not as a cause of offense to others but as a contribution to the wonderful richness of American life. In the plurality and mutual tolerance of American culture lies the secret of our strength and of the freedom which we so proudly profess to the rest of the world.

Politically, it is true, we are solely American citizens. There should be no place at the polls for Protestant-Americans or Catholic-Americans or Jewish-Americans. But there is room, and indeed a profound need in our national life and our national conscience, for the spiritual ideals of both the Old and the New Testament; for the teachings of our great rabbis as well as the great encyclicals of Pope John and Pope Paul. And there is room too for varieties of belief—for different visions of God and man—both within the house of Christianity and within the house of Judaism.

Believing this as I do, I therefore applaud as an American the constant, untiring fidelity of the National Jewish Welfare Board to the work of maintaining the Jewish identity in America.

And I applaud it for a second reason which is peculiar to this moment in the history of American Jewry. Dramatic progress has been made in the postwar era toward the breakdown of anti-Semitic barriers in every region and virtually every segment of American society. There is still a long way to go—but what once seemed an ocean of prejudice has been steadily receding. This is a wonderful historical trend, over which not only all Jews but all America should rejoice; and I believe it will continue.

But as this trend continues it brings with it another problem for American Jewry—one which we have faced for a long time but perhaps never on so large a scale; namely, the danger of losing our identity as Jews, or of seeing that identity so watered down that we begin to forget who we are and whence we came.

Brotherhood Week in the suburbs is a wonderful affair, for Christians and Jews must indeed meet as brothers—but they needn't act like identical twins. It is wonderful that Americans are coming to realize that the difference between Christians and Jews is not worth fighting about—but it would not be so wonderful if we became so listless as to suppose that the difference is not worth keeping. It is worth keeping, not against but within the pluralistic American community—and you, ladies and gentlemen, are among its keepers.

Let me be a little more specific. The worries that assail the Jews of America today are mainly over this very question of identity. There is worry over indifference to, and ignorance of, Judaism and Jewishness; over young people who are allowed to grow up as virtually religious illiterates; over alienation; over a declining birth rate. There is unease about the low quality of Jewish life in the community and in the family. We even hear gloomy warnings about the vanishing American Jew.

Perhaps this would be a good time to get away from the wailing wall and begin an objective examination of the direction Jewish life is taking and what needs to be done to strengthen it in the face of the changed social forces around us. A Jewish organizational life conditioned by the battle against Hitlerism, the battle against anti-Semitism at home, and the rebirth of Israel, is not necessarily ready for the future. We can take confidence from past achievements, but we cannot make them a substitute for new thinking and new methods.

I am not going to attempt to lay any sort of blueprint before this audience, for many of you have doubtless been given this problem the same concentrated thought that I have been giving to my job at the United Nations. But I will briefly venture some modest suggestions to you who labor in the vineyard as I once did.

First, many Jewish organizations are worried about the support and involvement of Jewish intellectuals. Perhaps the clue to that involvement lies not in the organizations becoming less Jewish and more secular—but, on the contrary, in their reaffirming their Jewish heritage. I suggest that many a writer or scholar of Jewish origin is closer to, and more familiar with his Jewish heritage than are the Jewish organizations that would like to enlist his support. He feels perhaps more strongly than they do the universality of Jewish moral and spiritual precepts not as a cause of division but rather as a bond with intellectuals of other faiths—or even those of no faith.

So perhaps the way to make the Jewish intellectual feel at home in Jewish community life is not to de-emphasize, but rather to reaffirm, that which is most universal in our heritage. After all, as you go down the steps at 43rd Street and see before you the buildings of the United Nations—what Adlai Stevenson called "the dwelling house of the family of Man"—whose are the words that you see chisled in the stone wall beside those steps? They are the words of the Jewish Isaiah, and I dare say those words are graven in the memories of every delegate to the United Nations, be he Moslem or Buddhist, Christian or Confucian or unbeliever: "Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." These words are part of the intellectual and spiritual treasure of the human race.

Second, if American Jewry is a vital force it must prove that vitality among the young people who are tomorrow's leaders. Perhaps too many of today's Jewish youth programs are aimed, consciously or not, at making the young people grow up to be just like their parents—instead of encouraging them to find their own style and their own modes of expression. We "old guys" may get impatient when we hear college students point to the gap between ideals and reality and accuse our generation of hypocrisy. But we should rejoice that they do this, because it shows that they are idealists with a capacity to be shocked by what is wrong in the world.

The last thing we should do is to set ourselves up—either our personalities or our ways of doing things—as models for the succeeding generation. Our real message to them is not in our own sterling virtues, such as they may be, nor in our activities, such as they may be, but in something far deeper—the Jewish heritage, whose prophetic tradition should be a model and inspiration for the idealist and the reformer of tomorrow.

The nomadic Jews of the time of Moses were no more rootless than the suburban, professional nomads of today—whatever their religion—who may move to another job, another city, another profession almost from one year to the next. Tomorrow's generation in all likelihood will be even more rootless than our own, both geographically and socially. Yet, just as the people who followed Moses carried with them the Ark of the Covenant, so the modern Jew, if he really understands his heritage, carries his spiritual roots with him wherever he goes; and because of this the "lonely crowd" holds no terrors for him.

I think, therefore, that the young Jew of today, if he examines his Jewish heritage thoughtfully, will find not a set of forms that have lost their meaning, but rather a living faith that is intensely relevant to his own life. Our duty is to invite him not to accept something created by us, but to conquer for himself a realm of spiritual wealth and moral truth of which we and he are joint heirs. Our youth and educational programs should be shaped to achieve this purpose.

If time permitted I could review with you other areas which may also demand a fresh look. One such area might be adult education, because it is a sad truth that ignorance about the Jewish heritage is by no means confined to young people. Instead of a "Project Head Start" perhaps what our grown-up religious illiterates need is a "Project Late Start." Still another challenge faces the wealthier Jewish communities, whose resources of experience and leadership are badly needed by some of the smaller and newer "have-not" Jewish communities in this country.

There are many such emerging needs for which existing Jewish institutions may not be well organized at the moment, but if the need is recognized the organization and resources can surely be found. Perhaps in that process new forms of cooperation can be built to replace some of the competing efforts of today, and to bring all the doctrinal divisions of the Jewish community into a single national effort. Such a united approach would doubtless be difficult to achieve, but it might offer the most effective way to survey emerging needs, to set priorities, and to mobilize the necessary money and talent. I do not for a moment underestimate the difficulty of such work, but I do suggest that the reaffirmation of Jewish identity and Jewish values within our American society is a goal worthy of extraordinary efforts.

In my work at the United Nations I perceive a challenge which is in some way parallel to the one which you face here in America in your efforts to be an invigorating and shaping force in the Jewish community. For just as America is a pluralistic society, so we strive among the nations to build peace in a pluralistic world. The United Nations Charter expresses the resolve of all nations "to practice *tolerance,* and to live together in peace with one another as good neighbors." Tolerance does not mean the loss of individual character. It does not mean carelessly allowing one's precious and special heritage to slip into oblivion. Peace in this world—whether we pronounce it "shalom" or "salaam" or "mir" or any other way—can only be founded on the acceptance of diversity and of the infinite varieties and possibilities of the creative human spirit.

In that diversity Judaism, whether as a religion or as a culture, holds a unique place won for it through thousands of years of history; and I would remind the young Jewish people of today that all the generations in those thousands of years were young once too. It is up to us today so to organize our efforts that our sons and daughters, and their children in turn, will find in their Jewish heritage the same liberating power and beauty and moral direction that we ourselves have known.

With due deference to your knowledge, I lay these thoughts before you. And I salute the National Jewish Welfare Board for its great 50 years of work and for the contributions I am sure it is going to make in meeting the challenges of the future.

Milk Runs for Vietnam Vets

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DELBERT L. LATTA
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, every day some person or group befriends one of our servicemen, but one of the most unique programs reportedly being carried out at present by private citizens, for the benefit of our servicemen recuperating at Clark Airbase Hospital is one involving pretty girls and milk. A group of airline hostesses are now buying fresh milk in Honolulu, taking it with them on their flights to the Philippines, and distributing it personally to our wounded servicemen. What a "lift" this should give our GI's. One of these girls is Sherry Raidy, of Bowling Green, Ohio. By now you are probably wondering how this worthwhile program got started? The following article which appeared in the Bowling Green Sentinel tells the story:

BOWLING GREEN GIRL AIR HOSTESS ON "MILK RUN"

In pilot's slang, "milk run" is a term used to describe an easy trip, but these days at the Clark Air Base Hospital in the Philippines, it means something else.

A group of Continental Airlines' hostesses who work on the company's Military Airlift Command flights between California and the Far East have been taking fresh milk to wounded American servicemen who have been evacuated to Clark from South Viet Nam. Among them is Sherry Raidy of Bowling Green.

The girls buy the milk in Honolulu (sometimes as much as four gallons) as late as possible, pack it in dry ice, and take with them on the plane. Then they work a 10½-hour flight to Clark. If they arrive in the morning, they stop at their hotel only to change clothes and then take the milk over to the GIs. If the hostesses get into Clark at night, they stash the milk in the hotel coffee shop's refrigerator and go over to the hospital in the morning.

Lynn Lipscomb, 11954 S. Grevillea, Hawthorne, Calif., one of the hostesses who has been helping to conduct the "Milk Run," described how it got its start last December:

"Four of us were having breakfast one morning at the Clark Air Base Officers Club, when one of the hospital administrators came over and asked us to visit a GI who was in serious condition. When we got there, the boy was in surgery, but one of the other patients in the room said, 'Wow! You're the first American girls I've seen in eight months.' Before we knew it, we were touring all the wards visiting with the patients."

In the course of their visit that day, the girls learned that what the troops missed most was fresh milk. Milk (of a kind) is available in the area, but it's powdered and recombined with water and some additives. Descriptions of its taste are not flattering.

The day after their first trip to the hospital, the girls met a Continental jet coming in from Honolulu and took the leftover fresh milk to the GIs. The reception was enthusiastic, to say the least.

The participants in the "Milk Run" slowly grew to a total of about 10. They didn't bother to mention to very many people what they were doing—mostly just to other hostesses who looked like potential recruits.

Continental's management was unaware of the extent of the girls' volunteer work until John Asmus, of 8644 Falmouth, Playa del Rey, Calif., a Continental director of passenger services on a flight to Clark, was so impressed by what the hostesses were doing that he sat down and wrote a letter to Continental's president, Robert F. Six. The letter mentioned three hostesses who had brought milk to Clark and gone over to the hospital that morning—Miss Lipscomb; Sherry Raidy, of 11954 S. Grevillea, Hawthorne, Calif., (Miss Lipscomb's roommate); and Brixy Frank, of 8501 Tuscany Ave., Playa del Ray, Calif.

In his letter Asmus said:

"Before leaving Honolulu, three of our hostesses bought several gallons of milk, packed it in dry ice on the airplane, and worked a 10½-hour flight to Clark, arriving at 4 a.m. At 10 that same morning they got up and rode the bus to the base hospital. For more than three hours they mingled among the men, talking of the States and serving the milk until it was gone. I'm sure these girls did more for the GI morale than all medical science together.

"This is not an isolated act of kindness. I see it daily. The food out here isn't very good, our accommodations aren't what we have at home, and it is hot, dirty, and humid. But after what I saw today I consider myself very lucky. I also feel proud. Proud to be an American and proud to be associated with Continental Airlines and hostesses like Brixy Frank, Sherry Raidy and Lynn Lipscomb."

Miss Raidy is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Earl J. Raidy, 314 E. Evers Ave., Bowling Green, Ohio. She attended Bowling Green State University. She joined Continental in June of 1962.

A few days later, each of the three hostesses received a letter from President Six which said in part:

"There is no question that what you did was of the highest importance. I wish to tell you personally how proud I am of what you did and that you care that much."

The girls are a little embarrassed by all the fuss this has caused. As Miss Lipscomb put it:

"It's so little, really—such a small thing we're doing."

The wounded GIs at Clark would probably put it differently.

Direct Popular Vote

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. QUENTIN N. BURDICK
OF NORTH DAKOTA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. President, President Johnson's proposal for electoral college reform and the hearings held by the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments have revived the question of direct popular vote for the President and Vice President. Although the President's recommendations do not envision the direct popular vote, his proposals have generated a public enthusiasm which seems to desire reforms even beyond those recommended by the President.

I believe, Mr. President, that a consensus has developed against our present electoral college system. I have introduced Senate Joint Resolution 143, which would abolish the electoral college and place the election of the President and Vice President directly in the hands of the people. A recent Gallup poll indicates the people support my point of view, and I ask that a column by Roscoe Drummond which was printed in the Christian Science Monitor, May 31, be inserted in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNEXPECTED CONSENSUS
(By Roscoe Drummond)

WASHINGTON.—President Johnson always likes a consensus when it supports what he wants to do.

Now he has a consensus he didn't expect, and it will be interesting to watch whether he responds to it or neglects it.

I refer to the report of the Gallup Poll which shows that by more than 2-to-1 the American people want to do away with the electoral college and choose the president and vice-president by direct popular vote.

BY POPULAR VOTE

This was the question which was put to a cross section of voters:

"Would you approve or disapprove of an amendment to the Constitution which would do away with the electoral college and base the election of a president on the total popular vote throughout the nation?"

The results:

	Percent
Approve	63
Disapprove	20
No opinion	17

Mr. Johnson has already taken a step to correct one of the hang-over defects of the electoral college system which no longer functions as it was first conceived. Before our political parties came into being, the presidential electors—appointed by the state legislatures—made up a truly deliberative body. They could select any man they wished to be president.

Now the electors are chosen by popular vote and are almost invariably committed to follow the majority vote in the state. This makes the electoral college almost completely pro forma.

It is a procedure which by usage is intended to reflect the popular will.

NEEDED REFORM

But there are two weaknesses, two loopholes by which the popular will can be and has been subverted.

One weakness is that a state's electors are not required to respect the popular vote. They can vote for anybody they want. This is the weakness which President Johnson has asked Congress to remove by an amendment which would require each state's electors to support the candidate who received the highest vote.

This is a needed reform. But it doesn't go far enough.

It wholly ignores the second weakness of the electoral system. This is that the electoral vote can produce a minority president even though one of the nominees may receive a majority of the popular vote. It has done so three times in the past—in 1824, 1876, and 1888. This comes about because the whole electoral vote of each state goes to one candidate however narrow his majority. Thus it is possible to get a majority electoral vote without a majority of the popular vote.

There are two ways to avoid this. Each would require a constitutional amendment. One way would be to split the electoral vote in each state according to the percentage of the popular vote each candidate won. This has been proposed by various members of Congress, but never acted on.

The other way is to end the electoral college system and base the choice of president and vice-president on the nationwide popular vote. The finding of the Gallup Poll is that the great majority would like to see this done.

Either of these solutions would end the risk of another minority president. It is a risk which ought to be removed. It would be intolerable to the nation today.

STRENGTHEN SYSTEM

Basing the presidential election directly on the popular vote would strengthen the two-party system since each party would find it necessary to make each state a battleground in order to increase its total vote.

President Johnson has moved part way toward reform, but on this issue halfway with LBJ isn't good enough.

A Dog's Life in the White House

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, Arthur Hoppe, the chief satirist and columnist, has written an excellent article on "A Dog's Life in the White House." Mr. Hoppe's column, which appeared in the Washington Star of June 4, follows:

A DOG'S LIFE IN THE WHITE HOUSE
(By Arthur Hoppe)

The latest shake-up in the White House was seen this week as "reflecting President Johnson's concern over his drop in popularity in the polls."

In the shake-up, as you may have read, Blanco, the President's collie, was demoted from Number Two White House Dog to Number Four White House Dog. The news leaked when a presidential aide applied for renewal of District of Columbia dog tags.

Him, the President's beagle, will still wear "D.C. Dog Tag No. 1," the highest accolade to which an American dog can aspire. But leaping into the second and third spots were Freckles and Kim. Him's 7-month-old daughters by a Texas beagle named Brigette.

Some pundits saw this as merely "a reflection of Johnson's need to surround himself with his fellow Texans." But to Dr. Homer T. Pettibone, the noted White Houseologist, the move was fraught with a far deeper significance.

"First," said Pettibone, "let us examine the position of White House Dog and see what the job entails. It is no secret that President Johnson is a hard driving master and demands as much of his dogs as he does of himself.

"A White House Dog must be on call 24 hours a day for he never knows when Johnson may suddenly take it into his head to go for a walk, pose for a picture or lift something up by its ears.

"In addition to these sometimes painful duties, a White House Dog must show unswerving devotion. He must believe in his heart that the President has extra glands. He must sleep a little better each night just knowing that his master is in the White House. And the demands on him for this kind of adulation have skyrocketed."

"Since when?" Pettibone was asked.

"Since Jack Valenti quit," he replied. "His departure undeniably left a gap. Moreover, a White House Dog must never bark at the press except in private, he must always growl at the mention of BOBBY KENNEDY and he must constantly express his candid opinion of Johnson night and day. As you can see, this requires a combination of restraint, ferocity and indefatigable tail muscles, respectively."

But what about the sudden demotion of Blanco, the collie?

"It came as no surprise," said Pettibone. "Physically, he simply isn't qualified for the position of White House Dog, what with his heavy body and relatively short, slippery ears. Then there were reports that he once expressed a derogatory opinion on a presidential speech about Viet Nam, which an aide had carelessly left next to a tree on the South Lawn.

"But basically it was his size. Indeed, if the President continues to lose ground in the polls, I confidently predict Blanco will be forced to resign as a White House Dog and Johnson will surround himself with nothing but beagles. Or perhaps chihauhuas."

But why did Blanco's demotion reflect Johnson's concern over his drop in popularity in the polls?

"Did you ever," inquired Pettibone, "try to kick a collie?"

The Biological Significance of the Space Effort

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. STUART SYMINGTON

OF MISSOURI
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, every year those who oppose our continued exploration of space raise anew the question, Why Space? To those of us who recognize the importance of this pursuit as a giant step forward in the evolution and knowledge of man, the answers seem clear. But to those who still doubt, I offer yet another scientist's view as to why this program is so significant in the benefits it will offer mankind.

Our effort to conquer space has been justified in terms of the military posture and world prestige it brings. Some point out that the technological knowledge gained is alone at least equal in dollar benefits to the amount expended for its discovery.

Last November, before the New York Academy of Sciences Conference on Planetology and Space Mission Planning, yet another provocative aspect of the space effort was presented by Dr. Ward J. Haas, director of the Space Sciences Research Center of the University of Missouri.

Dr. Haas suggests that the drive and purpose behind space exploration is basically biological and that the desire to explore and adapt to a new environment is a fundamental drive of man that has survival value in evolution.

Dr. Haas further suggests that:

> For Man, this survival value may well be on a par with that of two other traits, consciousness of self and intelligence or the ability to reason in the abstract, to which Man's success is commonly ascribed. If so, curiosity, the urge to explore, may well have been deeply ingrained in the human species by natural selection. It may even be as basic a drive for humans as other obviously adaptive urges: To eat, to reproduce, etc.

Through the last million years, as man's intellect and technology have advanced, enabling him to cope with unfavorable environmental conditions, he has migrated and populated new regions until today nearly our entire planet is inhabited. Dr. Haas sees other planets as a logical extension of this exploration, and the necessity for research on how to modify extraterrestrial environments for man's survival.

Mr. President, I would invite the attention of my colleagues to this most interesting paper by Dr. Haas, and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the paper was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE BIOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SPACE EFFORT

(By Ward J. Haas, director, Space Sciences Research Center, University of Missouri)

(NOTE.—This paper is adapted from a talk at the Dinner Meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences Conference on Planetology and Space Mission Planning, November 3, 1965.)

Since its inception, there has been continual discussion and much debate on the significance and objectives of space exploration and the national and international space effort. It seems quite proper that this should be so, and that the debate should continue, because of the high cost in all kinds of resources of any significant level of effort. In dollar terms, for example, the U.S. space program alone is consuming between four and five billion dollars annually which could, as has often been pointed out, build any number of other socially useful programs, schools, hospitals, etc. Or depending on the politico-economic views of the protagonist, the funds could be used to stimulate consumer demand by a "non-veteran bonus" of fifty dollars or so to the whole U.S. population; or even be left for allocation to the so-called private sector. In this latter case, of course, there is some question as to whether the resources might not end up devoted largely to the further development of sophisticated spectator sports.

Throughout this continuing debate, numerous objectives for the space program have been offered by even more numerous reviewers[1,2,3]. One series of objectives, for example, might be termed the "Gold from the Indies Group". That is, the space effort is justified by the expectation of future resources which will become available from the moon and other extra-terrestrial bodies as they are explored and exploited.

In another grouping, objectives are defined in terms of the "new knowledge", rather than the material resources, which space exploration will yield. Here the basic emphasis on economic benefits is the same, but they are moved appreciably closer in time. This class contains the so-called technology transfer, technology utilization, economic speed-up, justification for the space effort. It might be colloquially identified as the "athletic" or sporting class of objectives: It's not whether we win or lose, but the benefits from playing the game that really count.

A third class of objectives of obvious importance is the military advantage group—supremacy in the "wild black yonder". Considering political developments to date on this planet, national security certainly demands that these goals for the space program be fully and directly met.

Closely akin, but possibly less significant, objectives are those which define the space program in terms of its release of group competitive tensions, as a "moral equivalent of war", a "fight with no losers" and so on. These definitions, in turn, shade over into a final series which might simply be called the "challenge" or "because it's there" grouping. Some of the more cynical protagonists of non-space programs have suggested that this last class of objectives could be more appropriately designated as "the bear went over the mountain group", and that the application of large resources to challenges without readily defined material or social payouts is worse than quixotic and should not be tolerated in a modern society.

It is one of the purposes of this discussion to offer a modified interpretation of the space effort which, it seems to the author, overcomes many of the problems and limitations of the objectives outlined above. Specifically, it is suggested that the space effort is essentially a step in the evolution of Man as a biological species, and that the basic, usually unexpressed, long-range objective of space exploration is the expansion of our species into yet another ecological niche, or series of niches, which happen to be extraterrestrial.

For example, Man (or his close relatives) was present more than 1 to 3 million years ago only in adequately watered, temperate-tropical environments with approximately sea level atmospheric pressures.[4] By one hundred thousand years ago, evidence of Man from the fossil and archeological record is found in cold climates (mean temperature of 0°C as opposed to 20°C); and, by about 10,000 years ago, there is evidence of the species occupying ecological niches above 10,000 feet of altitude, i.e., at atmospheric pressures of appreciably less than sea level.[5,6] And now, of course, Man is exploring—although certainty not yet occupying—ecological niches with considerably larger differences in important environmental factors (atmospheric pressures greater than sea level and decreased or increased gravitational or acceleration fields) than any previously experienced.

In these terms, then, the space effort is very simply a continuation of the expansion of ecological range which has been occurring at an accelerating rate throughout the evolutionary history of Man. More concretely, this interpretation means that the space effort should be leading as directly as possible to completely self-sustaining human colonies on one or more extraterrestrial bodies. Successful extra terrestrial colonization, for example, might be counted as an evolutionary "success", and unsuccessful colonization—abandonment of the space effort—as an evolutionary "failure".*

In spite of the logarithmic speed-up in range expansion, however, the time scale for this process must obviously be measured in decades, centuries and even millennia. An important consequence of this viewpoint, then, is that the space effort should be viewed and planned on a considerably longer time scale than has been generally discussed and envisioned.

Examined by the ultimate criterion for evolutionary success, duration of the species in time, man is certainly an unproven species. Both generalized mammals such as the opossum, and even highly specialized species (e.g., the laughable but persistent duckbilled platypus) have existed relatively unchanged for tens of millions of years longer than humans. By the certainly meaningful measure of ecological range,** however, the record briefly recapitulated in the figures shows that Man is certainly at least as successful as any of the higher forms of life. Of all the vertebrates, Man has developed by far the most wide-spread ecological range.

The question of why this should be so leads to another interesting speculation. The usual reasons given for Man's range expansion emphasize cultural evolution and the highly advanced ability of humans to change their immediate environment for survival. Specialized clothing, housing, weapons and behavior patterns make it possible, for example, for the Eskimo to survive the Arctic winter, while an equivalently hairless, weak and exposed species without these developed advantages would have perished quickly.

Footnotes at end of speech.

However, cultural adaptation is certainly not the whole story. As Eisely[8] and others have pointed out, in general "... Man's cultural proclivities are directed toward making life easier for himself ...," not primarily toward adaptation to Arctic or other hostile environments. Nor, in spite of Malthus, does it seem reasonable that Man has been forced entirely by population pressure, the search for food, or any other such "external" drives into the wide ecological and geographical spread the species already occupied before written history.

This paper offers an alternative hypothesis: The urge to expand the ecological range of the species, to explore and then adapt to a new environment, is a fundamental drive in Man which has real adaptive and survival value in evolution. Put crudely, curiosity may "kill the cat," but not the species. On the contrary, a species which is driven to explore and adapt to an ice age environment before it is absolutely necessary to do so, obviously improves its collective chances of surviving this type of catastrophic change in environmental and ecological circumstances. For Man, this survival value may well be on a par with that of two other traits, consciousness of self and intelligence or the ability to reason in the abstract, to which Man's success is commonly ascribed. If so, curiosity, the urge to explore, may well have been deeply ingrained in the human species by natural selection. It may even be as basic a drive for humans as other obviously adaptive urges: To eat, to reproduce, etc.

It must be admitted that this type of biological interpretation of the "challenge" set of objectives outlined at the beginning of this discussion is possibly a circular argument. Certainly it cannot be proved or disproved by acceptable scientific means. However, the interpretation does have considerable attractiveness as a basis for a rational discussion of space exploration. The postulate that the urge to explore and expand range is a basic drive in the human species, based on its survival value, could well explain much of the appeal and creative energy releasing aspects of exploration in general, and space exploration in particular, to great numbers of individuals, and especially to the relatively unsophisticated but undeniably energetic and creative young of the species. And if innate curiosity is really a basic biological drive, as this hypothesis suggests, the need of numerous other justifications for satisfying it becomes much less important.

The same hypothesis also offers a rationale construct for much space-related research and development. If the space program is to continue long enough to produce an evolutionary or biological success, at least two kinds of research programs will be required. In both programs, the need for more knowledge is awe-inspiring. In spite of the tremendous strides which have been made in the past two decades, Man's ability to explore (let alone survive in the full biological sense extra-terrestrially is in its infancy.

First, much more knowledge is needed on ways to modify extra-terrestrial, hostile environments for Man's survival. Much of the discussion in this conference has been directed to various aspects of just this problem, however, so this paper will suggest only that these modifications will, in the long run, also require more biological knowledge.

It seems to be fairly well agreed, for instance, that the chances of finding habitable ecological niches, extra-terrestrial environments, on other planets within distances approachable with even theoretical space-craft are not very great. Dole, for example, has calculated the probability of any habitable planet in the tremendous volume of 1500 cubic light years around the Earth's solar system as less than 50 percent,[9] and his assumptions are, if anything, fairly bold. It seems likely, therefore, that Man will be modifying extra-terrestrial bodies extensively to permit his self-sustaining colonization.

These modifications will almost certainly have to include the obtaining of essential elements for survival from extra-terrestrial sources.[10] For example, oxygen might be reclaimed by the reduction of either water (if available), or minerals. Unless delivered power costs for these kinds of processes can be reduced several orders of magnitude below those presently available on Earth, however, the costs of making oxygen in any really appreciable volume by physical-chemical means alone will certainly be astronomical. In conceptual form then, the pertinent research question becomes: What sequence of physical-chemical processes, fueled by what energy sources, and followed by, or interleaved with, which biological processes, will most efficiently adapt an otherwise hostile extra-terrestrial body for the survival of Man? At the very least, it would seem wise to develop considerably more understanding of photobiological processes such as photo-synthesis in order to utilize them for various different end-products in future space colonies.

It is also interesting to note that any major colonization effort on an oxygen or water poor, or otherwise hostile extra-terrestrial body, will in many ways be analogous to an earthbound environmental modification project which has been underway with increasing success for almost 2,000 years, the reclamation of the North Sea lowlands. Although only the last century or so of this effort has utilized modern technology, it has always required the combination of physical and biological operations—and, of course, social cooperation—which will also be requisite for the expansion of extra-terrestrial colonies.

The second major area for research will necessarily emphasize the adaptation of Man and other biological organisms, in turn, to possible available extra-terrestrial habitats. In this program, there are a number of extremely important areas which need much more investigation. Because even theoretical methods for modifying it to suit Earth evolved species are not available, possibly the most important problem is the effect on living organisms of differences in acceleration or gravitational fields. Man's projected tolerance to long-term G forces probably ranges from close to or at zero acceleration (or null gravity conditions) to slightly upwards of 1.5 to 2.0 G, particularly if adaptation can take place over more than one generation;[11] and the effects of short-range exposures to lift-off and landing G forces have been under intensive investigation and are relatively well understood.[12] For obvious reasons, however, the long-term effects of less than normal gravity have not been thoroughly researched. Recent experimental work[13] has shown, for instance, that plant organisms will react geotrophically (leaves grow "up", root areas "down") to acceleration fields of only 10^{-3}G. That is, over three days or so, plants will integrate and respond to a force of only 1 dyne acting on each gram of tissue. It is quite possible that the musculoskeletal tissues of Man and other animals are equally sensitive, and obviously much more investigation into the long-term effects of changed gravitational fields is required.

Another research problem of real importance has to do with the gaseous environment. Even assuming the ready availability of oxygen, there will certainly be long-range difficulties in exporting or recreating extra-terrestrially atmospheric environments which exactly parallel those on Earth. For example, only pure oxygen capsule environments have been used to date in the U.S. program. A great deal more needs to be determined, therefore, about cellular and whole-organism responses to excess oxygen toxicity, to anoxia, and to the so-called inert gases. Here again, some rather surprising recent experimental results are developing, including reports that living organisms can survive and even grow in rather surprising gaseous environments such as nitrous oxide.[14] Although there is no proven role for the inert gases except in certain symbiotic systems such as the leguminous plants, Earth life has been evolving for geological eons in a largely inert atmosphere, and it would not be surprising to find that gaseous nitrogen, at least, does play some rather subtle, but essential, biochemical roles.

Two other areas of real importance for further research are the effects of radiation and electromagnetic fields, and the very interesting area of biological rhythms and clocks. It is generally recognized that living matter in an extra-terrestrial environment will either have to avoid, be shielded from, or be pharmacologically or biologically protected against ionizing radiation, and much research in this area is already underway. Because it seems a much less immediate threat, however, considerably less work has been done on the possible effects of other electromagnetic fields. Definite physiological effects of distorted or high level magnetic fluxes have been reported, ranging from the polarization of certain cells in the cerebellum of pigeons, which could affect orientation, to genetic aberrations in fruit flies,[15][16] but the effects of long-term changes in electromagnetic fluxes on living matter are unknown.

The rhythm and clock research which is becoming possible as space voyages which are not coordinated with the Earth's angular movements become more frequent will also require intensive effort. Some of the uncomfortable, although not incapacitating, reactions of time zone changes on human physiology are now well documented even in the popular press.[17] However, the effects of placing Man, or other organisms whose rhythms are normally synchronous with diurnal or seasonal Earth cycles, in an extra-terrestrial environment, particularly for more than one generation, are almost entirely speculative.

Finally, it seems apparent that at least the early stages of space exploration and colonization are also going to require considerably more knowledge of human nutrition. Until it is possible to modify even limited extra-terrestrial environments to operate as balanced ecologies similar to those on Earth, costly resupply missions will be required. Even if these are limited by reuse of all of the water and oxygen possible in carefully engineered life support systems, it is still going to require between 1 and 1½ pounds a day of relatively high quality foodstuffs to maintain a Man, or his equivalent, based on present understanding of human nutrition. When multiplied for the kinds of interstellar missions needed to search for potentially habitable extra-terrestrial bodies other than Mars, either the spacecraft itself had better be made of something edible, or more research on feeding possibilities is needed.

This research might well take two directions: First, to develop more knowledge of the synthetic, entropy-decreasing reactions of living organisms which create foodstuffs, of the mechanism and control of photosynthetic processes, and of such interesting chemical bacteria as the *Hydrogemonas* which will produce edible carbohydrate from carbon dioxide and hydrogen.[18] The penalty for not accumulating this knowledge in sufficient depth could well be a fatal unreliability of any food producing system engineered into longer exploration, or colonization systems. Secondly, we obviously need to know much more about the feed-efficiency aspects of human nutrition. In a way, it is ironic to be entering the space age with more knowledge of how to economically feed do-

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Footnotes at end of speech.

mestic animals than human beings. The important space-related nutritional question is somewhat as follows: What form, composition, and frequency of feeding will maintain caloric, nitrogen and psychological balance in humans under various environmental stresses, at minimum total weight and cost? The psychological balance factor here is of particular importance. For example, feeder chickens thrive on the substitution of hydroxy analog for the amino acid, methionine,[19] but Man as a species seems to be a lot more particular about his choice of foodstuffs.

Recapitulating, this discussion has covered several aspects of the possible biological significance of the space effort. It has made the unsubstantiated, but hopefully provocative, claim that the drive and purpose behind space exploration is basically biological, and that the long-range practical consequences will have to include colonization and adaptation of Man, as a species, to extra-terrestrial habitats. Some of the more interesting and urgent requirements for research on biological problems which will be required to insure success in this biologically defined objective have been mentioned.

Particularly during this latter portion of the discussion, it may have become fairly obvious that research on the basic biological or other problems connected with the space effort is very likely to yield beneficial knowledge which has no particular application to Man's expansion into extra-terrestrial habitats. This is exactly what is already happening. However, space exploration should be considered primarily as a biological thrust outward for the human species, and not just another step toward making life easier through a speed-up in technology. The rational dedication of the space program to the full range expansion challenge for Man should do more to release the species' potential for all purposes than any number of attempts to approach secondary objectives in a more direct fashion.

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[*] Providing, of course, that these value terms can really be used in connection with organic evolution. Perhaps less anthropomorphically, the failure of Man to colonize extra-terrestrial habitats could well mean the alternative expansion into analogous interplanetary or intergalactic ecological niches of some other form or forms of living matter—possibly even intelligent living matter. The possibility that exactly this kind of expansion is already occurring elsewhere in the universe cannot be excluded, although competent scholars have pointed out the astronomical odds against locating it.[7]

[**] That is, kinds of environments as well as sheer geography.

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America's Moral and Legal Commitment to the People of South Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. MORRISON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Speaker, the American people have been called upon in the past to sacrifice their lives and material comfort in order that the principles of freedom and justice be maintained. We have always based these sacrifices upon the assumption that without freedom, life on this planet would be cruel and unbearable.

We are being asked again to fight in defense of enlightenment; we are being asked again to lay down our lives and our material comfort to insure that the concept of freedom does not die in the world.

No one would say that Vietnam is a pleasant war; there is no such thing. It is certainly uncomfortable to live daily with the knowledge that our servicemen are fighting and dying in a land thousands of miles away; a strange land with which most of us were unfamiliar a few short years ago. We did not choose to fight there, for those who fight to defend the rights of others seldom are fortunate enough to pick the most advantageous place to do battle. Yet, I am convinced of one thing above all: We must fight in Vietnam—we must win an honorable peace in Vietnam or we will find America's will to defend the cause of freedom questioned throughout the world. This, I feel, would be disastrous to America's position, and, more important, it would broadcast to the world that we were unwilling to support the cause of freedom, enlightenment, and decency, and that we let ourselves become vulnerable to defeat and ultimate slavery by Communist domination.

There are a few who question both our moral and legal right to be in Vietnam. Though I will always strongly uphold the right of responsible dissent in America, I feel that these critics are grievously wrong and indeed are in many cases helping prolong the war which they so vigorously oppose. I for one firmly uphold both our moral and legal commitment to the people of Vietnam and the free world.

Legally, I feel that we are on very solid ground, a position which the American Bar Association also holds. Under the United Nations Charter, which we had a major part in drafting, the right of collective self-defense is recognized for all nations. In 1954, after the French had suffered many reverses in Vietnam, that area was divided, North and South Vietnam, by the Geneva Convention. The United States, with the cooperation of other nations in Asia and throughout the world, then entered into the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty by which we agreed to protect southeast Asia—including South Vietnam—from aggression.

This treaty was adopted in accordance with the U.S. Constitution, and it is important to note that in a very real sense the misguided and foolish handful of Americans who are sending material aid to the Communists in North Vietnam are violating the spirit and letter of the U.S. Constitution as well as assisting in prolonging a war in which U.S. servicemen are fighting.

While we are not technically in a state of war against North Vietnam, the right of the President to act as he has is clear. Both Presidents Kennedy and Johnson have supported the commitment made by President Eisenhower in 1954. In addition, Congress expressly authorized the President to use the Armed Forces to assist any member state of the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty requesting assistance in defense of its freedom. We are acting in Vietnam with the expressed consent of, and at the specific request of, the Government of South Vietnam. No matter how confusing the change of governments in that strife-torn country may seem, the facts are clear: every new leader of South Vietnam has renewed this request.

Morally, the case seems to be equally convincing. One point above all should be made absolutely clear: we are dealing with a case of cynical aggression on the part of North Vietnam and Communist China against South Vietnam. Those who completely deny this are totally blind to the facts of the case and indeed even refuse to listen to these facts. Previous to the cold war, patterns of aggression, I agree, were much more clear cut. Armies of enemy nations would openly march across borders, as Germany did in World War II. However, this type of aggression has almost always met with total defeat in the 20th century.

Recognizing this basic fact, the Communists have developed a new, more subtle pattern of aggression. Instead of openly amassing huge armies into a grinding war machine, the Communists seek to infiltrate and gain control of small, dissident groups within a country. When this is accomplished, they feed large quantities of arms, material, and men to fight a war which they call an internal civil war. This is what has happened to South Vietnam, and we are fighting, successfully, I might add, to stop this flagrant violation of the freedom of the people of South Vietnam.

The American people have never hesitated to offer help to support the cause of liberty and freedom in the world. We have done this for two basic reasons: first, because we believe in freedom and have built a great nation on the principles of justice and liberty, and second, because it is in the interest of all Americans to do so. We are fighting for these principles in Vietnam; we are fighting in order to help our friends fend off the rising threat of totalitarianism and communism. But we are also fighting for our own self-interest because a free nation cannot long exist in a world which is not free. If we did not fight in Vietnam, I am sure that it would not be long before we would be fighting a much more desperate and far greater war much closer to home. We must prove that America is a strong, determined nation—determined to keep liberty and freedom alive throughout the world.

As Joseph Alsop points out in his recent Saturday Evening Post article, "Why We Can Win in Vietnam," the Vietcong is making a last ditch attempt to win the war in the face of overwhelming odds. As he points out:

> The present enemy reinforcement is like one of those last high raises that losing players somtimes make to frighten their opponents out of a poker game.

We must not be frightened—we will not be frightened. We have the finest fighting force ever assembled in all the world in Vietnam, and we are winning the war. I urge all Americans to continue their support of our country and the free world, the President, and all of our elected officials, and I look forward, with all Americans, to the day when we can lay down our arms and join with the war-weary people of South Vietnam in building a peaceful, prosperous, free nation, and at the same time proving to all peoples that we can and will fight and win to preserve freedom and destroy the Communists' ambition of world domination with slavery and misery which would so surely accompany it.

Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. GALE SCHISLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 2, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 14050) to extend and amend the Library Services and Construction Act.

Mr. SCHISLER. Mr. Chairman, throughout history, the well-educated man has been essentially the well-read man. The knowledgeable man has been the man who, whether or not he had the opportunity for formal education, would read and absorb whatever literature he could find.

Abraham Lincoln had little formal education, but he was an intelligent man. We remember that Abe Lincoln walked many miles to borrow and return a book and read that book by firelight. All who share his hunger for enlightment and the pleasure of discovering new worlds through books value the public library in contemporary America.

The residents of Ellisville, Ill., a small community in my district, are people such as this. They have initiated a public library. The old telephone building has been donated for use by its owners Clarence and Marion Knott. Mrs. Helen Myers, junior director of Modern Woodmen, assisted by the Junior Club members, will organize the cleaning and necessary remodeling. Some books and fixtures will be donated. I am highly pleased with the initiative displayed by the people of Ellisville.

I am equally as pleased with the initiative the Federal Government has taken in providing grants for library services and construction. I gave my enthusiastic support to the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1966 when the bill was passed by the House on Thursday, June 2.

Illinois will receive a $1,193,838 Federal allotment for public library services and $1,509,614 for public library construction. These are to be matched by $1,805,755 and $2,283,386 respectively in State and local funds. The ratio of Federal to State-local funds is $39.80 Federal, to $60.20 State-local. The combination of local initiative and Federal support under the Library Services and Construction Act will assure continued growth in the quality and number of public libraries throughout America.

Berkeley No. 1 Graduate School in the United States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, the State of California has gained for itself a far-reaching reputation for its commitment, both intellectually and financially, to the ideal that everyone has the right to pursue his education as far as his ability, not his funds, can take him. The structure for this is an extensive system of junior or community colleges, State colleges, university extension, and eight campuses of the University of California.

An integral part of this commitment is quality. I was very pleased to learn of the recently published Cartter report of the American Council on Education which cited the graduate school at the University of California at Berkeley as the "best balanced distinguished university in the country." That a public university can hold this distinction is an immense credit to the university, the State administration, public officials, and most of all, the people of California who have recognized the value and given their support to the university and colleges.

I have unanimous consent that this article from the Washington Post of May 22, 1966, describing "An Assessment of Quality in Graduate Education" be inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

BERKELEY RATED NO. 1 GRADUATE SCHOOL IN U.S.

(By Gerald Grant)

An assessment of the Nation's graduate schools published today ranks the University of California at Berkeley at the top and puts the Washington universities near the bottom.

Bumping Harvard from the top of the list, the study concludes that Berkeley "is the best balanced distinguished university in the country."

The book-length study, published by the American Council on Education, finds that Berkeley's graduate schools receive a distinguished rating in five general categories—humanities, social sciences, biological sciences, physical sciences and engineering.

Harvard and Stanford appear in the top rank in four categories; Columbia, Illinois, Yale, Princeton, Michigan, and the California Institute of Technology in three, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Chicago and Wisconsin in two.

D.C. "DISCOURAGING"

Other than this, however, author Allan Cartter declines to make any numerical ranking of the 106 major universities named in the study. Cartter, vice president of the Council who was recently named chancellor of New York University, says universities "should not be judged on a simple average of their departmental ratings."

Turning to Washington, Cartter singles it out as "one discouraging feature of our review. The Nation's Capital stands out as one of the few major cities in the United States which do not have one or more universities of notable strength."

A total of 56 academic departments in Washington universities were included in the study, Cartter notes, and "only two managed to achieve ratings above adequate-plus."

They were Catholic University's Spanish department and George Washington University's pharmacology department, both rater "good." (The University of Maryland's mathematics and bacteriology/microbiology departments also received "good" ratings.)

Cartter adds that "it is to be hoped" that a recent cooperative agreement among Washington universities "will bring about some improvement" in the future.

STUDY IS AVAILABLE

The study, available at a cost of $1.50 by writing to the Council at 1785 Massachusetts ave. nw., Washington, D.C., was based on ratings submitted by 4000 scholars and department chairmen. The Council, the Nation's major higher education coordinating group, has a membership of more than 1400 colleges and universities.

Title "An Assesment of Quality in Graduate Education," the 150-page report rates graduate programs in 29 areas ranging from anthropology to sociology. It presents 58 statistical tables in which universities are judged distinguished, strong, good, adequate-plus or unfit to grant the Ph.D.

It seems likely to attract considerable attention at a time when collegians are going on to graduate schools in droves (as high as 90 percent in some Ivy League colleges) and are concerned about variations in the quality of graduate programs.

When the first major study of the graduate education was done in 1934, only 2800

Ph.D.'s were awarded annually in the United States. Today the figure is 16,000—and climbing rapidly.

THE AVERAGE SCHOOLS

While the study points up the excellence of the well-established academic giants, Cartter points out that it also identifies areas of excellence in otherwise average institutions. For instance, the department of anthropology at the University of Arizona, philosophy at Pittsburgh and chemical engineering at Delaware each emerged as one of the leading academic centers in its field despite the poorer showing of other departments in the same university.

An Unusual Suggestion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, in a speech prepared by the executive director of the community action organization in Buffalo, N.Y., for delivery at the recent White House Conference on Civil Rights, Mr. Ambrose I. Lane suggested that Negroes must assume full responsibility themselves and foster self-help projects.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to include the following editorial which appeared in the Wall Street Journal, dated June 2:

AN UNUSUAL SUGGESTION

At the White House Conference on Civil Rights that began yesterday, one speech urged a fresh approach to the problems of Negroes. Unfortunately, the ideas it advanced are likely to be buried by the abundance of more conventional proposals.

The potentially useful suggestion is simply that civil rights leaders stop spending so much time demanding Government solutions and instead set about to help the Negroes themselves. This rather radical advice comes from Ambrose I. Lane, executive director of Buffalo's Community Action Organization, in a speech delivered by an assistant.

As his current affiliation indicates, Mr. Lane has not been shy about exploring the kind of "cure" for Negro social and economic ills that the President's special council last week espoused; More Federal projects and lots of Federal money. But his presentation at the conference suggested a frustration with that approach.

"All the prestige within the power of the Government to confer," he said, "and all the dollars in the vaults of Fort Knox will not command for a Negro the respect that is due to a human person." And Mr. Lane was quite specific about how the massive Federal programs are, by their very nature, unlikely to succeed.

Governmental efforts, he noted, fall into two categories—"direct action" and "social work." He believes "both approaches have failed. Behind each . . . lies a basic lack of faith in the strength, ability, and resiliency of Negroes. The direct action approach conceives of the Negro as a pawn to be manipulated for short-term inconsequential gains that advance the few at the expense of the many. The social work approach conceives of the Negro as something less than a person. It views him as a problem, a threat or a pet."

Indeed, even were the problem "solved" the result would be a group not assimilated into American society but set apart by its dependence on the Government. As that dependence grew, so the likelihood of assimilation ever taking place would diminish.

On more practical grounds, the Governmental social programs have been historically inefficient and wasteful. Political jealousy and bickering are evident all along the line, invariably steering programs from their intended goals. Then what little life remains is usually smothered by bureaucratic diffuseness.

Those are good reasons why Federal "help" is so often no help at all, and ought to be sought carefully and only as a last resort. That is what Mr. Lane has apparently learned the hard way, for he is now advocating that Negroes assume full responsibility themselves for achieving the "political, social and economic revolution that has attended the mancipation and assimilation of every minority group."

Broadly, Mr. Lane thinks only Negroes can foster in other Negroes the values of excellence, achievement and self-discipline and attack racism, defeatism and the negative self-image that many Negroes harbor.

As a start he is seeking funds—Federal or private—to establish in Buffalo a private, Negro-administered project that would test his theory. The project's undertakings would not be revolutionary: Providing scholarship money; loans to business; all sorts of vocational, cultural and pre-school training; counseling; housing; child care and health facilities.

But if the day-to-day programs aren't unusual, the underlying notion of self-help is. Once established the project would even be expected to raise its own funds.

There may well be reason to quarrel with some of Mr. Lane's specifics. Many politicians are sure to object in principle, since any program firmly grounded in individual initiative and responsibility would have little vote-pulling power. Carefully devised self-help projects, however, surely offer more chance of success than a further thoughtless proliferation of Federal schemes.

For that reason alone, it will be more than a little sad if Mr. Lane's message is lost among the voices of so many others who prefer to continue in the same old direction.

Canada Dry Astronaut Water

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN M. MURPHY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following comments which set forth the role of Canada Dry Corp. in the Nation's space effort—namely, the supplying of water for use by astronauts and spacecraft systems in flight. Donated by Canada Dry, and not for sale to the general public, this water called astronaut water, has been used aboard Gemini 8 and is currently aboard Gemini 9:

Canada Dry—the largest multi-flavor, brand name soft drink company in the world—has long been known for its water processing expertise in maintaining the purity and uniform taste of its more than 100 beverages marketed throughout the world.

A long respected company headquartered in New York, Canada Dry has in the past conferred the benefits of its water expertise on the British Royal family during its tour of North America and on U.S. Olympic teams during their meets abroad by providing drinking water.

Latest beneficiary of Canada Dry's water processing expertise is the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Specifically, Canada Dry has become an integral part of the space age by donating water for use by astronauts and spacecraft systems in flight.

"Purest water, in or out of this world," explains John L. Murphy, Jr., the company's vice president of quality control, "Canada Dry Astronaut Water far exceeds the drinking water standards established by the U.S. Public Health Service and the World Health Organization International standards for drinking water."

Not for sale to the general public, Canada Dry Astronaut Water has been used aboard both the Gemini 8 and Gemini 9 missions, and will continue to be used throughout the Gimini Project so long as specifications are met by the company for each manned space launch.

Canada Dry Astronaut Water is the same basic water found in the more than 100 flavors the company markets worldwide.

My Black Position Paper

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ADAM C. POWELL
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, this year I celebrate a quarter of a century in politics.

In those 25 years, a philosophy which has guided my thought and my every act has evolved out of my life experiences as minister, politician, Congressman, and man from Harlem.

This philosophy is summed up in what I call my "Black Position Paper."

But it is an open-end continuing document whose contents are always subject to the influence of new ideas and changing events.

The black position paper is an outline for living and call to action for America's black people.

It is, above all, that passionate reaffirmation in what black people are today and what we can be tomorrow.

The following 17 points comprise my black position paper:

1. We must give our children a sense of pride in being black. The glory of our past and the dignity of our present must lead the way to the power of our future.

2. Black organizations must be black led. Other ethnic groups lead their own organizations. We must do the same. Jews lead the American Jewish Congress, American Jewish Committee and B'nai B'rith. Irish control the St. Patrick's Day Parade Committee and the Irish-American Historical Society. Poles head the Polish-American Congress and the Polish National Alliance. Italians lead the Italian-American Democratic organizations and the Italian-American Labor Council. This kind of honest pluralism is a happy fact of American life.

3. The black masses must be primarily responsible for their own organizations. Only with black financial control can black organizations retain their honesty, their independence and their full commitment to the urgency of immediate equality.

4. The black masses must demand and refuse to accept nothing less than that proportionate share of political jobs and appointments which are equal to their proportion in the electorate. Where we are 20% of the voters, we should command 20% of the jobs, judgeships, commissionerships, and all political appointments.

5. Black people must support and push black candidates for political office first. This mandate should apply particularly where black candidates are at least equally well-qualified as other candidates.

6. Black people must seek audacious power—the kind of power which cradles your head amongst the stars and gives you the security to stand up as proud men and women, eyeball to eyeball with the rest of the world.

As Chairman of the House Committee on Education ad Labor, I control all labor and education legislation. This year, my Committee will raise the minimum wage for the second time in five years—both during my chairmanship. When I first became chairman, the Federal commitment to education was $450 million. It is now $360 billion—an eightfold increase. The $1.7 billion for the war on poverty which has given the poor of America their first opportunity to be heard as a national voice derives its mandate from my Committee.

This is legislative power. This is political power. Above all, this is audacious power.

7. Black leadership in the North and the South must shift its emphasis to the two-pronged thrust of the Black Revolution: economic self-sufficiency and political power. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 (with the exception of Title VII or the "FEPC Title") has absolutely no meaning for black people in New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, or any of the northern cities.

De jure school segregation, denial of the right to vote or barriers to public accommodations are no longer sources of concern to Northern black people. Civil rights in the North means more jobs, better education, manpower retraining, the development of new skills and the War on Poverty.

It has been difficult for black leadership to grasp these new dimensions of necessary economic and political power for the black masses. This is because black leadership has been saturated to long with too many hustling social workers and professional "Negro leaders" whose only contribution they can make to American society is that they are white handpicked "leaders."

8. Black masses must produce and contribute to the economy of this country in the proportionate strength of their population. Rather than a race primarily of consumers and stockboys, we must become a race of producers and stock brokers.

9. Black communities of this country—whether they are New York's Harlem, Los Angeles' Watts, Chicago's South and West Sides, Philadelphia's North Side or Detroit's East Side—must neither tolerate or accept outside leadership, black or white.

Too many black communities in America today suffer from absentee black leadership.

Black communities must insist on black leaders living amongst them, knowing and sharing the harsh truths of the ghetto. These black leaders—the ministers, the politicians, the businessmen, the doctors and the lawyers—must come back to the black communities from their suburban sanctuaries or be purged as leaders.

10. The black masses should follow only those leaders who have true power—what President Kennedy called clout—and who can sit at the bargaining table with the white power structure as equals in power and negotiate for a share of the loaf of bread, instead of begging for some of its crumbs. These leaders will be chosen by the black masses themselves.

11. Demonstrations and all continuing protest activity must be non-violent. Violence even when it erupts recklessly in anger among our teenagers must be curbed and discouraged.

12. Black people must continue to defy the laws of man when such laws conflict with the law of God. The law of God ordains that "there is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female: for ye are all one in Christ Jesus.

Equal in the eyes of God, but unequal in the eyes of man, black people must press forward at all times, climbing toward that higher ground of the harmonious society which shapes the laws of man to the laws of God.

13. Black people must discover a new and creative involvement with ourselves. We must turn our energies *inwardly* toward our homes, our churches, our families, our children, our colleges, our neighborhoods, our businesses and our communities. Our fraternal and social groups must become an integral part of this creative involvement by energizing their resources toward constructive fund raising and community activities.

Too much time is spent on cotillions and champagne sips and running around sipping martinis in the homes of suburban white families. Some of those energies should be directed to helping black families who are starving in the inner city.

14. The War on Poverty must become that more productive crusade for jobs. The only thing that keeps a man impoverished is his incapacity to earn a living. Put some green in his pocket and some bread in his soul and he'll be that better citizen, that more productive father, that finer American.

15. The battle against segregation in America's public school systems must become a national effort, instead of the present regional skirmish that now exists. Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act outlaws *de jure* racial segregation. It has no meaning or application to the hard core pockets of *de facto* racial segregation in Northern schools which is just as malicious, just as destructive of the human spirit.

16. We must put pressures on our predominantly black colleges to shift their emphasis from teacher education to nuclear physics and aerodynamics. Black colleges are still grinding out teachers and sociologists while other major schools are graduating space engineers and nuclear physicists.

17. Every black man who considers himself an American must become a *registered voter*. Freedom in a democracy rests on a free electorate. A free electorate only survives when people vote. But do more than vote. Learn to vote for those who are your friends, against those who are your enemies. No black person over 21 must be permitted to walk a picket line or participate in any demonstration unless he or she is a registered voter.

These 17 points are our responsibility in this age of crisis.

Difficult? Yes. Nietzsche said: "Life always gets harder toward the summit—the cold increases, responsibility increases."

Our responsibility must increase. And we must nurse its growth in the bosom of our hopes, defying power which seems omnipotent—loving and hearing and hoping "till Hope creates from its own wreck the thing it contemplates."

Let us, thus, take pride in our black skins in this white man's civilization. In so doing, we will no longer be "wandering between two worlds, one dead and the other powerless to be born."

That other world—our world—the world of the black man's tortured past and his brilliant future, can take its rightful place in history if we give it the power to be born.

It is time now to glory in the golden legacy of our shackled past.

The glory of our past and the dignity of our present must point the way to the power of our future.

Glory in the proud heritage of black heroes like Crispus Attucks, Sojourner Truth, Dorie Miller, and millions of black men whose blood, spilled all over the world in America's eight wars, has watered the lush foliage of American democracy and given it the beauty of ever-lasting life.

Glory in that mighty fortress of our strength—the Christian faith—"On Christ the solid rock I stand, all other ground is sinking sand!"

For there is a God in Heaven Who asks each of us not to be like Elijah who "came thither unto a cave, and lodged there; and behold, the Word of the Lord came to him and He said unto him, What doest thou here, Elijah?"

What doest thou black people of America?

You have looked Southward too long. "Ye have compassed this mountain long enough: turn you northward." And be free!

Government Service Institute Needed To Educate "Citizens Soldiers"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced legislation, H.R. 276, which would establish a graduate school in advanced government studies to train young men and women for service in our Government. I have introduced this bill to provide for such an educational facility in our Nation's Capital and to name it after the late and great President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

President Johnson in a recent speech called for the development of "citizens soldiers"—a group of young men and women who would dedicate a portion or all of their lives helping to keep freedom in the world and to continue the efforts for a democratic way of life.

I believe my legislation, which had the support of the late Mrs. Roosevelt, one of our country's most outstanding humanitarians, follows President Johnson's call for "citizens soldiers."

I include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD two editorials calling for enactment of my bill and supporting the President's suggestion for a broader opportunity for young people to participate in their Government.

[From the Florida Times-Union, Jacksonville, May 29, 1966]

AMERICANS NEED TO KNOW MORE ABOUT GOVERNMENT

Edward Heath, leader of the British Conservative Party sometimes known as the Tory Party, begins a weeklong visit in the United States by meeting with a number of high-ranking officials today in Washington.

Heath's Tory Party affiliation is noted because his organization played an important role in the founding of these United States and the creation of the American government. History and government students will recall that it was a grouping of persons who remained loyal to the crown, even though the nation was in revolt.

There are, of course, some Americans who can not recall the history of our government and who thus know little about Tories, Whigs, Mugwumps, Republicans, Democrats, Dixiecrats, and almost nothing about such sophisticated things as a balance of powers, checks and balances, initiatives, referendums and recalls, etc. Unfortunately, some of the uniformed individuals hold positions of trust and authority in our government.

Congressman Charles Bennett, of Jacksonville, probably had these people in mind when he rose on the floor of Congress recently to praise President Lyndon Johnson's call for "citizen soldiers" and to call attention to the introduction of House Resolution 276 which would establish a graduate school for advanced studies in American government at George Washington University in the national capital.

Congressman BENNETT's bill, H.R. 276, has merit and should get the qualified support of sound thinking Americans who are interested in seeing a higher caliber of government official and a better class of U.S. political leadership.

Unfortunately, there are not enough people studying American government either as a theory or a system in the U.S. today. In some colleges, students take courses in government in an effort to balance a difficult class with an "easy" one. Some persons are studying American government with an eye toward exploiting it, while some instructors teach the subject so as to promulgate their own particular viewpoint, and it is for these reasons that support for H.R. 276 ought to be qualified.

A center for the advanced study of American government is badly needed, but those persons who establish it ought to take steps to insure that it does not become a sounding board for modern Tories, dissident elements of right or left or a place of refuge for poor scholars. A good, tough, impartial center of study would fill a great void for the American people and their government.

[From the Jacksonville (Fla.) Journal, May 31, 1966]

BENNETT'S PROPOSAL

Rep. CHARLES E. BENNETT is to be commended for his stand on the idea of a graduate school for advanced studies in American government. It is a worthy project which could pay dividends for the nation.

BENNETT followed up a plea by the President for more highly trained "citizen soldiers" by introducing a bill in the House which would establish the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Institute for advanced studies in American government.

As BENNETT explained the bill, the school, financed federally, would take selected individuals of outstanding ability to pursue advanced studies in American political theory, methods and institutions for public service with the government.

Great Britain did much the same thing two years ago as a living memorial to Sir Winston Churchill. BENNETT's bill, following the general idea of President Johnson's, would be along the same lines and BENNETT believes it would be far more a tribute to Roosevelt than a monument or similar project.

Too many Americans are going into government service, particularly on the foreign level, without being properly trained in the traditions of this nation's proud past.

As President Johnson pointed out, citizens must be ready to answer their nation's call at any time. The old colonial "Minute Man" must be reactivated for the safety and security of our democracy.

We have such programs in the various service units. Military men are training and preparing all the time. But training for the battlefronts where no guns are heard, as Johnson said, is woefully lacking.

If we are to cope with the devious and ever-scheming communistic strategists who vie for the minds of foreigners we must be prepared to do so with well-trained people.

It is tragic to consider how little most Americans remember of their historic greatness other than a few worn phrases such as "Give me Liberty or give me death."

We must know more about our government, how it is and why it is. This Bennett bill could well be emulated by colleges and universities throughout the land.

Birth Control Blunders

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, many of the Government programs of today have as a part of their program birth control. Messrs. Rowland Evans and Robert Novak apparently have investigated some of the work of the Federal Government in this field and have issued a very interesting column on birth control blunders. Their column, which appeared in the Washington Post, follows:

BIRTH CONTROL BLUNDERS

(By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak)

While trying to promote birth control and avoid all criticism, Federal poverty fighters have unwittingly blundered into a satire of the absurd.

Consider the bewildering set of ground rules for neighborhood family planning clinics trying to combat the debilitating overpopulation of the slums.

A clinic can spend grants from the Office of Economic Opportunity, the chief antipoverty agency, only for limited birth control activity. It can use funds from another Federal agency, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, for activities barred by OEO. It can use an OEO grant with one hand and participate in OEO-proscribed activities with the other—if they are financed by non-Federal funds.

The result of all this is confusion that both inhibits the birth control effort and is now coming under attack from the birth control bloc in the Senate.

The source of the trouble is the list of 10 regulations or "special conditions" in the OEO birth control program.

They prohibit OEO money from advertising birth control aids; from promoting contraceptive devices as better than the risky, Catholic-approved rhythm method; from supplying a married women with more than $12 in birth control devices for a year; and—most important—from supplying unmarried women and women not living with their husbands with contraceptives.

Because unmarried women in the Negro ghetto pose the most pressing birth control problem, OEO's "special conditions" would make a joke of any birth control program if they were enforced.

But they are not really enforced at all. Local anti-poverty units are privately encouraged by OEO to wink at OEO's own restrictions and use money from other sources. A slum family planning clinic can distribute contraceptives to both married and unmarried women, by simply adjusting the bookkeeping entries to show that *Federal* money is used for the married and *non-Federal for* the unmarried.

That's not the end of it. HEW has started a bold birth control program since educator John Gardner replaced politician Anthony Celebrezze, a rigid foe of Federal birth control spending. HEW funds are being distributed to the states for whatever birth control programs the state provides.

Thus, the "non-Federal" money used by neighborhood birth control clinics for distributing contraceptives may, in fact, consist of grants from HEW channeled through the state.

That this maze of conflicting regulations is hurting effective birth control methods can scarcely be doubted. In Washington, whose teeming slums cry out for birth control help, the local poverty agency has returned a $75,000 OEO birth control grant in protest against the OEO ban on contraceptives to unmarried women. Even where local poverty officials comply with the OEO ban, the thrust of the birth control effort is blunted.

Ironically, OEO director Sargent Shriver's original purpose in writing the "special conditions" has not been realized. Shriver had hoped to embark on a birth control program while still appeasing the anti-birth control alliance of convenience between Negro militants (who see racist overtones in birth control) and Catholic literalists (including Rep. HUGH CAREY of Brooklyn, who helps write poverty legislation on the House Education and Labor Committee).

The effect has been quite the opposite. OEO's regulations have stirred, not stilled, the dispute over the Feferal role in birth control. The Senate this summer may amend the poverty bill to repeal the OEO restrictions—a move that would be bitterly resisted by HUGH CAREY (a father of 13 himself) and his following in the House.

Yet, HEW's unrestricted approach to birth control has attracted no wide public opposition. Nor, unlike the OEO program, is it bogged down in a quagmire of controversy. The unhappy fact is that OEO tragically misread the high-pressure tactics of the anti-birth control lobby for the mood of the people.

The 1966 Gold Pasteur Medal Awarded to Mr. Robert Closson

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOSEPH Y. RESNICK

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. RESNICK. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be able to announce that the Milk Industry Foundation's 1966 Gold Pasteur Medal, its highest award, was given yesterday to Mr. Robert Closson, of East Fishkill, N.Y. He received the only gold medal given by the foundation this year for outstanding bravery and humanitarian service.

Closson, a driver-salesman for Fitchett Bros. Dairy of Poughkeepsie, while on his route, saw a fire on the property of a 69-year-old customer. He ran to the fire. A gust of wind cleared the air for a moment and Mr. Closson saw his customer in the flames, screaming hysterically.

With complete disregard to his own safety, Mr. Closson carried the severely burned man out of the flames and called for help. As if nothing ever happened, he then finished his day's work of milk delivery.

This is the second consecutive year that Mr. Closson has received a Pasteur award. Last year he was awarded an honorable mention for caring for a heart-attack victim.

The gold medal was presented to Mr. Closson following the Milk Day-U.S.A. luncheon yesterday in the New Senate Office Building. Mr. Closson was accompanied at the luncheon by his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Fitchett of Fitchett Bros. Dairy. I was honored to be invited to present the gold medal to him.

I am proud to join my fellow citizens of the Hudson Valley—in fact, all Americans—in paying tribute to this brave, resourceful individual.

How Red China Spies on the United States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has issued an important warning telling of the all-out effort by Red China to obtain the benfits of American research and technology.

Mr. Hoover, writing in the June 1966 issue of Nation's Business, discusses the methods Red Chinese agents, located in various strategic cities throughout the world, use in their efforts to obtain documents, books, papers, and related matter from the United States covering a wide range of scientific, industrial, military, economic, and related subjects.

He states that the systematic collection of vital information "is one of the most intensive phases of the espionage offensive which Red China has launched against the United States." He says that this offensive has aroused increasing concern among Federal intelligence agencies and others.

The FBI Director also states concerning Red Chinese leaders:

> They are determined that the American people shall contribute to their own downfall by helping to provide the knowledge and the tools for free world conquest.

Under leave to extend my remarks I submit for inclusion in the RECORD a copy of Mr. Hoover's statement.

HOW RED CHINA SPIES ON THE UNITED STATES

(By J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation)

A publications firm in Washington, D.C., receives a letter bearing the return address of an individual in W–8, Berlin, Germany. Nothing in the letter indciates that it had been sent from communist-controlled East Berlin. In fact, the writer vaguely implies that he resides in the free sector of that city.

"As I live in Berlin and wish to get the newest technical papers of the American Rocket Society," the letter stated, "I sincerely hope that you would help and send them to me regularly. . . . I shall pay for this, and I believe you will offer me a suitable price."

The author of this letter was a Chinese communist intelligence agent. Under a fictitious name, he had been writing to business and industrial establishments, colleges and universities, publishing houses and technical societies in various parts of the United States, requesting maps, blueprints, scientific journals and other printed material of strategic interest and importance to the Red Chinese. Over a period of months, thousands of dollars worth of data vitally important to Red China was sent him—innocently and in good faith—by Americans in care of a post office box in the communist sector of Berlin.

In another European city, the suspicions of alert authorities were aroused by the heavy volume of printed matter—most of it from the United States—which kept arriving at the General Delivery window of a local post office. Substantially all of it was addressed to a man with an Anglo-sounding name.

A discreet surveillance was established at the General Delivery window involved. It disclosed that the Anglo-sounding name was an alias being used by an Oriental—a consular employee of the Red Chinese who was engaged in clandestinely gathering valuable information regarding current political, industrial, economic and military developments in Western Europe and the Americas.

An American engineering magazine which publishes research papers and technical studies received a subscription request and a check from an address in Canada. It was accompanied by a note asking that future issues of the magazine be sent to a bookstore—one well known among intelligence agencies of the Western world as a nerve center of communist progaganda and intrigue—in Peking, China.

DESTINATION—RED INTELLIGENCE

A steady flow of other orders for American publications—all destined for Chinese communist intelligence sources—has been received from legitimate-sounding companies in Hong Kong and other business and industrial centers of the world.

Since 1949, when communist forces overran the Chinese mainland, Red China has poured tens of thousands of dollars into the American economy through purchases of nonclassified publications of myriad types and descriptions. During a recent 12-month period, one United States publishing house alone shipped $4,556 worth of technical books to a firm in Peking. To procure an American engineering index, the Chinese communists eagerly paid more than $2,600; and a group of government research documents cost them $464.

Many other purchases of American publications, ranging from a few dollars into the thousands, have been traced to the Red Chinese.

This activity—the systematic collection of vital information, much of it available free or at moderate cost to any interested person in the United States—is one of the most intensive phases of the espionage offensive which Red China has launched against the United States. It is an offensive which has aroused increasing concern among federal intelligence agencies and others who recognige the danger of attempting to do business with so vehement an anti-American power as the government of Mao Tse-tung.

SPY INFLUX FROM CUBA

Particularly foreboding from an intelligence standpoint is the growing influx of Chinese communists into the Western Hemisphere. In 1960, the year after he seized power, Fidel Castro gave Red China its first—and at this point its only—embassy in Latin America.

From the sanctuary afforded them by this Cuban diplomatic post, the Chinese have launched an intensive campaign of treachery and subversion throughout other parts of the Americas.

This campaign has been greatly aided by trained agents and provocateurs who have ranged across Latin America as members of Red Chinese trade, technological and cultural missions.

It is served also by employees of the New China News Agency, an official organ of the Peking government which has Latin American offices in close proximity to the United States.

Nor is the FBI unmindful of the potential danger of Chinese Communist penetration of our own country through illegal border crossings, as well as by recruitment among persons who have strong ties to the Orient.

Foremost among the targets of the latter program have been students and scientists with living relatives behind the Bamboo Curtain.

As the largest and most militant power in the world today, Red China poses enormous problems—problems which inevitably will grow with each technological advancement that falls into her leaders' hands. The Maoists have repeatedly announced their goal of world communism, which must be won by militarily crushing the United States. They are determined that the American people shall contribute to their own downfall by helping to provide the knowledge and the tools for free world conquest.

SOME COMPANIES DON'T FALL FOR IT

But not all American companies are being taken in.

In explaining his refusal to honor a subscription for his magazine from an address in Peking, an official of one American technical journal stated:

"I am reluctant to send our magazine to Red China because it contains information which might be militarily useful in the future.

"It is obvious that Red China is also sending requests to all colleges to obtain their technical magazines. If this is the case, we are allowing the results of thousands of hours of research to reach our enemies. To me, this is an alarming state of affairs. . . . It is a practice which should be terminated, and I would like your assurance that something definite will be done about it."

No such assurances can be given, because America is a democracy—firm in its conviction that state censorship and arbitrary secrecy pose a far greater threat to freedom than does the danger that information regarding our continuous technical and scientific progress will aid the nation's enemies.

Quite properly, countless pages of precise information concerning nuclear and space developments, military plans and expenditures, research projects and scientific undertakings, as well as other subjects which rarely see the light of day in a communist society, are published each month in American periodicals. Where communism requires ignorance and darkness, freedom prospers on truth and light.

No one is more fully aware of the opportunities for exploitation provided by our free and open society than communist-bloc intelligence agents—particularly those assigned to diplomatic establishments in Washington and New York. These communist officials subscribe to a wide variety of American newspapers and magazines. They avidly read military, scientific and industrial publications. They travel widely, taking pictures and gathering maps, charts and other printed matter; and they are among the most interested observers at special meetings and exhibitions of American technological societies.

WHAT COMMUNISTS GET FOR FREE

A former communist spy has stated that the Soviet military attaché's office in this country is able to acquire openly and without subterfuge 95 per cent of the material it needs to meet its intelligence objectives. This defector commented, in fact, that in most other countries Soviet-bloc agents would spend 90 per cent of their time in clandestine efforts to obtain special types of information readily found in American publications.

The Red Chinese, however, do not have the advantage of diplomatic representation in the United States. They have neither an embassy in Washington nor a United Nations mission in New York to provide "cover" and immunity for intelligence agents. Thus, their espionage offensive against this country has been mounted from command posts beyond our borders.

Two of these command posts—both specializing in the collection of nonclassified data from the United States—are Guozi Shudian (International Bookstore) and Waiwen Shudian (Foreign Language Bookstore). Both are headquartered in Peking, where they generally do "business" (distributing Marxist propaganda and gathering intelligence material) through Post Office Box 88. They also have subsidiaries in several other Chinese cities, including Shanghai, Canton, Tientsin and Sian, as well as in Hong Kong and East Berlin.

The technical understanding and know-how they have gleaned from American publications have saved Red China and other Marxist nations incalculable time and resources in their race to overcome the camp of freedom. These savings have enabled them to narrow the gap between our two worlds—with minimum expenditure of often-scarce communist talent, communist material and communist funds. While humanitarian considerations may prompt us to share with the world certain products of American research and ingenuity, there is other data—nonclassified in the United States, but nonetheless of strategically important value to the enemies of freedom—which can be flaunted before the communists only at great risk. This fact has been recognized by many alert American businesses and institutions, such as the motion picture studio which several months ago turned down an order from a company in Hong Kong for films relating to American rockets, missiles, air power and other key weapons of our national defense.

A WARNING BELL

Requests from sources abroad involving matters of potential military significance should ring a clear warning bell in the recipient's mind. As exemplified by the motion picture company mentioned above, three important considerations should be weighed by the person in authority where the questionable order is received:

What do I know about the source of this order?

Would I be harming my country if I placed this information in communist hands?

Should this order be brought to the attention of official agencies, particularly the special unit of the Department of Commerce which has been designated to handle such matters?

To halt the flow of vital data from this country to the communist enemy requires that many hands be placed in the dike—the hands of business and industrial executives, scientists and technicians, publishers and educators, as well as government officials. Alertness, caution and good judgment are essential if we are to thwart the intense espionage offensive of the communists—particularly the quest for nonclassified data by Red China—against the United States.

Mao Tse-tung has hurled the epithet "paper tiger" at the Western world. Let us Americans show our determination to protect the most vital pages if in communist eyes a "paper tiger" we be.

Partnership for Human Progress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. FOGARTY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

PARTNERSHIP FOR HUMAN PROGRESS

(By Congressman JOHN E. FOGARTY, National Convention of National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Chicago, Ill., November 21, 1965)

To attend your National Convention is both a pleasant and stimulating experience. To receive this special award from the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults and to be invited to join in your meeting in a personal way is a singular compliment, indeed, and I would like to open my remarks this evening by telling you that I am deeply conscious of the honor you have accorded me.

As a Federal legislator, I welcome this opportunity to reaffirm the partnership that exists between your Government and the voluntary agencies of this country. America can be proud of what such groups as yours have accomplished through support of research, public and professional education, and community service.

We are entering upon a new era in American history. In the belief that those Americans who have tasted the fulfillment of this great Nation's promises have an obligation to help bring their less fortunate fellowmen out of their dispair and deprivation and into the mainsteam of American life, the first session of the 89th Congress amassed an impressive box score on national social legislation.

Some of these measures extend and expand existing programs; other break new ground. In the democratic process, when human aspirations cannot be satisfied by individual effort or within existing private resources, your Government has an obligation to provide other means for their realization.

Thus, the Medicare Program, the Community Mental Health Program, the Appalachian Regional Program, the Community Action Program, the regional programs to combat heart disease, cancer and stroke, and the Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments—all are significant and important steps to that goal. All of them allow for innovations in organizing and delivering health services through purposeful, vigorous community action. All of them are tailormade for participation by voluntary agencies.

I cannot stress too often that we in Washington can authorize programs to help our citizens—but in the last analysis it is these citizens who must help themselves. If any of the programs authorized by this Congress fail—it will be because of lack of initiative at the local and regional levels.

I welcome this opportunity to share in this general session and to address representatives of a Society that is combatting such a lack of initiative through State and local societies in the 50 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. Those of you in voluntary associations such as this will do much to assure the newly-enacted, long-range National programs to renew American democracy do not fail.

I welcome this opportunity to salute the National Society as one of this nation's top-flight voluntary associations, now in its 45th year of service to our country's handicapped people.

Your Society is to be commended for having chosen as its theme for this convention, "Impact for Tomorrow," aimed at emphasizing the effect of voluntary effort on the American scene.

That effect has been a resounding and significant one, you may be sure.

I have a wealth of personal knowledge about your Society and its many accomplishments. In my own city of Providence, the State Society's Meeting Street School, Children's Rehabilitation Center is marking its 20th year of service to Rhode Island and the adjacent region. During those two decades, it has compiled an outstanding record in filling previously unmet needs of all types of handicapped children. In addition, it has engaged in public and professional education, research, provided a clearinghouse of information on services to the handicapped and served as an approved training center for student therapists, child development, social work, and psychology students.

And I have also had occasion to observe the work of your organization in the national capital area. There, four Easter Seal Centers provide pre-school education, psychological and medical evaluation, clinics, and rehabilitation services to children and adult victims of crippling diseases and accidents.

But these are only two examples and there is not a representative from any of your local societies here tonight who could not provide us with a similar list of accomplishments.

In one of his works titled *Health and Education: The Science of Health*, the English clergyman, Charles Kingsley, advised us that "to be discontented with the divine discontent, and to be ashamed with the noble shame, is the very germ and first upgrowth of all virtue."

It occurs to me that the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults came into existence because of the discontent of one man, Mr. Edgar F. Allen, and his shame for the state of our nation's crippled in the 1920's. Personally involved by the tragic death of his own son, Mr. Allen was shocked and distressed by the inadequacy of our prevailing knowledge of and facilities for the care of crippled children. His personal dedication brought into being a general hospital and a special hospital to serve his own town of Elyria, Ohio. That dedication then expanded to seek and obtain similar care for other handicapped children throughout Ohio and, like a torrent let loose, spilled over State borders and led to the establishment of the National Society.

A rugged pioneer in the field, your Society was the only national voluntary agency speaking for and acting on behalf of the crippled. It assumed the lead in attacking the formidable problem of providing both voluntary and tax-supported rehabilitation services for the handicapped.

It would not be entirely just to say that—until the National Society was founded in 1921—nobody cared about the future of our handicapped and disabled people. But it is not an exaggeration to state that only *after* the establishment of your Society were major efforts initiated to study and understand the serious problems posed by the situation, and to analyze and interpret these problems for the American public. It was your Society that first spelled out the difficulties over which even the best efforts could stumble, and then helped to formulate plans for the kind of national coöperation and concerted attack that could avoid these pitfalls and move toward its goal.

Your Society initially sought public recognition of the needs and potentialities of the crippled and worked vigorously to bring about legislation to provide basic medical and educational services. More recently it has focused on the development and operation of rehabilitation facilities and services. And because your Society specializes in providing direct help to the disabled, it serves as a resource in depth for other voluntary agencies, which refer cases for rehabilitative assistance in communities where your Easter Seal facilities are recognized as superior.

Just as your Society works side by side with dozens of other voluntary organizations, the combined voluntaries work side by side with government at local, State, and Federal level. This combination of diverse forces—working together for a common purpose—again characterizes the practical type of partnership that I consider a key to better health.

Strangely enough, although there has been some latterday abatement, loud and determined voices have for many years sounded a death knell for voluntary agencies in America, pointing to the increasing activity of the Federal government in health matters. Yet, I recall that in the spring of 1963, when the National Health Council held its Forum in Washington, D.C., its delegates refused to take counsel of these fears and visualized these voluntary groups as a most essential component of a partnership of public and private effort.

And one of their major conclusions was that "despite the phenomenal expansion of government activity in the health field, voluntary agencies still have a leading role to play in developing the nation's resources."

Their judgment makes sense to me. The truth of the matter is that through the combined efforts of voluntary agencies and government, we have mounted an attack on killing and crippling diseases that is without precedent in history. Any dispassionate examination of the nature of the roles each side plays in the continuing fight only substantiates my firm belief that their respective efforts, as in the case of any true partnership, are complementary.

Carping and captious critics delight in asserting that the Federal government's research activities are elbowing the voluntary organizations out of the research field. But is this the case? I do not believe so, and I point to your own research efforts to prove my point. For some 12 years the National Society has operated a modest but purposeful research program through its Easter Seal Foundation. Your main support, as one would expect, has been given to investigations of the cause of crippling, the prevention of physical disabilities, methods for improving the function of impaired limbs, and measures for increasing the overall effectiveness of various rehabilitation processes.

But your broad interests have also included projects designed to improve the educational, emotional, psychological, social and vocational adjustment of crippled persons. Problems in these areas may influence the treatment of physical disabilities, and any assistance afforded the physically disabled to overcome these associated problems cannot but facilitate their eventual entry into productive living.

Our critics note the extent to which the Government supports research in the same areas. This is true. It is also true that—no matter how much research is sponsored by government in these areas—the National Society is in no danger in being crowded from the research scene. There will never be too much research done to combat killing and crippling diseases, and there is plenty of room in the field for both public and private research. And the results of research sponsored by Government and that sponsored by your Society are of mutual benefit to these "partners" in research and—much more to the point—are of benefit to the American people.

Now, while I have been specific in speaking to your representatives and have related my remarks to the National Society, I hope you will indulge me if I address some remarks to all voluntary agencies and to all their members who selflessly invest their time, talent, and service in volunteer work. I would be unforgivably remiss if I did not single out these individuals who form the hard core of voluntaryism.

I believe we have reached the point in our Nation's history where gross speculation as to the continued life of voluntaryism will soon fade away. The voluntary agency is here to stay. It does a necessary job and does it extremely well. If not badgered by needless instrusion on the part of would-be overlords and the inevitable "we-can-do-it-better-than-you" brigades, the voluntary agency can devote its considerable energy to the strengthening of its essential components—voluntary work and voluntary giving—while providing the public with the type of creative leadership and vital services that have distinguished voluntaryism from its very beginnings.

Of the vast amount of work that remains ahead for public and private instrumentalities, several essential tasks are tailor-made for voluntary agencies. First, they have the unique capability of creating the demand and presenting the case for meaningful research to their legislators in Washington. They have done yeoman work in this area in the past, but it is a continuing requirement.

They can help to promote the development of the hospital as a health service center in the community and assist in providing the necessary leadership for judicious area planning for optimum use of area medical resources.

In this regard, the recently-enacted Heart Disease, Cancer, and Stroke Amendments of 1965 (PL 89–239), in establishing regional medical programs, offer further opportunities for agency participation. The voluntaries can now join or sponsor members of the local advisory groups that will help advise prospective applicants in formulating and carrying out plans for establishing regional medical programs.

I believe it is imperative that our voluntary agencies continue to support selective research. Their makeup is flexible; they can follow new leads with dispatch; they can award grants at the psychological moment to assist or to encourage potential breakthroughs; and they have the capability of adjusting their direction or emphasis rapidly. These are advantages voluntary agencies enjoy in research that their government partners do not.

And, finally, they must continue their outstanding work in organizing and financing health services in local communities.

I hasten to note that I am *not* implying that voluntary agencies are not already deeply involved in all the task-areas I have outlined. But there will never be enough committed partisans in these areas, and only continuing and continual commitment can get the job done. These organizations have demonstrated over the years those two inseparable prerequisites of achievement: imagination and courage. It takes a limitless imagination to conceive, to define, and to investigate unmet needs; and it takes great courage to strike out in new directions, abandoning customary activities and laboring in the now dim, now uncertain, and always controversial no-man's land that stands between what we are doing and what needs to be done.

Your Government needs and welcomes the assistance of all voluntary groups and their acknowledged expertise in the national effort to protect and improve our people's health. These programs will move ahead in any event, but they will move with greater purpose if backed by the kind of community and national investment of knowledgeable people's time and effort and humanitarianism that voluntary associations can provide so well.

Voluntary agencies have immeasuraby enriched the partnership for progress in health that this country has made in recent years. They have raised to the highest degree our American tradition of concern and respect for the individual, and have dramatized and sharpened the edge of our moral sensitivity. In a display of interpersonal relationship at its very best, such groups as yours have given warm hearts and zealous hands to the cause of human betterment and rekindled hope and faith in the minds and hearts of countless persons.

In his book, *The Future as History,* Robert Heilbroner wrote: ". . . every event in history has a Januslike quality—one face which regards the past, and one which looks ahead; one aspect which is the culmination of what has gone before and another which is the point of departure of what is to follow."

The National Society for Crippled Children and Adults is deeply embedded in the past that shaped the initially vague outlines of voluntaryism into a major force in our society. While others were as swift to move in meeting a social need, none charted a course more purposefully to benefit succeeding generations.

The National Society is equally committed to the future. It is meeting here to look into that future, a future it will share with other voluntary agencies and with Government at various levels.

In our common excursion into that future, and in meeting the host of challenges that awaits us there, I am confident that the partnership of the Government and the voluntaries will continue to flourish and provide this Nation with the key to greater health and happiness for all of our citizens.

Resolution on Future Appointment of FBI *Director*

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. H. ALLEN SMITH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, the following resolution was passed by the 32d Congressional District Republican Women, Federated, Long Beach, Calif.:

RESOLUTION ON FUTURE APPOINTMENT OF FBI DIRECTOR

Whereas, at present the President is empowered to appoint the Federal Bureau of Investigation director without approval of Congress, and

Whereas, Congressman H. ALLEN SMITH, Republican from California's 20th District, has introduced H.R. 13506 which provides that the appointment of any future F.B.I. director shall be "by and with the consent and advice of the Senate" and that: "Each Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation appointed under this Act shall be appointed only from those individuals who (1) are serving as Associate Director, Assistant to the Director, Assistant Directors, Inspectors and Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at the time of such appointment, and (2) have served as a full-time officer or employee of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a period or periods aggregating not less than 7 years during the 10-year period immediately preceding the date of such appointment." Therefore be it

Resolved, that the Legislative Study Group of the 32nd Congressional District Republican Women, Federated, strongly support Mr. SMITH's resolution and that a letter of commendation be sent to him with the request that he insert this resolution in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and be it

Further Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to Congressmen Craig, Hosmer, Senator Kuchel and Senator Murphy, and to Mrs. Grace Thackeray, president of the California Federation of Republican Women, Southern Division.

Richard Sullivan To Become President of AAC

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDITH GREEN
OF OREGON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 2, 1966

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, no one can deny the increasingly important role that institutions of higher education play in the growth and development of the Nation, the community, and the individual.

In a move that will be Oregon's loss and Washington's gain—and more particularly a loss at Reed College, but a gain to all colleges across the Nation—President Richard H. Sullivan will be leaving Reed College in Portland to take the presidency of the Association of American Colleges.

During the 10 years that Dr. Sullivan was at Reed, both the college and the community profited from his sound advice and counsel, his enlightened interest, and from the rare combination he possesses of vision and practicality

An effective partnership of the Federal Government and institutions of higher education can only be attained if we in Congress work in close cooperation with colleges and universities.

Over the last few years I have had the great fortune of knowing and working with Dick Sullivan. His keen observations and timely recommendations have been of immeasurable assistance in the successful effort to enact significant legislation for higher education. Now, the entire Congress can look forward to having his guidance and counsel as we continue our work to perfect and strengthen the educational partnership.

The following editorial from the May 24 Oregon Journal and article from the Reed College Bulletin are illustrative of the high esteem in which Dr. Sullivan is held by both the college and the community:

[From the Oregon Journal, May 24, 1966]

Ambassador of Gown to Town

Oregon will lose an outstanding citizen, as well as Reed College an outstanding president, when Dr. Richard H. Sullivan moves within the next nine months from the Reed campus to the presidency of the Association of American Colleges.

The accomplishments of his 10 years at Reed are too many to list completely here. Undergraduate enrollment is up, from about 600 to 900. The number of teaching faculty has nearly doubled, from 57 to 105, and average faculty compensation has more than doubled. Endowment has increased from $2 million to nearly $5.4 million. Several new buildings have been built and old ones rebuilt or enlarged, making possible new programs and enriching old ones. Reed has given strong leadership in finding new ways to teach science and mathematics in high schools. It has received important grants to support its work in discovering talented Negro and other minority group students, and in teaching teachers how to teach them. The college still faces serious financial problems, but it is just over half-way to its goal of raising $20 million by 1971 for new buildings and increased student aid and faculty salaries.

When Dr. Sullivan arrived, Reed was just beginning to recover from a stormy period of considerable mutual mistrust among its faculty, trustees and administration, caused by their various reactions to charges before a congressional committee that there were a few Communists on the faculty. The Eastmoreland campus continues to be a center of lively discussion and sometimes dissent, but under Dr. Sullivan the horses generally have been pulling in the same direction. A resolution of regret at his leaving, recently adopted by the faculty, says, "We have seen mutual confidence among the administration, trustees and faculty rise to a level seldom reached at any college."

Central though these accomplishments are to the work of a college president, all of Oregon has benefited from Dr. Sullivan's services outside the campus. To name a few: He was chairman of a governor's committee studying the state's need for a graduate education center, and for a time head of its embryo board of trustees. He was a hard-working member of the Portland school board's hard-working Committee on Race and Education. He has been a member of the board of governors of the City Club. In these and other ways he has labored hard and usefully at breaking down, from his side, the invisible wall which sometimes seems to separate the city of Portland from the colleges inside its borders.

Time remains for the various groups who have been touched by Dr. Sullivan's activities to bid him goodby. The deadline for his departure to his new job in Washington, D.C., is not until next February, though he may go sooner if his successor is chosen before then. But the move is one which should be of interest to many outside Reed's own circle.

[From the Reed College Bulletin, Apr. 30, 1966]

Richard Sullivan To Become President of AAC

(Note.—*After guiding Reed College for a decade, Richard H. Sullivan will leave to become president of the Association of American Colleges where he will continue advancing the field of higher education.*)

Richard H. Sullivan, president of Reed College since 1965, will resign to become the president of the Association of American Colleges (AAC), a national organization of more than 800 colleges of liberal arts and sciences.

The announcement was made April 25 by Dr. Norman H. Moore, chairman of the Reed Board of Trustees, and a vice president of Litton Industries, Inc., and Bishop James P. Shannon, chairman of the AAC and president of the College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.

President Sullivan will divide his time between the AAC and Reed College starting Oct 1. He will join the AAC full time on or before Feb. 1, 1967, depending on when a new president is selected.

"The Reed College community will deeply miss President Sullivan as an inspiring leader, educator, and friend," Dr. Moore said in a statement. "Under his imaginative guidance, the college has continued to enhance its preeminence among liberal arts colleges in the nation. Our deep regret at losing him must at the same time be mixed with pride that he now becomes a leader and spokesman on the national scene for the role of the liberal arts college in education," Dr. Moore stated.

Bishop Shannon said, "Dr. Sullivan brings to the Association of American Colleges a distinguished record as an educational statesman. I confidently predict that under his creative and stimulating leadership, the case for liberal education in our day will be advanced with new clarity, conviction, courage, and vision."

Sullivan succeeds Dr. Carter Davidson, former president of Union College and University, Schenectady, N.Y., who was AAC president from February 1965 to his death in October 1965.

REED EXCELLENCE PREDICTED

In announcing his resignation, President Sullivan said, "During my decade at Reed College I have received wonderful cooperation from the board of trustees, faculty, and staff. The college has had fine support from alumni and friends. I am sure Reed will continue to stand for excellence in higher education and will make great progress in the years ahead with new leadership. I am grateful for the opportunity to take up a national responsibility that will focus on the problems and potential of American colleges."

At a faculty meeting on April 25, Professor Richard H. Jones presented the following faculty resolution: "During the months to come there will be occasions appropriate for extended appreciation of Richard Sullivan's achievements at Reed College. As a first reaction to the news of his resignation, the faculty wishes to record: Our great regret and shock at the prospect of losing an excellent president and friend; our appreciation of his 10 years of imaginative devotion to Reed, during which we have seen mutual confidence among the administration, trustees, and faculty rise to a level seldom reached at any college; our most cordial wishes for his happiness and success in his new career."

Since Sullivan became president, there have been a number of changes in the college. Additions and alterations to physical facilities include construction of the library addition, the cross-canyon residence halls, the sports center, the community center, with the remodeling of commons and the new coffee shop; modernization of much of Eliot Hall; construction of the biology and new physics buildings; a major addition to the chemistry building; revised roads, walks, and landscaping; up-dating of the fire protection system on campus. Other new facilities include the computer center, used for research and instruction; a language laboratory; and new facilities for graphic and fine arts.

There are more students at Reed than before. Last fall's enrollment of 900 full-time undergraduates represents a 50 percent increase in 10 years, and a 25 percent increase in the past five years. In part, the increase has come from a higher retention rate. Also, the master of arts in teaching program has grown. At each of the last two commencements, the MAT degree was awarded to one-third as many individuals as received the BA degree.

IMPROVEMENTS CITED

In the past ten years, the tuition rate has increased two and one-half times. In the same period, the dollar cost of scholarships, divided by the number of full-time students, has increased about six and one-third times. The rate of growth of loans to students has been even greater. In the past five years, the tuition rate has increased 35 percent, and scholarship money per student by about 90 percent.

There are 118 equivalent full-time faculty members now on the payroll. The ratio of students to teaching faculty is approximately 9 to 1, a lower ratio than it was in 1956. Average teaching loads have been reduced.

Including those on sabbaticals, the teaching faculty has grown from 57 ten years ago to 105.5 this year, an increase of 83 percent.

This contrasts with a 50 percent increase in students.

In the past five years, the faculty has increased 37 percent, contrasting with the 25 percent growth in students.

In the ten years, the average faculty salary has increased almost 96 percent; average compensation, including fringe benefits, has increased 118 percent, more than double. In the last five years, the average salary has been improved by 41 percent, average compensation by 51 percent.

Curricular changes in the college include strengthening the upper division offerings in many departments; installation of the three-to-five year concept as the normal time to complete requirements for the Reed degree, increasing the number of inter-departmental courses; establishment of basic guide lines for research institutes, and advanced degrees in subject matter areas; and increased emphasis on the improvement of secondary school education, including the Reed master of arts in teaching program.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT INCREASED

Under President Sullivan's administration, financial support of the college reached unprecedented heights. In 1955, financial support was approximately $218,000 for all purposes; this year the figure will exceed $600,000, plus government grants. The total support received during the last decade exceeds $8,460,000, excluding all government grants, which have amounted to $3,890,000 during this period.

Another index of the financial growth of the college is the strengthening of the Reed endowment. In the past 10 years, it has risen from a market value of $2,003,000 to $5,364,000. This increase exceeds the total of all previous gifts to the endowment since the original grant establishing Reed College.

A significant event during President Sullivan's tenure was the selection in 1961 of Reed College as one of the eight liberal arts colleges comprising the first group to receive matching awards from the Ford Foundation. Reed was the only college in the western half of the country to be chosen. Under the terms of the grant, Reed raised more than $2,809,000 in three years, matching two-to-one the Ford grant of $1,400,000.

Simultaneously with the Ford matching program, Reed undertook a ten-year $20,000,000 Advancement Program to strengthen the college. This broad effort planned improvements in all phases of the college's program, including increases in faculty salaries, increased student aid, and new buildings. To date, $10,291,000 has been received or pledged toward the $20,000,000 goal.

GRANTS RECEIVED

Other foundation grants of major importance have included a 1964 Rockefeller Foundation grant of $275,000 for a pioneer program to discover talented Negro and other minority group students, and to improve their undergraduate education; a Rockefeller Foundation grant (1965) of $336,000 to establish a research center in the humanities and to create a special program in the arts; and a Danforth Foundation grant (1965) of $185,000 to support continuing education of high school teachers, and for instruction in the teaching of disadvantaged youth.

President Sullivan has headed Reed longer than any of his nine predecessors, with the exception of President William T. Foster, whose tenure also was 10 years.

A graduate of Harvard College in 1939 (magna cum laude, Phi Beta Kappa), President Sullivan received the master of arts degree from Harvard University in 1940. He was the recipient of honorary degrees from Pacific University (1960) and Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion (1961).

He received Carnegie Corporation grants for study and travel in 1954 and 1965.

Prior to accepting the Reed presidency, Sullivan was executive vice president and treasurer of the Educational Testing Service. He had been associated with ETS since 1948. From 1946 to 1948 he was assistant director of the College Entrance Examination Board, going to that position from active duty in the U.S. Navy, where he was an intelligence officer. He was assistant dean at Harvard College prior to entering the service in 1942.

COMMITTEES LISTED

President Sullivan is, or has been, a member of a number of national and regional committees, including the Governor's Committee for the Oregon Graduate Center for Study and Research; advisory committee of the Oregon State Agency for Surplus Property; the Committee of Race and Education of Portland Public Schools; executive committee, Metropolitan Interfaith Commission on Race; and the board of governors, City Club of Portland. He is a member of the University Club, the Waverly Country Club, and the Harvard Club of Oregon.

In 1964 he was named a member of the White House's advisory group on domestic affairs. He has served on the board of directors of the American Council on Education; as a trustee of the Independent College Funds of America, and as chairman of the Oregon Colleges Foundation.

Sullivan also is on the advisory committee for graduate facilities of the U.S. Office of Education, and a trustee of the Committee of Economic Development.

Since 1962 he has been on the board of trustees of the College Retirement Equities Fund, and also serves on the Fund's Educator-Trustee-Advisory Committee. He is on the National Science Foundation's divisional committee for science education.

Sullivan was named first marshal for the Harvard Class of 1939 and as chief marshal for the Harvard Commencement in 1964. He is a nominee for Board of Overseers of Harvard College.

Tribute to Denmark

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to join with my distinguished colleague from Minnesota [Mr. NELSEN], in paying tribute to the people of Denmark on the anniversary of the promulgation of the Danish Constitution. It was on June 5, 1849, that the Danes received their charter of freedom from King Frederik VII.

The United States has been enriched through the years by the arrival in this country of thousands of Danish immigrants, many of whom settled in Illinois and neighboring States. I have found the people of Danish ancestry to be industrious, thrifty, self-reliant, and loyal.

For over half a century it has been possible for Americans who are visiting in Denmark to join the people of that nation in celebrating the anniversary of American independence. At Rebild, near the thriving city of Aalborg, is a beautiful park where Danes and Americans meet each Fourth of July to observe the day upon which liberty was proclaimed throughout our infant Republic in 1776. I can think of no finer tribute from one nation to another than that.

Mr. Speaker, it is my fervent hope that the existing friendship between our two countries will continue to the benefit of both.

The Sea Around Us: Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ED REINECKE
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. REINECKE. Mr. Speaker, last week the House agreed to the conference report on S. 944 establishing the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966. The compromise version of the bill declares it to be the policy of the United States "to develop, encourage, and maintain a coordinated, comprehensive, and long-range national program in marine science for the benefit of mankind, to assist in protection of health and property, enhancement of commerce, transportation, and national security, rehabilitation of our commercial fisheries, and increased utilization of these and other resources."

As a member of the Subcommittee on Oceanography of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee I have long been concerned about the fact that the national marine science program lacked a legislative base, a legislative commitment of policy and purpose, and a statutory body to plan, evaluate, and coordinate such a program. These will be provided by the enactment of S. 994.

The great sea around us is coming to be recognized as the unexplored "inner space." We need to explore and probe and study this "inner space" to the same extent and with the same enthusiasm with which we are now exploring and studying the vast outer space. For far too long we have taken for granted the oceans. We have ignored their wealth, and failed to realize their potentials.

The Marine Resources Act will stimulate the search for needed knowledge and technology; and it will encourage private investment in endeavors looking toward economic and greater use of the treasures of the sea.

S. 944 proposes expansion of our use of the oceans, the Great Lakes and the Continental Shelf by development of a comprehensive program of marine science activities including exploration, exploitation, and conservation of the resources of the ocean. These efforts will include development of ocean engineering; studies of air-sea interaction and transmission of energy, long-range studies of the potential benefits to the U.S. economy, security, health, and welfare to be gained from marine resources, engineering and sciences; and it will also provide for a thorough study of the legal problem arising out of the management, use, development, recovery, and control of marine resources.

Responsibility for carrying out these activities would be placed with the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, assisted by the Commission on Marine Science, Engineering and Resources. This Council would operate within the Executive Office of the President.

I am especially pleased that private industry will be invited to give significant leadership by its representation on the Council.

There exists in the world's oceans an almost limitless potential for food production, for supplementing the land's minerals, for an inexhaustible supply of pure water, for new sources of fuels and energy, for a revitalized, superior merchant marine, and even for harnessing wind and weather. We only need to learn to apply our American techiological genius to their use. There is an opportunity for economic growth unparalleled since the industrial revolution.

The National Council will coordinate the team efforts of the Federal agencies, the Congress, the universities, the States, and the business-industrial communities.

With its shores washed by three great oceans the United States occupies a unique position among the nations as a sea-faring country. Our total coastline of 12,255 miles is second only in length to that of Canada. We now have the means and the opportunity to lead the world in the exploration of the sea around us, as we have led in the conquest of outer space.

Development of the War in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE J. BROWN, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. CLARENCE J. BROWN, JR. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following speech I made May 1, 1966, before the Rotary District 667 Conference at Miamisburg, Ohio, on the development of the war in Vietnam:

DEVELOPMENT OF THE WAR IN VIETNAM

(By Congressman CLARENCE J. BROWN, JR., Seventh Ohio District delivered at the Rotary District 667 Conference, Miamisburg, Ohio, May 1, 1966)

Today we face a perilous time in our international relationships abroad because of the critical situation in Southeast Asia. The Buddhists and others opposed to the government of Premier Ky in Saigon have forced special elections to be scheduled in South Viet-Nam sometime within the next three to five months. If the independent government which results from those elections asks the United States military forces to leave Viet-Nam, our nations faces a difficult decision.

Let me take a few minutes to review the situation in Viet-Nam for you, with the hope of putting it into perspective.

As you may recall, prior to World War II the French maintained a colonial empire in Indo-China, which makes up most of the peninsula of Southeast Asia. The British in Burma and Malaya were the other colonial power on the peninsula, and the Dutch controlled the islands of Southeast Asia down toward New Guinea and Australia. The people of these areas, which had been occupied by Japan for five years during World War II, threw out their colonial masters one by one after that war.

Before the fall of the French colonial interest, France invited the United States to assist in trying to squelch the Indo-China revolt with economic and military aid. Thus, our involvement began under the Truman Administration with a decision announced by Secretary Acheson on May 8, 1950, only a little more than a year after China fell to the Communists—then called by some only agrarian reformers. That decision was to send "economic and military equipment to the Associated States of Indochina (Viet-Nam, Laos, and Cambodia) and to France in order to assist them in restoring stability and permitting these states to pursue their peaceful and democratic development."

Approximately $375 million of military and economic assistance was channeled to Southeast Asia from the American taxpayers through fiscal year 1953. In August of 1950, the first American military assistance advisory group of 35 personnel was sent to Indo-China to advise on the use of this American equipment.

Nevertheless, by 1953, when President Truman left the White House, all of Viet-Nam above the 17th Parallel except Hanoi, a narrow corridor connecting to a coastal strip around Haiphong, and a part of the northeastern T'ai Highlands were under control of the Communist Viet Minh. In addition, Viet Minh forces were in effective control of large areas south of the 17th Parallel—including the central highlands and the tip of the Ca Mau Peninsula, the southernmost part of the country.

President Eisenhower continued the program of military and economic aid to France and the Associated States of Indo-China at levels set by the previous Administration until the Fall of 1953. In September 1953, increased aid of $385 million through 1954 was promised by the United States after two modifications of French policy had been decided on—both of them meaures designed to avert impending disaster for the French.

Under the twin pressures of military reverses in Indo-China and the prodding of the United States, France had agreed on July 3, 1953, to take steps "to complete the independence and sovereignty of the Associated States . . . within the French Union." There was hope that the war, even at that late date, could be cleansed of the appearance of colonialism and would no longer seem to Asiatics to be an effort by France merely to hold on to her possessions.

The second significant decision was incorporated in the plan of French General Navarre—a plan of aggressive military action with increased French and native forces.

After the conclusion of the Korean armistice on July 27, 1953, keeping the Chinese Communists from active military participation in Indo-China had become one of the concerns of American policymakers. On the day of the Korean armistice, the 16 members of the United Nations that had helped to defend South Korea had issued a joint warning against Chinese Communist action in Southeast Asia.

On May 7, 1954, the day before the Geneva discussion on Indo-China began, the French suffered their decisive defeat at Dien Bien Phu. On June 11, 1954, Secretary Dulles, in a speech delivered at Los Angeles, detailed the conditions under which the United States would consider additional help to the French: (1) a request for assistance from the states fighting the Communists; (2) clear assurance (from France) of complete independence to Laos, Combodia, and Viet-Nam; (3) an indication of concern and support on the part of the United Nations; (4) assurance of collective action by other nations along with the United States; and (5) a guarantee that France would not withdraw from the conflict once a further commitment was extended by others.

The last two conditions laid down by Secretary Dulles were the decisive obstacles to the formulation of any plan for U.S. intervention.

On July 20, 1954, representatives of the nine governments assembled at Geneva signed the agreement which rang down the curtain on the French Empire in Asia—Great Britain, the Soviet Union, France, Communist China, the United States, the Marxist Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (North), the State of Viet-Nam (South), Cambodia, and Laos. Three similar armistice agreements were concluded relating to Viet-Nam, Laos, and Cambodia, and a declaration was issued.

Besides stipulations on the cessation of hostilities, the armistice agreements provided for withdrawal of foreign troops and prohibited Laos, Cambodia, and the two parts of Viet-Nam from joining any military alliance or granting military bases to foreign powers.

Also, the Geneva Agreements, in effect, recognized as Communist territory Viet-Nam north of the 17th Parallel and two provinces in northeastern Laos. Viet-Nam, north of the 17th Parallel, had already been almost totally occupied by the Viet Minh forces. The treaty provisions formalized this conquest, but they also required the Viet Minh to withdraw from South Viet-Nam, vast areas of which were under their control. Some 80,000 to 90,000 Viet Minh troops were moved out of South Viet-Nam in the execution of the agreement. Perhaps 5,000 to 6,000 melted into the civilian population and remained in violation of the Geneva Agreement. The Geneva Agreements also provided that any civilians who were residing on one side of the partition line could, if they chose, go and live on the other side. By the end of the time limit set for making the move, which was extended to July 20, 1955, almost 900,000 civilians had moved from North Viet-Nam to South Viet-Nam. In contrast, less than 5,000 had moved from the South to the North.

In spite of the relocation of Viet Minh forces into North Viet-Nam, the armistice agreement read that the 17th Parallel "should not in any way be interpreted as constituting a political or territorial boundary." The conference declaration envisaged the reunification of Viet-Nam, providing for the selection of a government for the entire country by free general elections to be held in 1956.

Similar to the splitting of Viet-Nam, the assignment of two northeastern provinces of Laos as sanctuaries for troops of the Communist Pathet Lao not wishing to be demobilized was, by the terms of the agreement, temporary—"pending a political settlement."

The United States did not sign any of the three strange treaties concluded at Geneva, nor the conference declaration; nor did South Viet-Nam.

In fact, before the conference closed at Geneva, the United States issued a unilateral declaration pledging not to use force to disturb the agreements but warning that renewed aggression in violation of the agreements would be viewed as a threat to international peace and security. At the same time, President Eisenhower announced that steps would be taken to establish collective defense against Communist aggression in Southeast Asia.

The attitude of the U.S. Government toward Geneva was summarized by the President thus: "The agreement contains features which we do not like, but a great deal depends on how they work in practice."

Another chief flaw of the Geneva settlement lay in provisions relating to the International Control Commission set up to supervise the execution of the agreements. The Commission, composed of representatives of

Canada, India, and Poland, could act only by unanimous vote in cases involving violations of the territory covered by the agreements. This veto in the hands of a Communist representative was an instrument for sabotaging the execution of the agreements.

As I said, the final declaration issued at Geneva in 1954 (subscribed to by neither the United States nor South Viet-Nam) called for free elections to unify all of the Vietnamese in 1956. Recently Senator FULBRIGHT and others have deplored the fact that this election was not held.

The reasons for the refusal of South Viet-Nam to acquiesce in the holding of the election were stated by Prime Minister Diem on July 16, 1955: "We do not reject the principle of elections as a peaceful and democratic means to achieve unity. But elections can be one of the foundations of true democracy only on the condition that they are absolutely free. And we shall be skeptical about the possibility of achieving the conditions of free elections in the north under the regime of oppression carried on by the Viet Minh."

The position of South Viet-Nam on this point was sustained by the United Kingdom, one of the co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference.

Among the stanchest opponents of the holding of the 1956 election was the then Senator John F. Kennedy, of Massachusetts. He issued "a plea that the United States never give its approval to the early nationwide elections called for by the Geneva Agreement of 1954. Neither the United States nor free Viet-Nam was a party to that agreement—and neither the United States nor free Viet-Nam is ever going to be a party to an election obviously stacked and subverted in advance, urged upon us by those who have already broken their own pledges under the agreement they now seek to enforce."

Now, his brother Senator ROBERT KENNEDY, wants to include the Viet Minh in any negotiated peace!

As South Viet-Nam began its existence, the prospects for its survival were minimal. Independence was thrust upon a people without political experience and without political leadership. It had no sense of nationhood. It had no industry. And, by the Geneva declaration, it seemed doomed to being swallowed up by the Communist rulers of North Viet-Nam in two years.

Yet, when the Eisenhower Administrtation left office in 1960, South Viet-Nam was beginning to be a stable and established government. Senator John F. Kennedy called the development "a near miracle." In his book, "Strategy of Peace," published in 1960, he said: "In what everyone thought was the hour of total Communist triumph, (meaning the months after the Geneva Agreement) we saw a near miracle take place. . . . Today that brave little state (South Viet-Nam) is working in free and friendly association with the United States, whose economic and military aid has, in conditions of independence, proved effective."

The State Department's white paper of December 1961, entitled "A Threat to the Peace," contains the following analysis of progress in South Viet-Nam: "The years of 1956 to 1960 produced something close to an economic miracle in South Viet-Nam. Food production rose an average of 7 percent a year and prewar levels were achieved and passed. While per capita food production in the north was 10 percent lower in 1960 than it had been in 1956, it was 20 percent higher in the south. The output of textiles in the sought jumped in only one year from 68 million meters (in 1958) to 83 million meters. Sugar production in the same one-year span increased more than 100 percent, from 25,000 metric tons to 58,000 metric tons.

"Despite the vastly larger industrial plant inherited by the North when Viet-Nam was partitioned, gross national product is considerably larger in the South. In 1960 it was estimated at $110 per person in the South and $70 in the North. Foreigners who have visited both North and South testify to the higher living standards and much greater availability of consumer goods in the latter.

"The record of South Viet-Nam in these recent years is written in services and in improved welfare, as well as in cold economic indexes. A massive resettlement program effectively integrated the 900,000 refugees from the North, who voted with their feet during these years, into the economic and social fabric of the South. An agrarian reform program was designed to give 300,000 tenant farmers a chance to buy the land they work for a modest price. Under the Government's agricultural credit program, aimed at freeing the farmers from the hands of usurers, loans to peasant families increased fivefold between 1957 and 1959.

"Thousands of new schoolrooms were built, and the elementary school population in South Viet-Nam increased from 400,000 in 1956 to 1,500,000 in 1960. A rural health program installed simple dispensaries in half of South Viet-Nam's 6,000 villages and hamlets. An elaborate malaria eradication program was launched to rid Viet-Nam of its most important infectious disease. Doctors and nurses went into training in South Viet-Nam and abroad to serve their people's health needs.

"This is a part, a very small part, of the setting against which the Vietcong launched their campaign of armed action, subversion, and terror against South Viet-Nam. It is a record of progress over a few brief years equaled by few young countries."

And so, this was the situation 7½ years after Geneva—as 1962 began—just four years ago.

But a viable Viet-Nam had also required security from outside aggression and from terrorism and guerrilla activities within the country. To increase security, the Eisenhower Administration had proceeded promptly in 1954 to form a regional defense organization, the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, and to bring South Viet-Nam, as well as Laos and Cambodia, within its protective cover.

Specifically, to meet the threat of infiltration from North Viet-Nam and the depredations of guerrillas in the South, the United States provided military equipment and training to the forces of South Viet-Nam.

The purpose of this conditional offer, Eisenhower said, was ". . . to assist the Government of Viet-Nam in developing and maintaining a strong, viable state capable of resisting attempted subversion or aggression through military means."

Recognizing this fact, the Kennedy Administration later did not use American forces to repel Communist aggression in Laos. The legal commitment of the United States to South Viet-Nam is the same as its commitment to Laos. Both of these countries of Southeast Asia were brought under the protection of SEATO.

Although the Government of South Viet-Nam never established unchallenged authority in the entire countryside, a period of relative peace and stability extended from 1955 to 1959. But late in the latter year the tempo of guerrilla attacks began to assume significant proportions.

In 1960, by which time real economic progress had come to South Viet-Nam, the armed forces of the Vietcong operating in South Viet-Nam began to increase from the level of 3,000 at the beginning of the year. During this year the Vietcong assassinated or kidnapped more than 2,000 civilians. Acts of terrorism were directed particularly against local officials in rural areas to leave the countryside leaderless—the same tactic the Communists had worked in overthrowing China some dozen years earlier.

The signal from North Viet-Nam for intensification of the conflict came on September 10, 1960, at the Third Congress of the Communist Party of North Viet-Nam with a call for liberation of the South from the "rule of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen." In December the National Front for Liberation of South Viet-Nam was formed by Hanoi. This is the group with whom some Americans would like to negotiate a peace in Viet-Nam and include in the new government on the theory that they are only reformers.

In January of 1961 the United States was confronted not only with problems in South Viet-Nam but with far more acute difficulties in the neighboring nation of Laos. In Viet-Nam sporadic guerrilla attacks were going on. In Laos, Communist Pathet Lao forces were engaged in a full-scale offensive that threatened the government of Premier Boun Oum.

On March 23rd President Kennedy warned, ". . . if there is to be a peaceful solution, there must be a cessation of the present armed attacks by externally supported Communists . . . No one should doubt our resolution on this point . . . all members of SEATO have undertaken special treaty responsibilities toward an aggression in Laos."

But sixteen months later, in July of 1962, the Government of the United States acquiesced in a settlement which terminated any responsibility which the SEATO powers had toward Laos and imposed on that country a coalition government including Communist representation. Acceptance of this settlement by the government of Laos, which enjoyed recognition by the United States, was brought about by suspension of American aid.

Infiltrators from North Viet-Nam, together with local dissidents in Laos and South Viet-Nam, stimulated in South Viet-Nam what some prefer to call a civil war, but what can only be honestly referred to as a Communist effort to continue the anarchy which had existed since before World War II. The method was guerrilla warfare, terrorism, kidnapping, assassination, and atrocity. The political approach was to destroy the leadership at the local level by assassination or kidnapping and to persuade or intimidate the populace to revolt against, or ignore, the central government.

It was not difficult to convert antagonism to French colonialism to antagonism to the Viet-Nam government in Saigon. It was not difficult to slip through the jungle and into a village at night and to decapitate or emasculate some respected local leader, be gone before dawn, and return to take advantage of the local confusion and concern by preaching conversion to Communist doctrine.

The year 1961 saw the development of the conflict in Viet-Nam from covert guerrilla action to open, if still small-scale war. In that year, for the first time, the Vietcong committed forces of battalion size to combat. For the first time they launched an attack on a community as important as a provincial capital. The infiltrataion of Communist troops from the North, facilitated by unchallenged Communist control of eastern Laos, increased. By the end of 1961, the State Department estimated that between 8,000 and 12,000 regular Vietcong troops were in South Viet-Nam—at least double the number present there one year earlier. The United States doubled its forces of military advisors in South Viet-Nam from fewer than 700 stationed there when President Eisenhower left office to 1,364.

In the period 1961 to 1963, the number of American troops in South Viet-Nam grew from 1,364 to 16,575. In this same period we were also faced with the Berlin Wall crisis and the Russian missiles crisis in Cuba. The amount of aid, military and economic, to South Viet-Nam was increased substantially although the exact figures for military aid are classified after fiscal year 1962. But it was then said to be running in excess of half a billion a year.

In the late Summer and Fall of 1963, the internal crisis in South Viet-Nam arising from conflict between the Diem regime and the Buddhists produced a deterioration of the military situation and a decision by the U.S. Government to encourage a change of horses. American aid was cut back. Official U.S. statements indicating lack of confidence in the Diem government and calling for a change of personnel and policy were issued. Diem was removed in a military coup and was assassinated along with his brother, Nhu.

While our government has never admitted it, I have always felt personally that we were severely implicated in the assassination and overthrow of the Diem government. Our sympathy with that overthrow had been motivated by a belief that the best way to deal with the unrest in South Viet-Nam was to bring into power a government that would be more "socially liberal" than that of Diem and Madame Nhu, who had been critical of the United States for not facing the Communist influence for what it was in the anarchy which was gripping the nation.

With the Diem overthrow our involvement in the government of South Viet-Nam became deeper and deeper, to the extent that it would be difficult to call the Government of South Viet-Nam independent of American influence.

Strangely, the setbacks that occurred at the end of 1963 and the beginning of 1964 began only one month after Secretary McNamara and General Taylor returned from South Viet-Nam with an optimistic report. So strong was their optimism, that an immediate reduction of the American force in South Viet-Nam by 1,000 men was announced and the prediction was made that virtually all American troops would be withdrawn by the end of 1965.

In January of 1964, when President Johnson was only one month in office, we still had less than 17,000 men in Viet-Nam. The worst of the war, from the U.S. standpoint, still lay ahead and it might still have been possible to decide to withdraw. It might be pointed out that we also still had, and still do have, the same Secretary of State and the same Secretary of Defense we have had for the last five years. But it was in 1964 that the sharp escalation began, during the same election year when one Presidential candidate was in the posture of the hawk and the other in the posture of the dove.

After the attack on American shipping by Communist forces in the Gulf of Tonkin in August of 1964, President Johnson went to the Congress he had dominated so effectively since President Kennedy's assassination and asked for a resolution of support for the actions he might find it necessary to take in South Viet-Nam. He also asked for a substantial financial commitment to that situation. The Congress voted that support without much hesitation—and without any specific elaboration by President Johnson.

At this point it is well to note that the President of the United States, under the Constitution, is given two clear powers. First, to make United States foreign policy and, second, to be commander-in-chief of American armed forces. The situation in Viet-Nam is not the first time in which a President has committed American men and material to fight in foreign lands without a formal declaration of war from the Congress. It is true that the Constitution requires that Congress declare war, but in view of the powers of the President this almost becomes a technical formality. United States Presidents have, from time to time, sent the Marines into Mexico or Nicaragua or some other place to protect American interests. In the past, major wars did not ensue. The result in Viet-Nam may be different, but the beginning has plenty of parallels.

There is a classic story about Teddy Roosevelt's wanting to send the great white fleet around the world when he was President in order to show off American power which had been built up during the Spanish-American War—which had immediately preceded his Administration. The Congress refused to appropriate the money for this venture. Teddy looked in the Treasury and found enough funds to send the fleet half way around the world and then told Congress if it would like to have the fleet back home, it could appropriate the necessary funds to finance the trip.

The sham of calling American troops in Viet-Nam "advisors" was dropped in 1964 as the guerrilla attacks began to be aimed more and more at American nationals, as well as the South Vietnamese. Whether our commitment to the war began at the Gulf of Tonkin in August of 1964, or at Pleiku six months later, the sharpest escalation of the war began early in 1965, until by year-end there were approximately 181,000 servicemen in South Viet-Nam. President Johnson's posture, after the election in 1964, shifted noticeably from that of a dove to that of a hawk. He ordered limited bombing of selected targets in North Viet-Nam and general air support for the war in the South.

By the Fall of 1965 another noteworthy thing occurred. That was when Lin Piao, the Chinese equivalent of Secretary McNamara (Defense and Foreign Policy Administrator) made a speech in which he outlined the objectives of Chinese Communism in the world. The Western powers, he said, would fall to Communism just as had Free China. The Communists would first take the rural areas of the world and then the cities, as they had done in China. By the rural areas he meant Southeast Asia, Africa and Latin America. And when these areas had been secured, the industrial centers of the United States and Western Europe would fall easily. This is also the way the war was being conducted in South Viet-Nam. (It is worth noting that the approach of Chinese Communism is different from that of Russian Communism, which began in the cities and then spread to the rural areas.)

And so Piao seems to verify the domino theory that, should Communism win in South Viet-Nam, other nations in that area will become principal targets until all Southeast Asia is under Communist or Marxist domination. Thus, developments in that section of the world have an amazing parallel to the situation in Europe immediately before World War II. Piao has spelled out the Chinese objectives much as Hitler spelled out the Nazi objectives in Mein Kampf before World War II. Mein Kampf, though a best seller, was ignored. Many now suggest we also ignore Piao.

Few people in this country read Chinese, and only a few more have any interest in Asia, because our heritage and our commerce have always directed our attention to Europe. Since America has only recently arrived on the scene of world leadership, we do not have the tradition of knowledge and involvement in world affairs which keeps us closely aligned to remote nations like Viet-Nam.

Whether you consider our world leadership role as having begun with the Cold War 20 years ago, or with the beginning of World War II or World War I, we do not seem to have the tradition or the training for it to the extent that the British have. Someone once said it took 300 years of world leadership for the British to develop a Winston Churchill.

In the face of the obvious threat registered late in 1965 by Piao, President Johnson instituated during the year-end holidays, an unprecedented peace effort. He sent American diplomats out by the plane-load all over the world seeking assistance in urging peace in Southeast Asia and for better than a month halted bombing of North Viet-Nam.

The silence of the Vietcong response was deafening. There was no encouragement whatsoever from the Vietcong, North Viet-Nam, Communist China or from Moscow that the peace offensive launched at that time would get a response. Or perhaps it did get a response from the Communists, to the effect that they felt sure they were winning and nothing short of complete and unconditional withdrawal by the American forces would be acceptable.

At the beginning of this year, the United States reluctantly renewed bombing in North Viet Nam—over the objection of many Americans.

During this month-long peace offensive, the doves were hard at work in this country. With demonstrations against the war, serious arguments to government leaders in favor of peace, and the general suggestion that we should include the Communists in any possible peace discussion. The Senate Foreign Relation Commtitee undertook its hearings on Viet-Nam under the leadership of Senator FULBRIGHT and others opposing Administration policies.

In the face of this, President Johnson, early in February, personally laid it on the line for the Ky Government in Saigon by flying to Honolulu to meet with General Ky and arrange with him for the future extension of more vast amounts of aid for social improvements in his country.

Immediately following the Honolulu meeting, Mr. Johnson sent Vice President HUMPHREY to Southeast Asia to urge other nations there into active participation in the war in Viet-Nam. And we asked the United Nations to intervene.

Thus the Johnson Administration was trying again, just as Dulles had tried, to get the same kind of international cooperation in Southeast Asia as the free nations had shown in the Korean War. But there was little response; and except for the limited military support which The Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, and South Korea are giving, the United States is continuing to bear the brunt of the burden in South Viet-Nam. The Security Council of the United Nations, at a meeting on February 2nd, agreed to consider the Viet-Nam War by a vote 9 to 2. The meeting was then adjourned for private consultations and discussions, and nothing further has developed since that time.

Some of us at the time of the Honolulu meeting had the feeling that perhaps this would put the President in a position of being able to say later this year that the so-called independent government in Saigon had so benefitted from the policy declarations in Honolulu that they could now win the war against Communism by themselves and it would be possible for American troops to be withdrawn—say by election day or Christmas.

The Buddhists now seem to have precluded this possibility. Now the initiative, which shifted to the United States with the fall of Diem, seems to be shifting back to the Vietnamese.

Should the new government ask American troops to leave, President Johnson must decide whether to risk the anger of world opinion and a rear guard opposition from the Vietnamese by staying in that beleaguered country whether they want us or not; or, if we withdraw, he would in effect be writting off the lives of 2,600 American men and billions of dollars in American treasure which have been committed unsuccessfully to the principle of keeping South Viet-Nam independent of the domination of Communist North Viet-Nam.

Can we afford to withdraw in defeat in the eyes of the world? And can we afford to do it in the memory of those who have fallen on the field of battle in Asia? On the other hand, the risks of a more aggressive war are obvious—both to our economy and manpower and in the eyes of the world. Can we afford it? Would it heal any Chinese-Russian split?

In Viet-Nam, we have been committed to a policy, in the words of the President, "of making it clear that aggression does not pay off for the Communists." And thus, by a self-imposed limitation, we seem to have been committed to a defensive war in which we will not go beyond the 17th Parallel on the ground. And our air attacks north of that line have been limited to supply routes only. The restrictions on our military operations are very similar to those which were self-imposed in the post-MacArthur days in Korea.

And yet, some of the nations which are our allies elswhere in the world continue to supply North Viet-Nam directly or through Communist China. And reports come back regularly that our troops and the South Vietnamese are being outflanked through Laos or Cambodia—or the Vietcong can escape to those sanctuaries.

As during the Korean War, we are told at home that we can have both guns and butter—that we can fight a war and have "business as usual."

Any questions about the prosecution of the war are turned aside with statistics or involved explanations. Secretary McNamara has made statements which would lead to almost any conclusion one might wish to make about the prospective length of the war. He has denied shortages of bombs and then admitted that we made "distress purchases" of bombs for $21 apiece that we had earlier sold for $1.70 each. He has denied mismanagement of the war. But only recently a constituent of mine told me of a letter he had from a senior officer in Viet-Nam advising that the Defense Department had shipped six 6 x 6's of anti-freeze to that tropical land with which to fight the war. Last December Secretary McNamara called for the phasing out of B–52 bombers on the theory that they would no longer be needed in American defense because their capability would be replaced by missiles—and four months later B–52's were being used heavily to push the war in Viet-Nam.

It is my personal observation that Secretary of Defense McNamara and Secretary of State Dean Rusk are, respectively, the least popular and the most sympathized with men in the President's cabinet. Secretary McNamara is unpopular because he won't brook questions and never admits an error. The reporters and Congressmen sympathize with Secretary Rusk because he will admit Administration errors even when they are his own.

It seems evident that a guerrilla war in Viet-Nam is not the kind of war we fight best. We are an industralized nation used to the so-called conventional war of the World War II variety. The Communists tackled us on that basis in Korea and, once we had gotten into the ball-game, were repulsed and then brought to stalemate. They did not achieve their objective and the peace which ended that war left things at the status quo. It will be remembered that we did not negotiate until we had secured South Korea and were holding the Reds effectively above the 38th Parallel.

As one who gave two years of his life (although no blood, as many others did), to the U.S. goal of keeping South Korea free, I'd feel very unkind about it if our Government had negotiated away the fruits of that war effort. I rather imagine there are a number of boys now fighting in Viet-Nam—and the families of the 2,600 boys who will never fight again—who would be similarly disheartened should we negotiate away the independence of South Viet-Nam for which they fought—not to mention the billions of dollars American taxpayers have put into this principle in South Viet-Nam in the last 15 years.

The situation in the world since the end of World War II has seen the line between the Free World and the Communist World become firmly established. It goes through Korea at the 38th Parallel; between Quemoy-Matsu and Communist China at the Straits of Formosa; to the 17th Parallel in Viet-Nam; it is blurred in Laos, but by our action or inaction, it includes India in the Free World but leaves Tibet to the Communists. It is also blurred in the Near East. As a result of our non-intervention in the uprising of 1953, it leaves Hungary to the Communists and has its sharpest European definition at the Berlin wall. The greatest crises of the world since the end of World War II have occurred when there have been Communist efforts to breach this line as when the Russian missiles were found in Cuba; when the Communists invaded South Korea; and now the Communist invasion of South Viet-Nam.

Hopefully, and perhaps we should even pray a little about it, whoever wins the elections scheduled in South Viet-Nam will be in a position to stabilize the country and assist us in clearing that land of Communist infiltrators. It might be a lot easier for them to do so—and it might help the right ones to win such an election—if we could be winning the war by the time elections are held.

And so, it looks as if we may have three to five months to try to accomplish that task after four years of "limited defensive war."

Americans must be aware of the situation in Southeast Asia and understand what may happen in the near future and what the causes were. It will be necessary to understand the past and near future to know the influences these events may have in the long run.

As I indicated earlier, only the President can really make foreign policy and command our nation's war effort. The average American citizen is unable to speak with any authority on such matters because there are too many unknown quantities in the picture today. Even the average Congressman is not much better off. Only the President has available to him the sources of data and information necessary to making military and foreign policy decisions. It is apparent from the wide disparity in views held by Members of Congress on the situation in Viet-Nam and what ought to be done about it that there is no single clear-cut "right answer" among them. The President has not kept them that thoroughly informed.

Our foreign policy under President Johnson has been bi-partisan only because the Republicans have made it so voluntarily. But it is beginning to be apparent that many Members of Congress do not feel they have been kept adequately informed. Their viewpoint is best reflected in that classic statement used during World War II by Senator Arthur Vandenburg: "I don't care to be involved in the crash landing, unless I can be in on the take-off."

Since about March 1st President Johnson seems to have been making an effort to bring the Senators and Congressmen more and more into the problems of Southeast Asia. I feel he will also be obliged to bring the people of America more into his confidence in this area. If we are facing the prospect of defeat and may have to write off 2,600 American lives and billions of dollars and the vast effort invested in Viet-Nam and Laos over the last fifteen years, then it will be necessary for us to brace for that. If we face the possibility of deeper involvement and further commitment to a difficult war, it certainly will be necessary to brace for that. Or, if we are to remain on some middle ground, perhaps slow withdrawal from Viet-Nam only to fight in Thailand or Cambodia or some place else on the Southeast Asia peninsula, we should also be forewarned of that, if possible.

It behooves all Americans to be aware of the situation in Southeast Asia in order to meet whatever challenge faces us there in the future. It also behooves us to understand the history of our involvement in that area in order to learn from it whatever lessons history can teach us. Aristotle said, "That nation which fails to learn from history is doomed to repeat it." That truism is as valid today as it was 2,500 years ago.

GI's Life in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, only through letters can we here comprehend in a small degree what it is like for our men who live and fight in a country where the terrain and climate are so unlike that of our own land.

Since it is impossible for us all to go to Vietnam and learn firsthand just how much is demanded of the men we send into battle, I would like to insert a letter from one of the young men in my district which relates how he lives over there. I commend his words to your attention:

[From the Gatlinburg (Tenn.) Press and the Sevier County (Tenn.) News Record, May 26, 1966]

SEVIER SOLDIER IN VIETNAM WRITES ABOUT THE WAR

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—The following letter was received from James Huskey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Major Huskey who live east of Gatlinburg. James was a photo technician for the Mountain Press before volunteering for the U.S. Army. The following letter was written to his co-workers at the Mountain Press but it described conditions of this "dirty" war so well we are passing it along to all our readers. We think James will not mind.)

CU CHI, VIETNAM,
Tuesday night, May 10, 1966.

DEAR FRIENDS: I hope this finds each and every one of you just fine. Tonight I am on the night shift at S–1 with my clerks, the S–1 is on 24 hour basis, next week my shift will be working days, so I thought I would take a few minutes and drop everyone back there a few words, since there is not much going on tonight.

Our unit arrived here on the 29th and just about now a few of us would like to go back to Schofield Barracks. This is the hottest place I have ever seen in my life. You just stay out in the sun here for 10 minutes and you have a sunburn. It's hot and humid and dirty, and you yourself stay sweaty and dirty all of the time, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. We are living in tents, right now we have floors. We raised them off of the ground for when a rain comes everything inside of the tents get wet. The rainfall is very high here in the monsoon season, it rains every day then the sun pops back out, then it is hotter than before the rain came.

A shower is something to appreciate over here, for you stay dirty all of the time and the clothes you wear stay damp and wet all the time. You wear the same set of fatigues over here for a week. Well, before that week is up, they have rotted off of you. We were issued jungle fatigues and boots a few days ago and they are just great. They are made for tropical wear and they are better than the regular army fatigues.

We are located at side of a small village called Ci Chu, out in an old rice paddy (base camp). We are about 30 miles northwest of Saigon and about 20 miles or less from the Cambodian border.

We are getting hot meals now, before we were eating "C" Rations, and we get plenty of pop and beer. I don't care for the beer but I drink about six cans of pop a day along with water and taking malaria pills and salt tablets.

Well, I though being a clerk you would not see any action. I just thought wrong. I will be going along with the line companies to take casualty reports and will be dodging bullets. No one is safe in this war. Already here in base camp we have had two casualties. The Viet Cong fire stray rounds into camp all of the time hoping to hit someone.

After being here three months we are entitled to R&R (Rest & Recreation). There is a lot of places you can choose from to name a few, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Manila, Bangkok (Thailand) etc. I hope to go to Hong Kong, they say that city is more interesting than the others.

You carry your weapon all of the time in base camp with a basic load of ammo. Believe me I have plenty for my .45. Since being here I have seen a few of my old buddies here in the 2nd Bde., which came over here in January. The 2nd Bde. cleared and fought for every inch of this rice paddy for our base camp, and they suffered a lot of casualties. The 1st Bde. had a base camp already secured for us when we arrived here. Those guys out there in those bunkers are firing their machine guns all of the time at night, for it is night when charlie (VC) gets out to fight. Then in the day he goes back to his tunnels.

I'm due to rotate on 28 April, 1967 and I sure wish that day would come. I don't want to stay here any longer that I have too, a year will be enough for me. The morale of the troops is very high, actually this is better than duty back in Schofield. Here you don't have to put up with a lot of nonsense and crazy things like you did back at Schofield. A lot of difference between troops in combat and troops back in a garrison post somewhere.

I have now received a call about a casualty, so I had better sign off hoping to hear from someone back there and let me know how everyone is. So long for now.

JIM HUSKEY.

Connecticut Partners of the Alliance

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN S. MONAGAN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, the Partners of the Alliance is a recent outgrowth of the Alliance for Progress which has added a new dimension to our aid mission in Latin America. This organization is composed of a nationwide network of private, nonprofit groups of U.S. citizens in partnership with their Latin American counterparts to stimulate action for their mutual economic, cultural and social development. Since this program's inception, the soundness and productivity of its novel, people to people approach to the improvement of relations has been demonstrated through various cooperative endeavors such as assisting in the equipping of hospitals and stimulating croft.

In my own State of Connecticut, the Connecticut Partners of the Alliance, under the leadership of its president, Mr. Ogden Bigelow, have entered into a partnership with the Brazilian State of Paraiba, and I have had the pleasure of working with this organization's dedicated and resourceful administrators. Their enterprising and imaginative ideas for the promotion of this vital program continue to impress me, and the Connecticut Partners' latest endeavor in this area is one which I feel may aptly serve as an example for similar groups throughout the Nation.

In order to generate grassroots support for this program among the maximum number of Connecticut residents, the Connecticut Partners have distributed to 10,000 selected Connecticut people a package of materials concerning the program's work accompanied by letters from Gov. John Dempsey of Connecticut, and Mr. Bigelow, urging participation in the Partners' work. This type of direct personal appeal to humanitarian feelings has required the exepnditure of much time and effort, but I am confident that its rewards will amply justify this expenditure.

As I know that my colleagues will be interested in this new approach to the promotion of hemispheric cooperation, I offer these letters in their entirely for insertion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

CONNECTICUT PARTNERS
OF THE ALLIANCE, INC.,
Greenwich, Conn., May 31, 1966.

HON. JOHN S. MONAGAN,
Member of Congress,
1314 Longworth Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JOHN: Attached is a complete "package" of material sent to more than 10,000 known "givers" in the state of Connecticut. It is our sincere hope that this effort, which has been tremendous since all letters have been personally-addressed (as per the enclosed) and mailed first class. We are hopeful that results will justify the intense effort we have made.

In view of the fact that the Governor's letter accompanies the mailing, it has been suggested that you might be willing to submit the letter and, possibly Ogden Bigelow's letter, to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. If this is done, we can gain further publicity in Connecticut but, more importantly, James Boren, Director of the Partners of the Alliance Programs in Washington will make reprints of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for mailing to all state plans. As a matter of fact, when he was here with Charles Wiggin last week, they indicated that they intend to use our approach as an example of an efficient way to do the dual job of educating influential Americans on the importance of this program and, secondly, acquiring funds to carry on the work.

I would certainly like to have your comments. Meanwhile,thank you for all you have done and with every good wish for the future.

Sincerely,

ANSON C. LOWITZ,
Managing Director.

CONNECTICUT PARTNERS
OF THE ALLIANCE, INC.,
Greenwich, Conn., May 23, 1966.

HON. JOHN S. MONAGAN,
Member of Congress,
1314 Longworth Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MONAGAN: Are you concerned about tomorrow? How many times in recent months have you been disturbed by news of the inroads being made in this hemisphere by those who are striving to destroy the hopes, initiative, freedoms, and dignity of the individual, and wished that you could do something to combat this trend?

Unfortunately, it takes a lot more than wishes and angry words to turn back an underground movement of this scope. It takes money—and plenty of it. A constant barrage of political propaganda holding out promises which never come true cannot be answered by equally empty words. It is up to US to give positive evidence to the frustrated peoples of Latin America that, under our system, promises do come true—for those who are willing to work!

The Connecticut Partners of the Alliance is a people-to-people, self-help program, under which our state has joined in a partnership for progress with the little state of Paraiba, in northeast Brazil, an area plagued by drought, disease and illiteracy, where the average span of life is 32, where only 23% of all of the elementary school teachers hold high school diplomas and more than half of all school children are in the first grade. (For more details see enclosed folder).

As a privately-financed, non-profit, tax-exempt organization, Connecticut Partners of the Alliance, Inc., is currently working with leading Paraibans on thirty-nine projects, including: a 300-year old hospital; a university; the only pediatrics hospital in the northeast (now serving 22 million people); two institutes for the blind; emergency health and maternity posts; elementary, high and commercial schools; a home for the aged; two orphanages and other institutions.

In each case, the people have donated their labor. At no time have they asked for a handout—just a hand. By giving them this hand, the Connecticut Partners are making dreams come true, building friendships and faith where poverty and fear have long been constant companions. If you still wish you could do something definite to help end this insidious trend—now is the time!

Sincerely,

OGDEN BIGELOW,
President.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS,
Hartford, May 16, 1966.

DEAR FELLOW CITIZENS: Some months ago, our Congressional delegation advised me of the establishment of the Partners of the Alliance under the auspices of the Alliance for Progress. The program asked that each of our 50 states join in a partnership for progress with a country, a state or an area in Latin America, to assist, through personal involvement, in building or completing specific projects where, by hard work, the people had demonstrated their determination to improve their way of life.

Connecticut was assigned Paraiba, a state whose population approximates our own, situated on the most easternly point of Brazil's northeast. There, the people, frustrated by poverty, were constantly subject to subversive propaganda setting forth promises which never materialized.

As Governor, I convened a conference of community leaders from all parts of the state, and from all walks of life, informed them of the program and sought their help in selecting six qualified citizens to visit Paraiba, meet with outstanding Paraibans and evaluate those projects on which American cooperation would have the greatest and most immediate impact. Shortly thereafter, the Connecticut Partners of the Alliance, Inc., an independent, tax-free corporation, was established to implement projects which had been accepted by those who had gone to Brazil, and by the Board of Directors.

Results to date have been highly gratifying. Thirty-five thousand pounds of vital equipment, worth thousands of dollars, have been shipped to hospitals in Paraiba and much more is promised . . . thousands of dollars have gone to purchase materials and equipment for schools . . . to purchase a piano for an institute for the blind . . . to obtain a washing machine for an orphanage . . . books for a university . . . all these and other projects have benefited through this relationship.

This great venture in human relations is receiving the support of citizens from all over the state. It is my hope that Connecticut's accomplishments in Paraiba will stand out as proof that, by working together, peoples of different lands can build a better world.

Your support of this patriotic effort is urgently needed.

Sincerely,

JOHN DEMPSEY,
Governor.

A Time for Decisions

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of all Members of Congress and the general public the editorial of Mr. William J. Coughlin in the May 23 issue of Missiles and Rockets. He clearly and succinctly discusses a concern of many of us close to the national space program who are alarmed at the failure of the executive branch to state new national goals for our space program to follow the Apollo lunar landing. If our country is to realize utilitarian returns from our large investment in the Apollo program, decisions must be made and in fact are over due, to allow orderly progress and prevent the loss of the industrial and technical competence that has been developed.

I believe Mr. Coughlin's editorial is "must" reading for those who are concerned with the growth and technological preeminence of our Nation.

A Time for Decisions

It appears we are in for another round of international nonsense.

President Johnson's proposal for a treaty to cover man's exploration of the Moon and other heavenly bodies, suggested last month by the *New York Times* and long ago by others, has not too surprisingly been hailed by the *Times* as coming "none too soon."

The *Times*, of course, greets each space accomplishment by either side as an opportunity to cry out for international cooperation. All well and good, but that eminent publication thus far has failed to discover anyone with whom we can cooperate.

The Russians, being a somewhat practical breed, decline to cooperate on other than a minor level. Even the West European nations have displayed remarkably little interest in joint programs with the U.S. Following President Johnson's proposal to West Germany's Chancellor Erhard of greater international cooperation in space, it was announced that Administrator James E. Webb of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration would make a trip to Europe to investigate the matter.

NASA advance scouts then went off to Europe to sound out possible proposals for discussion. They came back pretty much empty-handed. The Europeans are more interested at the moment in just what they will do on their own—and developments at the recent Paris meeting of the European Launcher Development Organization (ELDO) indicate considerable uncertainty even in that regard.

It does not appear that Mr. Webb's European trip will come off very soon.

Basically, the President's proposal of a Moon treaty is sound enough. But the fact that it was thrust forward with all the weight of a White House pronouncement raises the question of why it was brought up just at this time. There is already a United Nations resolution that covers much the same ground. With this in effect, certainly there are other aspects of the space race more deserving of White House attention than a Moon treaty.

With no one showing much interest in international cooperation, the President's proposal has all the earmarks of a runner suggesting to his opponent in the stretch, "If you beat me, let's share the cup."

What should be of much more interest to the White House is the pressing need for a decision on what the U.S. is to do next with the technological base built up in the *Apollo* program. The capability developed at so much expense already is beginning to erode as design teams are laid off. At Boeing, Douglas, Chrysler, North American Aviation, and others, the end of the line on production for *Apollo* is now in sight.

The billions of dollars spent in the lunar program have elevated U.S. science and technology to new heights. This advanced technology is the nation's prime asset today. If its importance is not always seen clearly in this country, it certainly is apparent to the Europeans. That is precisely the reason why they are more interested in developing their own projects than in cooperating with the U.S. They realize that failure to keep pace in the new technologies will inevitably reduce them to an inferior status.

For the same reason, the U.S. must continue to press ahead with its technology. Decision on a follow-on to the manned lunar landing is what is urgently needed within the Administration. It is this, rather than a Moon treaty, which can come "none too soon."

NASA, however, is showing a strang reluctance to declare itself on a follow-on project. For the space agency to take the position that it exists merely to provide technical competence—and not advise—is an abdication of its responsibility. The NASA administrator should act as the President's adviser on space just as the Secretary of Defense does in the military field.

NASA is qualified to lay before the President, the Space Council and the Congress its views on the follow-on program. If this were done, it might help firm up the decision. Then a start could be made. Failure at the space agency to reach an internal accord will result in continued vacillation over half a dozen projects.

The decision also would make it clear to the Europeans what options remain to them. We personally would favor a Martian fly-by as an up-rated goal of the U.S. space program. This not only can be accomplished with *Apollo* hardware but, as we have noted (M/R, May 2, p. 46), it would soften the impact of a Soviet victory in the lunar race. A European space project then could be oriented to a manned lunar base. This would provide the strong challenge necessary to advance European technology, which already is competent to start work toward such an objective. The cooperative aspect could fall in the area of U.S., and possibly Soviet, logistic support with launch vehicles and spacecraft.

But without a firm follow-on project to *Apollo*, we will continue to wallow in foggy and ill-defined internationalism—as exemplified by the Moon treaty proposal. In fact, the clearest voice lately on the subject has been that of Soviet physicist Peter Kapitsa, who declares himself against close cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States in space. He says competition is good, stimulates research and produces a variety of solutions to different problems. So it does.

WILLIAM J. COUGHLIN.

Congress, Beer, and Flexible Youth

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JACOB H. GILBERT
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Speaker, with reference to recent action in the House to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages to persons under 21 years of age in the District of Columbia, I wish to insert in the RECORD for the attention of my colleagues in the House, the following provocative article by Mr. Russell Baker, which appeared in the New York Times on May 26, 1966:

Observer: Congress, Beer, and Flexible Youth

(By Russell Baker)

WASHINGTON, May 25.—At what age does a person cease being a youth? Billions of words are written about youth each year, but this fundamental question remains unanswered and, for that matter, unasked. It's as if physicists had set out to solve the riddle of the atom without first deciding what an atom was.

Setting the Rules

If this country is ever going to crack the riddle of youth, it is first going to have to set up some rules. The first rule will have to state precisely the age at which youth stops and adulthood begins.

At present even Congress cannot make up its mind. The other day, for example, the House of Representatives decided that adulthood does not begin until 21, and passed a bill that would cut off beer in Washington to persons 18, 19 and 20 years old.

Now a case can be made for this. It is arguable that a person of 18, 19 or 20 is not up to the heavy adult responsibility of serious beer-guzzling. This can be supported with testimony that under-21 beer-drinkers have been behaving foolishly and committing nuisances on the expensive properties of Georgetown, the area in which they are wont to guzzle on Saturday night.

In view of the foolish behavior and nuisances committed nightly all over the country—and occasionally even in Congress—by drinkers over the age of 21, it is not a very good case, but let that pass. The more awkward question is, how can Congress make its beer law consistent with its draft law?

For purposes of the draft, Congress has chosen 18 as the first year of adulthood. Does it make any sense to decree that a male at 18 becomes old enough to use firearms in combat and possibly to lead other troops, but remains too irresponsible to drink a beer?

If an 18-year-old cannot be trusted with beer in Georgetown when he is packing nothing more lethal than his driver's license, Congress can scarcely expect to win friends in Asia by sending him to Saigon with hand grenades.

Some people will protest that soldiers are merely boys and, as we all know, boys should be confined to a liquid intake of milk and sarsaparilla. It is unclear why Americans are fond of thinking of their fighing men as "boys," as though war were a more expensive variation on "cowboys and Indians," but it is another example of the confusion that results from not having an agreed age for the cessation of youth.

Senator FULBRIGHT's recent assertion that American soldiers in Saigon have turned the city into a place of much carnal sin has been peculiarly infuriating to the Administration. And no wonder. An electorate that thinks of its soldiers as "boys" may become politically dangerous if reminded too vividly that soldiers between battles do not always unwind with checkers and volleyball.

Nevertheless, even if we concede that it requires more adult responsibility to drink beer than to die for country, we are still faced with the marriage paradox. Half of the marriages in the United States every year involve persons between the ages of 14 and 19.

BEER AIDS MARRIAGE

How can Congress, or anyone else, argue that a person old enough to be married is too young to have a beer? It is not only foolish reasoning, but may also destroy a lot of teen-age marriages. Many of these marriages—like all marriages—are entered into under the softening and civilizing influence of beer.

Beer may keep them going happily for the first year or two until the arrival of the first child cements the relationship into a sturdier structure. It is not pleasant to imagine what may happen if the beer is abruptly cut off by Congress on the ground that while married couples under 21 may be old enough to hold a mortgage, five credit cards and teething baby, they are too young to hold their beer. Suffice it to say that the mortgage bankers and credit companies of America probably wouldn't be happy about the result.

SOME OTHER ODDITIES

A number of other odd contradictions could be cited. For example, the insane assumption that a person of 16 is old enough to be put in command of two tons of metal capable of bouncing around corners at 40 miles an hour.

In most matters, however, we probably err on the side of withholding adulthood too long, of refusing to wean our offspring at a sensible age. Why, it's nothing these days to see a female person of 67 doing the Watusi in purple hair, yet Congress would never dare cut off her beer.

Polish Valor and the Battle of Monte Cassino

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1966

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, May 18 marked the 22d anniversary of the battle of Monte Cassino, one of the great turning points in World War II.

The Polish Second Corps, under the command of General Ladislaw Anders, played a heroic role in that battle, leading the assault that brought about the fall of Monte Cassino on May 18, 1944. That battle stands today as a symbol of the fighting spirt of the men in the Polish Free Army during World War II and their dedication to the cause of freedom.

Polish Veterans Post 203 and Polish Combatants Post No. 2, both of Cleveland, Ohio, observed this anniversary with suitable ceremonies on Sunday, May 22, at the Alliance of Poles Hall in Cleveland. It was my privilege to send a message of greetings to this observance which I am including by unanimous consent:

POLISH VALOR AND THE BATTLE OF MONTE CASSINO

The Battle of Monte Cassino has won its place in history as one of the great turning points in World War II.

Monte Cassino, eighty-five miles south of Rome, commanded the inland route to the Eternal City.

The Nazi high command selected this strategic location to make its most determined stand against the Allied forces moving northward in the liberation of Italy. Its natural terrain gave the enemy a strong advantage. The Alban Hills, stretching from Anzio to Monte Cassino, had been turned into a virtual arsenal by the Nazi Comanders.

From the time the Allied forces landed at Anzio on January 20, 1944, through May 18th when Monte Cassino fell, one of the most severe and costly battles raged. The United States Fifth Army under the Command of General Mark Clark struck at Monte Cassino week after week. Our artillery hammered that strategic location without pause.

The Nazis launched four major counter attacks against the Allied forces. Fifty thousand Allied troops were bottled up in this battle for four months. The casualties on both sides were heavy, the material destruction was almost beyond description.

The Polish Second Corps, under the command of General Ladislaw Anders, distinguished itself for outstanding courage and valor during this entire battle. The stories are legion about the dauntless courage of the men in the Polish Corps, their refusal to withdraw under withering fire, their determination to breach the Nazi lines at all costs.

On May 18th, the Polish Second Corps assaulted and took Monte Cassino. There the casualties were great, exceeded only by the fearless spirit of the Polish assault forces. On that day the Nazi forces were smashed, the inland route to Rome was opened and the tide of battle to liberate all of Europe turned.

The heroic role of the Polish Second Corps in the Anzio and Cassino campaign is well established in the history of free men. Those men who fought and died on the battlefield were determined to fight their way across occupied Europe to liberate their homeland. Their dying hopes were shattered on the rocks of Russian deceit, duplicity, and imperial ambitions.

This 22nd Anniversary of the Battle of Monte Cassino can not fail to remind us of the terrible tragedy imposed upon a once free and independent Poland as a consequences of World War II. We honor the gallant men who fought and died at Monte Cassino. Free men can do no less than reaffirm a common resolve to right the terrible wrong done the Polish nation.

Cotulla, Tex., Group Visits President

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ELIGIO DE LA GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson's first acquaintance with my area of south Texas was when he came as a young man to teach at an elementary school in Cotulla, Tex. He has never forgotten the area. We have never forgotten him. Recently, some young boys and girls from Cotulla were here, and I had the privilege of having them visit me.

The group included Robert W. Cadwell, Betty Cadwell, Orfalinda Garcia, Nina Sue Peters, Martha Ramirez, Dana Weatherford, Mark Martin, Elaine Bahn, Nancy Gebert, Patsy Gilbert, Rene G. Anguiano, Edianne Arnold, Mary Snowden and their leaders and chaperones, Rev. and Mrs. Ben Welch and Mrs. Charles Huffman.

They were an example of our young people of the area—well-mannered and with the typical south Texas courtesy and charm. They also were honored and our whole area was honored by having them visit President Johnson. I would like very much to share with my colleagues in the House the words that President Johnson spoke to them at this visit:

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS TO A GROUP OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT'S FROM COTULLA, TEX., IN THE CABINET ROOM

Reverend Welch, young men and women, ladies and gentlemen:

I am very happy that you boys and girls could come to Washington, your national capital, to see for yourselves how many people are here in your Government and how your national government really works.

Many people think of Washington as a strange and alien place, and think of the government as a remote and sometimes very dangerous power. Now I think you can see for yourselves that there is not anything very dangerous about us.

Your government is just people. We are not very different from yourselves or from your parents. Your President is a former teacher of the Wellhousen School at Cotulla. Your Vice President is a former druggist from Minnesota.

In the Government, in the Congress, in the Supreme Court we have people from every part of 50 States and you can't tell today which one started out as the son of a tenant farmer or which one started out as the son of a rich banker.

Here the only thing that counts is what they have done with their own lives. They all seem to have one thing in common. They love their country and have a willingness to spend their lives working for their country, serving their country, fighting for it, if they need to.

I hope that some of you will some day make that same decision for yourselves. It was in your school back there in Cotulla, almost 40 years ago, that I decided what I wanted to do with my own life. I thought you might be interested in seeing what the teacher of the 5th, 6th, and 7th grades at Cotulla in 1928 looked like and what some of his pupils were like in those days.

In a moment I am going to ask one of my secretaries to give each of you a picture to take back home with you so that you can at least prove to them where you have been.

That job in Cotulla was one of the first big opportunities of my life and I met some of the nicest people I have ever known. Some of my dearest friends live in that little town.

I was a sophomore in college at San Marcos, living over a garage, working at several different jobs from a janitor sweeping floors to selling Real-Silk socks, to editing the college paper.

But even with all of that, I don't think I could have ever made it, if I hadn't been offered a good job at $125 a month to teach school in Cotulla. That year of teaching pointed me down a road which I have tried to follow diligently ever since.

I still remember the pain that I felt in realizing when I was a teacher in your town, in your school, that the doors to college were closed to practically every student I was teaching.

In those days, if you didn't have money your opportunities were very limited. So I made up my mind, then and there, at the Wellhousen School in Cotulla, that if I ever got the chance, I was going to help change that situation in this country, and I have changed it.

It was one of the proudest moments of my life when last November I went back to that college, to that town, to San Marcos, Texas, to sign a law as President that is going to provide scholarships and loans and work to millions of boys and girls so they can all go to college.

Last year we passed another law which is going to improve all of our elementary schools and all of our high schools so that all of our children will be better prepared for college when they finally get there.

I think you can see that the doors of opportunity have swung open for all young Americans. I hope you boys and girls will go through those doors of opportunity. I want you to get all the education you can take.

If you need help, then your Government will give it to you. If you need work, then the Government will help you find it. And when you have become outstanding young lawyers, or doctors, or scientists, or nurses as Luci wants to be, or teachers as Lynda wants to be, you can repay your Government and your country by devoting some of your talent to serving your country in public service.

I hope to live to see the day when some of you who are right here at this moment in the Cabinet Room will be up at the State Capital in Austin, or in the National Capital here as adults helping to carry this country into even greater achievement than I have seen in my own lifetime.

I would say that the odds are better and greater that you will have a chance to go to Austin and serve in your State Capital, or Washington and serve in your National Capital, than there were for me when I was at Cotulla ever getting here.

Someone said the other day that they had been told all their life that every young person born in America had a chance to some day grow up and be President. And they said after hearing me on television the other night in "The Hill Country of Texas", that they now believed that that was true.

J. Gerald Phelan, Connecticut Architect's Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN S. MONAGAN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, on April 14, 1966, Mr. Gerald J. Phelan was honored by a large number of Connecticut officials and personal friends who gathered at a dinner celebrating his 50th anniversary with the Connecticut-based architectural firm of Fletcher-Thompson, Inc. In his 50 years at Fletcher-Thompson, Mr. Phelan's influence has produced a unique blend of creativity and functional practicality in building design that has affected a great deal of Connecticut's urban and suburban development.

The impact of this outstanding architect's approach to structural design will be felt in our State and across the Nation for years to come, and I am happy to offer this profile of his career which appeared in the May–June 1966 issue of the Connecticut Architect:

PROFILE—A 50-YEAR SALUTE TO J. GERALD PHELAN, A.I.A., P.E.

A half-century ago, J. Gerald Phelan became the first architect on the staff of Fletcher-Thompson, Inc., a small Bridgeport industrial engineering firm founded six years earlier. Today, as president of Fletcher-Thompson, he heads one of the 100 largest architectural firms in the nation.

For almost a quarter-century, Gerry Phelan was the chief designer—essentially the only designer—at Fletcher-Thompson. Then he became president, and the firm grew under his leadership to the point where today he heads a design council of six, and a team of 17 architects.

J. C. Phelan was educated in the classic and traditional school of architecture, and his response to some of the modern schools that have come along—to stay, or go—in the last 50 years, has been conservative. But he has always been ready to accept new ideas if they would better serve his clients. His career with Fletcher-Thompson has been a record of success built upon a man with a new idea.

He was that "new idea" himself when he joined the organization—an architect on an engineering staff. He guided the firm into leadership in a new field, as one of the first of the total creative firms with fully integrated architectural and engineering staffs.

He gives extreme freedom to the other design principals in Fletcher-Thompson. While he is increasingly occupied with administration, all designs come under his critique as head of the design council, and he insists on good, functional architecture.

Perhaps the best example of Phelan's success in building a firm which combines architeutural creativity with practical, functional design, is the Church of the Ascension in Hamden, now in working drawings

The 850-seat nave has only 17 rows of pews in a semi-circle, bringing the worshippers into full participation in the new liturgy. Its "escargotique" style in strikingly contemporary. But its practical development of the functional requirements of the new liturgy is so natural that it preserves the traditional sense of serenity and familiarity which frees the worshipper from the individuality of the design to partake of the inspiration of the total relationship.

Taken by itself, the Church of the Ascension would be a notable work of any firm, but as the product of an organization with a close continuing association with Catholic architecture, it stands out as a testimony to the creative value of the client relationship Mr. Phelan has developed by attention to functional design.

However, the key to functionalism in Fletcher-Thompson designs is not the machine, but people, which may explain why they have been called on again and again to design buildings in which people function—schools, hospitals, religious institutions and others. This same element is evident in Fletcher-Thompson designs for industrial buildings—practical, functional designs for places where people work.

The importance of people in Mr. Phelan's approach to achitecture was demonstrated warmly the night of April 14 when some 175 friends and associates gave him a dinner at the Algonquin Club (a Fletcher-Thompson design) in Bridgeport, to celebrate his fiftieth anniversary with the firm.

The people at Fletcher-Thompson had gotten together to endow an award in his name at his alma mater—Pratt Institute of Architecture—for an outstanding architectural student.

In accepting the award, Dean Orlindo Grossi noted the large number of Pratt graduates on the staff at Fletcher-Thompson and said, "some of us think his office is an annex to our school." The simple fact is that J. Gerald Phelan has always extended his "family" to include all with whom he comes in close contact—his fellow alumni at Pratt, where he is still president of the Architect '13 Club formed by his Pratt classmates, and his staff at Fletcher-Thompson.

In keeping with this concept, the Fletcher-Thompson people made the dinner a family affair, responding to the sense of close personal teamwork that has been an essential part of their approach to "total creative" design.

Other Connecticut architects took part in the Phelan Golden Anniversary. Richard L. Howland, president of the Connecticut Society of Architects, presented the good wishes of the Society to Past President Phelan, with an inscribed resolution adopted by the CSA-AIA.

Certificates were presented also by Stuart Tillinghast, A.I.A., as president of the Connecticut Building Congress, and William Vermeulen, P.E., president of the Connecticut Society of Professional Engineers. Mr. Phelan is a past director of the CSPE and is certified by the National Council of Architectural Engineers.

Bridgeport Mayor Hugh Curran was on hand to extend personal and official good wishes and demonstrated his appreciation for what Phelan and his associates have contributed to the development of Bridgeport by staying for the entire evening—even though it was the night of a crucial party primary affecting his political future.

Others on hand included members of the State Architectural Registration Board, who came to express their respect and regard for Board President Phelan.

His reminiscences were typically unassuming, giving all credit to his wife Ruth and son John G. Phelan, Jr., executive vice president of Fletcher-Thompson, and to his Fletcher-Thompson associates.

Six years ago, when Fletcher-Thompson celebrated its 50th, Mr. Phelan said: "I have no desire to make headlines with what I do," and the architects who create a better environment rarely do make headlines. Nevertheless, as Mayor Curran said, "Gerry Phelan's influence in the nation and the city will be felt for years to come."

Guided by his critical eye, Fletcher-Thompson has designed a major portion of the new Bridgeport, master-planned the development of Fairfield University creating the environment in which thousands of young students will spend their formative years, and designed the working areas for many of the firms that are leading Connecticut's industrial growth.

Fletcher-Thompson's current dollar volume of construction design is approximately $30-million a year, and much of that is going to reshape the face of Connecticut. Over the past ten years the firm's work has been about 35 percent industrial, 35 percent educational, 10 percent religious, 10 percent commercial, 5 percent hospitals and 5 percent other. This distribution reflects involvement in the total creative development of the state.

The design council coordinates the project teamwork at Fletcher-Thompson. The members of the council working with the president are A. D. Ciresi, A.I.A., P.E.; F. D. George, A.I.A.; R. H. Mutrux, A.I.A.; A. M. Shoemaker, R.A., P.E.; and Russell Mott.

Their team includes 17 architects, six of whom are also registered engineers; 12 other engineers; 20 architectural and engineering designers; 35 draftsmen; three specification writers; six field inspectors; and 17 administrative and clerical personnel.

This force of 110 people is engaged currently on a wide range of projects, ranging from the Church of the Ascension to the $25-million Lafayette Plaza redevelopment project on 15 acres in downtown Bridgeport. Fletcher-Thompson, working with Lathrop Douglass, F.A.I.A., of Greenwich, is the planning-architectural-engineering design team for the Central Bridgeport Development Corporation and the City of Bridgeport. The project includes a 150,000-square foot Sears department store; a 50,000-square foot Sears auto service center; a 70,000-square foot enclosed mall serving 330,000 square feet of two-level retail floor space; a five-story 50,000-square foot office building, and a seven-story, 2,000-car parking garage.

Other current projects include the $6-million seven-story Interchurch Residences, Inc., housing for the elderly project in Bridgeport; the $2.5 million Security Treatment Center at Middletown for the State Penal and Mental Health Departments; a $1.5 million 800-student addition to Amity Regional High School in Woodbridge; a 600,000 square foot office-manufacturing-warehousing facility for the Milton Bradley Company in East Longmeadow, Massachusetts; a medical research building for the American Optical Company in Framingham, Massachusetts; a Retreat House for the Redemptorist Fathers in Long Branch, New Jersey; relocation of Seton Hall Preparatory School in Summit, New Jersey; and four more projects in the Trumbull Industrial Park.

These are a few of the projects that occupy the Phelan attention. He has much to look back on, but his gaze is focused ahead—new design—new ideas—a more functionally creative tomorrow.

LAWS AND RULES FOR PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Code of Laws of the United States

Title 44, Section 181. Congressional Record; arrangement, style, contents, and indexes.—The Joint Committee on Printing shall have control of the arrangement and style of the Congressional Record, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index of the Congressional Record semimonthly during the sessions of Congress and at the close thereof. (Jan. 12, 1895, c. 23, § 13, 28 Stat. 603.)

Title 44, Section 182b. Same; illustrations, maps, diagrams.—No maps, diagrams, or illustrations may be inserted in the Record without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. (June 20, 1936, c. 630, § 2, 49 Stat. 1546.)

Pursuant to the foregoing statute and in order to provide for the prompt publication and delivery of the Congressional Record the Joint Committee on Printing has adopted the following rules, to which the attention of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates is respectfully invited:

1. *Arrangement of the daily Record.*—The Public Printer shall arrange the contents of the daily Record as follows: the Senate proceedings shall alternate with the House proceedings in order of placement in consecutive issues insofar as such an arrangement is feasible, and the Appendix and Daily Digest shall follow: *Provided,* That the makeup of the Record shall proceed without regard to alternation whenever the Public Printer deems it necessary in order to meet production and delivery schedules.

2. *Type and style.*—The Public Printer shall print the report of the proceedings and debates of the Senate and House of Representatives, as furnished by the Official Reporters of the Congressional Record, in 7½-point type; and all matter included in the remarks or speeches of Members of Congress, other than their own words, and all reports, documents, and other matter authorized to be inserted in the Record shall be printed in 6½-point type; and all rollcalls shall be printed in 6-point type. No italic or black type nor words in capitals or small capitals shall be used for emphasis or prominence; nor will unusual indentions be permitted. These restrictions do not apply to the printing of or quotations from historical, official, or legal documents or papers of which a literal reproduction is necessary.

3. *Return of manuscript.*—When manuscript is submitted to Members for revision it should be returned to the Government Printing Office not later than 9 o'clock p.m. in order to insure publication in the Record issued on the following morning; and if all of said manuscript is not furnished at the time specified, the Public Printer is authorized to withhold it from the Record for 1 day. In no case will a speech be printed in the Record of the day of its delivery if the manuscript is furnished later than 12 o'clock midnight.

4. *Tabular matter.*—The manuscript of speeches containing tabular statements to be published in the Record shall be in the hands of the Public Printer not later than 7 o'clock p.m., to insure publication the following morning.

5. *Proof furnished.*—Proofs of "leave to print" and advance speeches will not be furnished the day the manuscript is received but will be submitted the following day, whenever possible to do so without causing delay in the publication of the regular proceedings of Congress. Advance speeches shall be set in the Record style of type, and not more than six sets of proofs may be furnished to Members without charge.

6. *Notation of withheld remarks.*—If manuscript or proofs have not been returned in time for publication in the proceedings, the Public Printer will insert the words "Mr. ——— addressed the Senate (House or Committee). His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix," and proceed with the printing of the Record.

7. *Thirty-day limit.*—The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record any speech or extension of remarks which has been withheld for a period exceeding 30 calendar days from the date when its printing was authorized: *Provided,* That at the expiration of each session of Congress the time limit herein fixed shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

8. *Corrections.*—The permanent Record is made up for printing and binding 30 days after each daily publication is issued; therefore all corrections must be sent to the Public Printer within that time: *Provided,* That upon the final adjournment of each session of Congress the time limit shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee: *Provided further,* That no Member of Congress shall be entitled to make more than one revision. Any revision shall consist only of corrections of the original copy and shall not include deletions of correct material, substitutions for correct material, or additions of new subject matter.

9. The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record the full report or print of any committee or subcommittee when said report or print has been previously printed. This rule shall not be construed to apply to conference reports.

10(a). *Appendix to daily Record.*—When either House has granted leave to print (1) a speech not delivered in either House, (2) a newspaper or magazine article, or (3) any other matter not germane to the proceedings, the same shall be published in the Appendix. This rule shall not apply to quotations which form part of a speech of a Member, or to an authorized extension of his own remarks: *Provided,* That no address, speech, or article delivered or released subsequently to the sine die adjournment of a session of Congress may be printed in the Congressional Record.

10(b). *Makeup of the Appendix.*—The Appendix to the Congressional Record shall be made up by successively taking first an extension from the copy submitted by the Official Reporters of one House and then an extension from the copy of the other House, so that Senate and House extensions appear alternately as far as possible throughout the Appendix. The sequence for each House shall follow as closely as possible the order or arrangement in which the copy comes from the Official Reporters of the respective Houses.

The Official Reporters of each House shall designate and distinctly mark the lead item among their extensions. When both Houses are in session and submit extensions, the lead item shall be changed from one House to the other in alternate issues, with the indicated lead item of the other House appearing in second place. When only one House is in session, the lead item shall be an extension submitted by a Member of the House in session.

This rule shall not apply to extensions withheld because of volume or equipment limitations, which shall be printed immediately following the lead items as indicated by the Official Reporters in the next issue of the Congressional Record, nor to Records printed after the sine die adjournment of the Congress.

11. *Estimate of cost.*—No extraneous matter in excess of two pages in any one instance may be printed in the Congressional Record by a Member under leave to print or to extend his remarks unless the manuscript is accompanied by an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing the same, which estimate of cost must be announced by the Member when such leave is requested; but this rule shall not apply to excerpts from letters, telegrams, or articles presented in connection with a speech delivered in the course of debate or to communications from State legislatures, addresses or articles by the President and the members of his Cabinet, the Vice President, or a Member of Congress. For the purposes of this regulation, any one article printed in two or more parts, with or without individual headings, shall be considered as a single extension and the two-page rule shall apply. The Public Printer or the Official Reporters of the House or Senate shall return to the Member of the respective House any matter submitted for the Congressional Record which is in contravention of this paragraph.

12. *Official Reporters.*—The Official Reporters of each House shall indicate on the manuscript and prepare headings for all matter to be printed in the Appendix, and shall make suitable reference thereto at the proper place in the proceedings.

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H–112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this office.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p 1939).

Appendix

Wabash College Reaffirms Policy of Independence and Self-Reliance

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, Wabash College, in Crawfordsville, Ind., was organized in 1832. For 134 years it has relied on private sources for funds for growth and has never sought or received direct financial assistance from either church or state. Its Government grants have been limited solely to specific research and educational projects, undertaken by contract.

The board of trustees of Wabash College has reaffirmed this policy, and in so doing they are conserving their priceless independent character. The article from the Indianapolis Star and the editorial from the Chicago Tribune discuss the stand the college has taken and pay well-deserved tribute to a spirit of independence and self-reliance that is all too seldom encountered today.

[From the Chicago Tribune, June 7, 1966]

INDEPENDENT WABASH

Wabash college, its trustees have just announced, will continue to rely on voluntary gifts, rather than resorting to federal tax money "to solve the financial problems which confront the college." Reaffirming a longstanding policy, the trustees of the Crawfordsville, Ind., college stated that throughout its history "much of the strength of the college has come from its sense of independence and self-reliance." At the same time, Wabash trustees voted to begin construction of a new fine arts building, the latest in a series of undertakings paid for by a development fund raised privately, without contributions from the tax collector.

With ever larger sums of money, for ever more varied purposes, available to colleges from the pipe lines tapping the federal treasury, private colleges need as never before trustees with a clear perception of the purposes and functions of private higher education. These are not identical with those of the mammoth state universities.

As the Wabash trustees said, their college's "sense of independence and self-reliance" has throughout its history been "an intangible but important influence on the lives of the students of the college." The trustees value this influence, and do not intend to forfeit it. Insofar as they and their successors are resolute and effective, Wabash students in the future will attend [as did their predecessors] a college over which politicians and bureaucrats exert little direct influence. Their college will not be at the mercy of those who control the appropriation and administration of tax money.

Tho even Wabash trustees may feel a temptation to take some of the easy money now dangled before heretofore privately financed colleges, we believe their decision is wise. What they are retaining, tho an intangible asset, is a large part of the reason for being of the small, private college. They are conserving, for both present and future Wabash students, the independent character of the college.

At many points, from football to size of library, the small college cannot compete with the big state universities. But at one point it has [if it can and will keep it] a clear superiority—it can be inner-directed. Its policies and decisions can be made on its own campus and within its own constituency, not in distant capitals or thru political processes involving the entire public. Thus it can be, not a second-rate facsimile of the giants, but an institution with a character and a valuable function of its own.

The wisdom of the Wabash trustees will, we expect, be even more clearly evident in the future than it is now.

[From the Indianapolis Star, June 5, 1966]

AID POLICY REAFFIRMED AT WABASH

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.—The board of trustees of Wabash College yesterday unanimously reaffirmed its policy of not accepting Federal aid and to continue relying on private sources of funds for growth.

A resolution adopted by the 16 members of the 21-member board attending the meeting upheld a policy statement issued in 1958 against Federal aid. It read:

"From the time of its organization (in 1832), Wabash College has been dependent for its financial resources on individuals who believed in the importance of a private, independent college. It has never sought or received direct financial assistance from church or state, and its only government grants have been for specific research and educational projects under a contractual arrangement.

"Much of the strength of the college has come from its sense of independence and self-reliance, and, as is true in many another such American college, this situation has operated as an intangible but important influence on the lives of students of the college.

"We believe that the presence of such colleges in America in the past has contributed to the character of our country an influence of incalculable importance. We believe that all men of good will, whether in or out of government, will agree the continuation of such institutions provides a vital safeguard for our national character.

"We therefore resolve to emulate the courage and determination of our fathers and resolve further to solve the financial problems which confront us, however great they may be, through voluntary gifts which we may be able to attract from alumni and friends of the college and from foundations and corporations.

"To this end we pledge, individually and together, our maximum financial support and commit ourselves to the task of leading Wabash College to a new level of excellence."

Dr. Paul W. Cook, Jr., incoming president of Wabash, said the resolution is "neither a pro-government or anti-government position."

"It is a statement of Wabash's continued independence," Dr. Cook commented.

He continued, "We believe with Robert Frost that 'Good fences make good neighbors.' Independent educational institutions serve the great aims of American society by virtue of their independence."

The new Wabash president added, "Most people would agree that it would be better if all colleges and universities could be as independent as Wabash has been able to be, thanks to the wisdom, devotion and sacrifices of its many friends."

There was very little discussion on the resolution and no mention of the vote last month by DePauw University board of trustees to accept Federal aid. The DePauw decision prompted three of that school's trustees to resign and a fourth to resign partially because they disagreed in principle with accepting Federal aid for education.

In other action by the Wabash trustees, plans were approved for a $1,650,000, 350-seat theater-auditorium that also would house college lectures, and tuition was raised $300 to $1,750, effective with the 1967–68 school year.

The tuition increase was approved as necessary to help meet rising operating costs and to bring tuition into a position of paying a larger share of costs.

The board elected William D. Backman, a 1924 Wabash graduate, as a new trustee. Backman is president of the First National Bank of Aurora, Ind.

The board re-elected trustees Edmund Ball of Muncie, Daniel F. Evans of Indianapolis and F. W. Misch of Detroit, Mich., and named former Indiana Lieutenant Governor Richard O. Ristine of Crawfordsville and J. Allen Saunders of Toledo, O., cartoonist who draws the comic strips Steve Roper and Mary Worth, to represent alumni on the board.

All trustees terms are for four years.

A Grand American Lady

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL H. DOUGLAS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, in 1937, Mrs. Myrtle Cheney Murdock came to Washington as the wife of Arizona's only Member of the House of Representatives. Since then this small dynamo of a woman has worked tirelessly to make the history and art of the Capitol come alive for those who visit Washington.

Mrs. Murdock was born in Nauvoo, Ill., in 1885, and by the time she was 15 she was teaching school and earning $25 a month. Her passion for scholarship continued, and even with the responsibility of teaching and rearing a family she managed to get an A.B. degree and a master's degree.

Finally, after moving to Washington, she attended George Washington University and became the only woman from congressional circles to receive a doctorate of education. But her pursuit of knowledge did not keep her from actively helping her husband and from being a loving mother to three outstanding children. In fact, in 1960, Mrs. Murdock was chosen "Mother of the Year" for the District of Columbia. Brimming with energy, she has published several books on Americana and has shown an endless curiosity about our history.

During her early years in Washington, she developed a great appreciation of the work of Constantino Brumidi. She soon found that little information was available on this distinguished artist, so she started an investigation of her own. She discovered that Brumidi, in addition to being a brilliant artist, was also a fervent patriot. Delving further into the past, she found that Brumidi had died penniless and that after his death he was almost completely forgotten. Mrs. Murdock sensed that America owed this vibrant Italian artist some expression of thanks for his rich contribution to our tradition.

In 1950, Mrs. Murdock published a book entitled, "Constantino Brumidi, Michelangelo of the Capitol." In 1961, she donated to the Government some of Brumidi's working sketches so that they could be compared with the masterpieces which adorn the walls and ceilings of the Capitol. This year she was an irreplaceable aid to those of us who worked to have a bust of Brumidi placed in the Capitol.

Mrs. Murdock proved to be not only a consistent authority on the history of Brumidi and the Capitol, but also a constant source of personal inspiration. She has a great love for our country and has devoted much of her exemplary life to helping and educating our people. I wish to express my thanks and the thanks of all who treasure our national heritage to a grand American lady, Mrs. Myrtle Cheney Murdock. Her contributions easily rank with those of our great women patriots.

Larger State, Federal Grants Needed To Clean Up the Merrimack

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, the problem of pollution of the Merrimack River which flows past a number of Massachusetts communities has grown increasingly serious in recent years. There is general agreement that something should be done, but at the moment we have inadequate resources with which to do the mammoth job required.

In an editorial which appeared on May 14, the Lowell Sun highlighted the need for prompt action on the Merrimack. The problem, as the editorial points out, is that financing now available is not sufficient. The Sun proposes a Federal-State matching formula that would more closely resemble the existing 90–10 formula for Federal highway funds.

This proposal is similar to legislation (H.R. 12458) which I introduced on February 2. My bill would provide up to 30 percent additional Federal contribution if the State would contribute up to 30 percent. When this increment of 60 percent was added to the present authority for the Federal Government to provide 30 percent, the local community would be left with a burden of only 10 percent. I agree with the Sun that a formula of this nature is essential if we are to clean up the Merrimack River whose waters "are the lifeblood of the entire area today, just as they were when Lowell was founded in the early 1800's and the power generated by the stream turned the mill wheels that made possible Lowell's development as the Spindle City."

I hope that this proposal will receive the early attention of the House Committee on Public Works.

The above-mentioned editorial follows:

LARGER STATE, FEDERAL GRANTS NEEDED TO CLEAN UP THE MERRIMACK

The question, booted about for the last 40 years, as to whether Lowell and all other communities along the Merrimack river, should take positive action to clean up the polluted mess resulting from a hundred years or more of misuse of the stream, must be answered and answered in the affirmative without any further delay.

We have reached the stage now where Lowell and Lawrence already depend upon the broad Merrimack to provide water for home consumption and for industrial and commercial use. With the demand for water growing every year, many other communities will be turning to the Merrimack or its tributaries, for dependency upon wells soon will become a doubtful and an expensive answer to the problem.

The answer to the question came during the past week when federal officials made it most clear that if the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and its communities do not act to clean up the Merrimack the federal government will, and they made it clear also that federal action would be more costly than if the job were tackled by the local communities.

The waters of the Merrimack are the lifeblood of the entire area today, just as they were when Lowell was founded in the early 1800s and the power generated by the stream turned the mill wheels that made possible Lowell's development as the Spindle City.

Today and tomorrow the self-same stream will be the lifeblood in a different manner, even more important, for the water will be essential to meet the needs of the people of the community and to provide a plentiful supply of clean water for the new industries which can get their power from other sources but must have water and plenty of it to turn out their products.

The cleaning up of the Merrimack is not going to be completed in a year, and even after the inflow of fresh pollution into the stream is halted it will take some time for nature to clean up the mess which 100 years or more of use as an open sewer has caused, so the need for haste is evident when we consider how the population of this area is growing.

Thinking people have realized the problem for many years, and as far back as the early 1920s proposals were made to have a trunk sewer constructed from Lowell to the sea to carry the sewage and mill waste out into the ocean.

Today we realize we cannot dump this waste into the ocean without ruining our entire seacoast by contaminating the waters which roll in on the shore with each succeeding tide—leaving a stinking waste on the sand when the tides go out.

It will be a big and an expensive task, but it must be done.

However, we do not believe that the cities and towns involved should be called upon to shoulder more than a relatively small share of the cost.

If the Commonwealth is capable of spending millions to provide mass transportation for the almost exclusive benefit of Greater-Boston, and if the federal government is capable of shouldering the burden of 90 per cent of the interstate highway program, certainly both should be capable of sharing more of the cost of this river cleanup program than either has mentioned up to the present.

The Merrimack is an interstate river and as such should come in for at least a 50 per cent grant from the federal government. As many cities and towns which contribute heavily to the Commonwealth in taxes are involved, this branch of government certainly should provide at least 40 per cent of the money needed.

With federal and state contributions of 90 per cent, the burden on the already heavily-taxed cities and towns would be more proportionate, and while even 10 per cent of the cost runs well into the millions for the communities from New Hampshire to the Atlantic, it could be borne through a long-range borrowing program.

As we stated in the beginning, the Merrimack must be cleaned up without delay, but it never will be done properly unless both the federal and state governments take on their shoulders a much greater part of the cost than is now offered.

Contributions by Self-Employed Individuals to Pension Plans, Etc.

SPEECH

OF

HON. WESTON E. VIVIAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. VIVIAN. Mr. Speaker, the Self-Employed Individuals Tax Retirement Act was passed by the Congress in 1962, in an attempt to give self-employed persons near parity of tax treatment on retirement programs. For many years, each employer had been allowed a full income tax deduction on contributions made to employees' retirement funds; but the self-employed individual was not allowed a tax deduction for contributions to his own retirement fund.

In 1962, Congress passed the Self-Employed Individuals Tax Retirement Act, intending that the act would stimulate the creation of retirement funds by the self-employed. Such has not been the case. In 1964, for example, only about one-half of 1 percent of the self-employed took advantage of the provisions of the act.

Under the act of 1962, each employer can create a retirement plan for his employees and himself. However, while the contributions he makes to his employees' retirement benefits are 100 percent deductible, only 50 percent of his contributions toward his own retirement are deductible. The bill before us will remove this limitation, and make the contribution of the self-employed—the accountant, the lawyer, the doctor, the small businessman—fully deductible, up to 10 percent of the income he earns or $2,500, whichever is smaller. In plain terms, this means that, for example, a self-employed individual who earns $9,000 this year will be able to put $900 aside for his eventual retirement; and will be allowed to claim a $900 deduction from his gross income, rather than a $450 deduction as in years past. I believe that this change in the law will be of great benefit to the self-employed business and professional people in the Second Congressional District, and I am heartily in favor of it.

This bill will also eliminate a glaring discrimination against the self-employed farmer and small businessman. Under the present law, self-employed persons whose income comes from capital and labor are at a great disadvantage: They may count only 30 percent of their total income under the retirement law.

For example, farmers earn their income both from their hard work and as a return on the money they have invested in land, equipment, seed and fertilizer.

Presently, if a farmer earns $9,000, only $2,700 of his income is considered for the purpose of figuring the deduction he is allowed for retirement contributions. This means that on a cash income of $9,000, the farmer is allowed a maximum deduction of $150, although he may be putting aside much more toward his retirement. Under the provisions of this bill, when passed, the same farmer, or small businessman, will be eligible for a full 10 percent deduction of his earned income: A $900 deduction in this case.

As a businessman who worked to build a company and, at the same time, to save for the education of my four children and to put aside some money for my retirement, I know how difficult it can be to achieve these goals.

I firmly believe that it should be the policy of the Federal Government to encourage small employers and professional people to set aside retirement funds for themselves as well as their employees. Certainly the 1962 act has not succeeded. I believe this bill will remove the limitations that prevented its success. I shall enthusiastically vote for it.

McNamara's Guilt

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, one of the outstanding publications serving the Chicago area is the Polish American, which has earned a reputation for its forthright and analytical editorial policy. I insert in the RECORD, as a continuation of my remarks, an editorial which appeared in the May 28 edition of that publication:

MCNAMARA'S GUILT

Our young men now fighting and dying in Viet Nam are becoming, at times, frustrated and perplexed by shortages in fuses, bombs and other military equipment—now existent or developing. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara has been less than candid in admitting the shortcomings.

This lack of truthfulness is, to a great extent, the bone of contention that worries so many newspaper editors and others, concerning the Viet Nam war. McNamara spends more than half the US taxpayer's money every year.

As a defense strategist, his major qualification coming into government was that he had been a whiz-bang automobile executive. (It will be remembered he went out to Viet Nam in election year 1964 and was, just before the vote, telling Americans our soldiers would be coming home the next year.)

For those who have forgotten this performance, the F-111 fighter plane contract could be mentioned, a contract which went, by McNamara's direction, to a firm which was not the low bidder.

The trouble is that the defense chief, who should be limited to defense administrative duties largely, is so immersed in politics, foreign policy and the role of White House assistant that he cannot be candid. There has been a lack of truthful reporting all through the Vietnamese war, and shortages of arms, plus manpower problems, should be openly admitted and discussed.

Rather than trying to justify paying for old bombs at 10 times what we sold them for, for example, the American public should be given the full truth—by the man and the department that spends over fifty billion annually.

A Buildup for Action on Reform of the Draft

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT F. ELLSWORTH

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I recently was spokesman for 29 of my Republican colleagues in a series of statements calling for a congressional investigation of the Selective Service System to correct the inefficiencies and inequities in the draft which we revealed in our study. I commend to the attention of my colleagues a fine editorial on this subject which recently appeared in the Kansas City Star:

A BUILDUP FOR ACTION ON REFORM OF THE DRAFT

The draft has the country in more of a dither than at any time in recent memory. It is doubtful that the Selective Service system now in effect a full quarter-century has ever been as controversial as it is today. The present concern is tied directly to the undeclared but shooting war in Vietnam, with its U.S. combat death toll of more than 3,500 and its heavy reliance on conscripted manpower.

One question stands out in all the discussion: Is the draft fair? Many people think it is not. There is much evidence to bear out their criticism. The issue has been dramatized even further by Secretary McNamara's recent philosophical speech on military and nonmilitary service.

But the inequities now causing so much stir are not new. They existed long before the United States became greatly involved in the Vietnam bloodshed. Previously, however, there was relatively little public interest in the draft or how it works. Thus, the Senate in 1963 approved a 4-year extension of the Selective Service law after only 10 minutes of debate.

Congress was—and still is—derelict in not going into the draft more thoroughly. Surely legislation that affects either directly or indirectly the lives of several million young men rates far more than perfunctory handling.

Three months ago the chairman of the House armed services committee, Rep. L. MENDEL RIVERS, promised an investigation of the Selective Service system "shortly." The country is still wating for the Rivers committee to start its hearings.

It seems to us that the House and Senate committees concerned should not put off their inquiries until next year, when the draft will be up for renewal. The time to start assembling facts with a view to possible revamping of the military manpower system is now, while the country is fired up over the issue.

In April 1964 President Johnson directed the secretary of defense to undertake a comprehensive study of the draft system and of related military manpower policies. Now it is expected that this report will be made public next month. But, in drawing on the preliminary findings, Secretary McNamara said last March that "We cannot look forward to discontinuation of the draft in the coming decade" unless changing world conditions permit substantial reductions in the regular forces.

Even so, the draft might well be made fairer by legislative changes. Certainly the provisions for college and other deferments need to be reexamined. We have in mind such questions as the criteria for deferment and whether college students should be deferred indefinitely while those unable to continue their schooling are taken for possible combat service. Also, the lack of national standards for draft eligibility and the discrepancies in state-by-state quotas.

These are complex matters, with numerous factors to be considered. But they add up to a major national problem that has regularly been neglected by a succession of administrations and congresses. At last the political atmosphere seems encouraging for draft reforms. The important thing is to start putting together the necessary information now.

Alumnus of the Year Awarded to Maj. Roy S. Young

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPEEDY O. LONG

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, on May 7, 1966, the Louisiana State University Alumni Federation presented the 1966 "Alumnus of the Year" award to Army Maj. Roy J. Young, a Louisianian cited for his valorous conduct in Vietnam.

I feel that the remarks Major Young made on that occasion deserve repetition here. In his response to the award he said:

I do not intend to make a speech; there are others here who can do that far better than I. But, a simple "thank you" is not enough.

May I say that there are other LSU servicemen more deserving than I; indeed all of our U.S. fighting men in Viet Nam are doing a difficult job in a difficult conflict; they are the ones who deserve as much recognition as it is possible to give.

So, I do not accept this award today for myself; I accept it for every LSU man who has put his life on the line for liberty in the Viet Nam conflict. For them, I say to you today with deepest gratitude, thank you.

For myself, I can say that I would gladly trade this award and every ribbon on my chest, if it would guarantee a free world living in peace. But peace is elusive, and liberty must be fought for when it is in jeopardy. Though we love peace, we love liberty more. And this is the reason that I say to you, on behalf of all servicemen, thank you for this symbol of recognition, for your understanding and your support.

Mr. Speaker, may I say that here is a great American and a greater man. To him, and to all our boys in southeast Asia, I say thank you. Thank you for disrupting your home so that other families may hope to live together in peace and happiness. Thank you for risking your life to save mine.

Italian-American War Veterans of the United States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, on May 12, 1966, the weekly Italian-American newspaper, Il Popolo Italiano, which is published in Philadelphia, carried an article of timely interest to the elected representatives of the people of our Nation.

The article, entitled "The Washington Scene," points out that the Italian-American War Veterans of the United States is not recognized by the Veterans' Administration for the processing of claims, while other veterans' organizations, such as the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Catholic War Veterans, and the Jewish War Veterans enjoy this privilege.

The Italian-American War Veterans is an organization which has been in existence since 1932, and counts among its members such distinguished Americans as Gov. John Volpe, of Massachusetts; Judge William Cercone, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Congressman Peter Rodino, of New Jersey; Dr. Edward Re, Chairman of the Foreign Claims Commission; and countless other veterans of Italian descent who have fought with valor to protect our freedom and our democratic way of life.

Surely, the time has come to reevaluate policy which appears to deny a deserving segment of our population the rights which others now enjoy. It is my pleasure to call this article to the attention of my colleagues and to insert it in the Congressional Record, as follows:

THE WASHINGTON SCENE

The Italian American War Veterans marched up Capitol Hill recently to gain recognition for their organization to process claims before the Veterans Administration.

They walked down empty-handed. Despite the efforts of Congressman James M. Hanley of New York who has introduced legislation to require recognition of the Italian War Veterans before the Veterans Administration, the obstinate attitude of the Veterans Administrator has not changed.

Various veterans groups are recognized as spokesmen and representatives of their war veteran members, but not so the Italian American War Vets. This group whose members consist of Americans of Italian ancestry who fought in World War II, Korea and Vietnam have been recognized in many states by state law. New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Ohio, Massachusetts, Florida, California, New Jersey have granted State charters. However, the Judiciary Committee of the Congress by not acting on legislation before it, seems opposed to national recognition for apparently no valid reason since cost is not a factor.

For a veterans organization to exist it must be able to present the claims of its members when needed to the V.A. Certain other veterans organizations enjoy this privilege; namely the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Jewish War Veteran. Why not the Italian American War Vets? Why the discrimination?

One million four hundred thousand Americans of Italian ancestry fought in World War II for the United States. Some of them gained Congressional recognition with medal of honor; such as Peter Dalessandro of Watervliet, N. Y., John Basilone, the nation's only double winner of our country's highest honor, Gino Merli, of Pennsylvania. Many Italian Americans demonstrated their loyalty in Korea and many are now fighting with valor in Vietnam. Some of our heroes have joined the Italian American War Veterans. If they wish to join with their buddies in the Italian American War Vets after they are honorably discharged, they find that their organization is denied the right to represent them before the Veterans Administration.

The recent convention in Washington on March 18, 19, and 20 by the Italian American War Vets failed to gain for them their objective despite the urgent plea of their national commander, Anothony LoPopolo to President Lyndon B. Johnson. This group, and many other Italian American organizations, such as the Sons of Italy in America have expressed their unqualified support for our Commander in chief, President Johnson, by passing resolutions supporting the President's Vietnam policy wholeheartedly. This support is in marked contrast to the actions of those college boys who despite deferment of inductions to complete their schooling, burn their draft cards. This support contrasts vividly from the policy of those groups which have usurped the name Americans and criticized the President's efforts to contain Communism. The excuse of the right to dissent renders a disservice to our fighting men. Liberty does not bestow upon a person the right falsely to yell fire in a crowded theatre.

A great New York daily newspaper used to print daily a patriotic statement by Stephen Decatur of yesteryear. It was "May our country always be in the right, but our country right or wrong."

The Italian American War Veterans is not a fly-by night organization. It was first incorporated in Connecticut in 1932 and has spread to at least nine states. Among its members are men such as Governor John Volpe of Massachusetts, Gino Merli, Congressional Medal of Honor winner, Judge William Cercone of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Congressman Peter Rodino of New Jersey, General Ralph Paladino, Dr. Edward Re, Chairman of the Foreign Claims Commission, Raymond Pettine of Rhode Island, John Nave of Syracuse, New York.

In addition to fighting for the right of representation, the Italian American War Vets are fighting for the rights and privileges which are denied them and granted to other veterans groups such as,

1. the printing of an annual national convention proceedings as House document under section 44 U.S.C. 27 B

2. the acquisition of rifles for funeral ceremonials and other purposes under 10, U.S.C. 4683

3. incorporation under a Federal charter for an erection of a national shrine.

Mr. V.A. Administrator to whom Congress last year entrusted five billion four hundred eighty-eight million dollars for veterans administration, cease and desist this act of discrimination. Recognize this group immediately.

In this era when billions are being spent to give equal opportunity to all, let us have equal justice for all legitimate veterans groups. Recognize the right of members of veterans organizations to choose their own spokesman to prosecute their claims before the V.A. in the American way. Simple justice and decent regard for their wartime contributions to America require no less.

One-Party Rule Leads to Chaos

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, in Richard Nixon's monthly column he stresses the need for the end of one-party rule, and I must say that I heartily agree. I have unanimous consent that the article which appeared in the Rockford Morning Star of June 5 be reprinted at this point in the Record.

Public support for the Johnson administration has sunk to its lowest point since he took office.

If the present downward trend continues, the presidential coattails that pulled Democratic candidates along to overwhelming victory in 1964 will drag them down to devastating defeat in 1966.

It is the critical leadership gap in Washington which is costing the President support across the country.

He has lost the leadership of the free world.

He has lost the leadership of his own party.

He has lost the leadership of the economy.

Unless the President can pull an election-year rabbit out of his hat this fall, he will lose the leadership of the nation in 1968—and the Democratic candidates who clamored to run with him in 1964 will be running away from him in 1966.

POOR SOLUTIONS

The country is reaping the consequences of one-party government—second-rate panaceas for problems that cry out for first-rate solutions.

Unless the leadership gap is closed, we are headed for a major recession in the United States and a major defeat in Southeast Asia.

There is only one way to close the leadership gap.

The deeply divided Democratic Party has demonstrated that it cannot provide the leadership America needs. Only by strengthening the Republican opposition in Congress can the leadership gap be closed.

In the Viet Nam crisis, the President is losing public support, not because the people oppose his policy, but because they simply do not know what that policy is.

The American people are confused about Viet Nam, and the indecision in the White House and deep Democratic division in the

House and Senate have added to that confusion.

The policy of dissident Democrats is to end the war with appeasement. The administration's policy is an endless war without appeasement. Both are half wrong and half right. What America needs is a policy which will end the war without appeasement.

The President has not yet learned that you cannot fight a war by consensus. There is no military strategy that will satisfy both those who want to win and those who want to run.

Today the United States is fighting the kind of war the enemy wants. The enemy wants a land war and a long war; they want to bleed America white.

We must not fall into this trap.

WAR RISK GREATER

The longer the war goes on, the greater the chances for disintegration in war-weary South Viet Nam and the greater the risk of World War III—because of the inevitable growth of Red China's nuclear capability.

The Johnson administration has held back from adopting the only strategy which will reduce American casualties and end this war with the least risk of World War III.

We must quarantine the aggressor in North Viet Nam by reducing their war-making capacity through air strikes on all military targets, and by cutting off the flow of supplies from the sea through mining the harbor of Haiphong.

The crisis in leadership has produced two grim results.

For the first time in history, the President has been unable to unite his own party in time of war. For the first time in history the United States is fighting a war for freedom without the support of our European allies. We are the loneliest nation in the world.

Not only has the Johnson Administration failed to persuade our allies to help us fight the enemy in South Viet Nam, it has failed to convince them to stop trading with and aiding the enemy in North Viet Nam.

In 1965, the bulk of the cargo to the port of Haiphong was carried in merchant ships of NATO countries.

Apart from Viet Nam, the crisis in American leadership is evident around the world. Respect for the United States is at an all-time low on every continent of the globe.

Item: Eight American fishing vessels have been seized in international waters this year and held for tribute by Panama, Colombia and Peru, and the United States has done nothing.

Item: In January, Cuba declared itself the international clearing house for Communist "wars of liberation" on three continents. America's reaction: Silence.

Item: NATO is divided and disintegrating and the Johnson Administration has made no move to rebuild it.

Item: In the five years of this administration there have been twice as many attacks on U.S. installations and property abroad as occurred in the first 60 years of this century.

Hardly a day goes by without news of another American embassy being stoned, a library being burned or another ambassador being humiliated.

While the ship of state drifts toward disaster in Asia—for lack of a firm hand on the tiller—the economy at home wallows in a sea of inflation for the same reason.

Last year, along with other Republicans, I urged the President to declare war on inflation by submitting a responsible budget.

Instead, he submitted an irresponsible one and began waging war on the poor, who must pay for his irresponsibility in higher prices for food, clothing, rent, medical care and other essential items.

The new economics has become the old economics—war and inflation.

Instead of becoming a pillar of strength in combating the threats to the economy, the administration has become a troika of confusion—speaking in three voices and pulling in three directions.

CONFLICTING OPINIONS

The Federal Reserve Board leadership calls for tax hikes and economic restraint, the Treasury sees no need for either, and the White House watches and waits.

The crisis in leadership in Washington has produced a crisis in confidence in the business community. Thus, while prices rise, the stock market flounders; while the economy booms, economists talk of recession.

Unless the Administration assumes a decisive role of leadership and responsibility in economic matters, the dollar will be in deadly jeopardy, and the nation will be headed for a major recession in 1967.

The administration's economic brinkmanship risks plunging the nation into a war on prosperity.

The lack of leadership has been evident as well in the massive mismanagement of the poverty program—where we see the ugly spectacle of politicians making a profit out of the poor.

In many communities across the nation, the war on poverty has become a melancholy mess.

In all these areas of national concern—Viet Nam, NATO, Latin America, the economy—Republicans have offered constructive criticism and constructive proposals.

LIST PROPOSALS

Among the many proposals advanced by Republicans in this session of Congress are:

Proposals to end the war in Viet Nam without appeasement.

Proposals to rebuild the NATO alliance.

Proposals to win the war against inflation and halt the war against prosperity.

Proposals to take the politicians out of the poverty program and put the poor into it.

But their criticism has gone unheard and their proposals unheeded because the Republican voice on Capitol Hill is too weak. This weakness is not because of a lack of quality, but because of a lack of quantity—and that voice can be strengthened only by increasing the number of Republicans in the House and Senate.

The country has never been in greater need of great leadership. We need it to stave off disaster in Asia and to stave off recession at home.

But history has shown again that great leadership will never emerge from the stagnation of one-party government.

NEED OPPOSITION

We need a strong, loyal opposition on Capitol Hill to force the White House to act when it would vacillate, to stand firm when it would retreat.

Only a vigorous and loyal opposition, debating the issues and demanding action, can force the President to fill the vacuum of leadership at home and abroad which has developed during his Administration.

Harmony Man Keeps U.S. Foreign Aid in Tune

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOSEPH E. KARTH
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. KARTH. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

[From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press, May 29, 1966]

STATE DEPARTMENT UNWRAPS IGA: HARMONY MAN KEEPS U.S. FOREIGN AID IN TUNE

(By Albert Eisele, Pioneer Press, Washington bureau)

WASHINGTON.—The folks around Harmony, Minn., knew that Howard Haugerud had gone pretty far in the world since leaving their town to fight in the war back in 1942.

They knew he had an important job with the state department in Washington and some of them even knew he had something to do with checking up on America's foreign aid.

But until last week, when the State Department decided to take the wraps off a little-known investigative agency, there weren't many people—not even in Washington—who knew just what Haugerud did.

Now they know. His title is deputy inspector general of foreign assistance and for the last three years he's been traveling all over the world finding how billions of American taxpayers' dollars are being spent.

Haugerud, who holds the rank of assistant Secretary of State and reports directly to Secretary of State Dean Rusk, and Inspector General J. K. Mansfield, has the job of policing all foreign assistance including military, economic, the peace corps or food for freedom.

Last week, at the urging of Congress, Rusk released the first rundown of the heretofore secret operations of the office of inspector general—commonly called IGA.

IGA investigations in some 85 countries uncovered some startling facts. The report showed that since it was formed three years ago, IGA has among other things:

Caused cancellation of a 40-million-dollar loan for a dam project in Nationalist China;

Discovered a submarine communications cable built in the Mediterranean in 1956 for nation and since forgotten;

Questioned plans by the defense department and the agency for international development to build a telecommunications system in Korea, resulting in elimination of a project estimated to cost 7 million dollars;

Arranged for 5 million dollars in U.S.-owned German marks, which were lying idle in Libya, to be put into interest-bearing bank accounts;

Made an analysis of counter-insurgency food shipments to Vietnam which resulted in elimination of almost 5 million dollars of unnecessary commodities.

These were just the more sensational items in the report, and according to Haugerud, represent only "the tip of an iceberg." But taken together, the IGA's power to investigate and even stop entire foreign aid programs has saved millions of dollars, and more importantly, has helped more of our foreign aid to accomplish the purpose for which it was intended.

Haugerud, whose father still farms near Harmony and whose brother Neil is sheriff of Fillmore county, personally uncovered many of the abuses cited in the report.

To do his sleuthing, he estimates he traveled about 150,000 miles last year, and expects to travel as much this year. But travel is nothing new to him.

The 41-year-old Haugerud left Harmony when he was 17, joining the army air corps. After the war, he went to Kansas State college for two years, got married to a Kansas girl, and then went back in the army when the Korean conflict broke out.

After spending three years in Europe and the Far East, he returned to his home state and decided to finish college. He went to the University of Minnesota and studied political science and journalism, graduating in 1955.

While working for the DFL party in Minneapolis during his college years, Haugerud met then-Sen. Hubert Humphrey, who asked him to join his staff when he graduated. Haugerud stayed on Humphrey's staff until 1959,. then became a staff member of the government operations subcommittee.

He finally got back to the army in 1961 when he became deputy undersecretary for international affairs. He joined the inspector general's office in 1963.

Even though he has uncovered many abuses in the foreign aid program, Haugerud still believes deeply in the program.

"Most people who administer our foreign assistance program in the field are good, dedicated Americans trying to do a good job under pretty adverse circumstances," he feels.

"They try to do what's right and they take great pride in their jobs. Sure, you find some exceptions as in any organization, but generally, they're pretty outstanding.

"Sometimes I think we expect too much of our foreign aid. We can't expect it to be our foreign policy, although it certainly can aid it. The peace corps is one outfit where our foreign aid dollar is being very well spent, and the other areas are being tightened up considerably."

In the summer, Haugerud and his family spend a few weeks at a lake near Ely, Minn., where he can enjoy his only hobby, fishing.

His oldest son, Mark, 10, attends Mankato State college. His other children are 13, 9 and 4 months.

Former President Dwight Eisenhower Visits Kansas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHESTER L. MIZE
OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker, former President Dwight Eisenhower was in Kansas last weekend and received an honorary doctor of laws degree from Kansas State University in Manhattan.

While in Kansas for this recognition, General Eisenhower visited his boyhood home in Abilene where he and his five brothers grew to manhood. The home is a part of the Eisenhower Center which is fast becoming one of the Nation's top tourist attractions.

The last of our buildings comprising the center has just been completed. This is the meditation chapel which joins the home, the museum and the library to complete the complex.

Jessie Ash Arndt, herself a Kansan, has just written a fine article in the Christian Science Monitor about the Eisenhower Center and I feel it is appropriate to bring this story to the attention of my colleagues at a time when many families are planning their vacations and will want to include Abilene in their vacation trip so that they can see the Eisenhower Center.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I ask that this article appear in the Appendix of the Record:

[From the Christian Science Monitor. June 6, 1966]

EISENHOWER CENTER GROWS, ALONG WITH VISITORS' ROSTER

(By Jessie Ash Arndt)

Abilene, Kans.—Time turned back a decade or two as I boarded the Union Pacific's Portland Rose in Kansas City. The train was going to Portland, Ore., but I was getting off at Abilene.

It was like the old days of delightful train travel. I was helped into a clean, wide-windowed coach by a smiling porter wearing a fresh white jacket over his uniform, and greeted by a genial conductor who called some of his regular passengers by name as he took their tickets.

The seats were spacious and comfortable like those in the first-class section of jet airliners. The colors were in soft tones of brown and beige with yellow accents.

COUNTRYSIDE REMEMBERED

The windows provided a view of broad, rolling prairies from which wheat, corn, and alfalfa would be harvested, big silos and comfortable farmhouses, and an occasional prosperous-looking small town, with tall grain elevators rather than skyscrapers reaching toward the clear blue above.

Ribbons of broad highway paralleled the tracks and then were lost in the hills, only to appear again. Speeding along them were cars and trucks, many bound cross-country in one direction or the other.

This was Kansas, the heart of America, where I grew up. And in the heart of Kansas—Abilene, my destination.

FURNISHINGS RETAINED

Just two blocks from the Union Pacific tracks here, on Southeast Fourth Street, and two miles south of Interstate Highway 70 and U.S. Highway 40, is a landmark that is close to Abilene's heart—the Eisenhower Center.

Last year it drew 300,000 vistors from every state of the Union and 92 countries.

Visitors this summer will see a new building, in addition to the modest white house where General Dwight D. Eisenhower and his five brothers grew to manhood—the Eisenhower Museum with priceless momentos of his career as General and President, and the Presidential Library housing his papers.

The new attraction is Meditation Chapel, just completed and the final building in the center complex. It stands west of the library facing it.

ADDRESS INSCRIBED

On the opposite side of the drive that divides the rectangle are the General's boyhood home, with the same furnishings the family used, and beyond this the museum housing his documents and papers valued at more than $3 million.

Billowy white clouds floated across the bright blue Kansas sky as we drove along the mall of Eisenhower Center. A warm, gusty wind lifted the flag and stirred the big elms in front of the white house where David and Ida Stover Eisenhower reared their six sons.

At the far end of the mall stood a group of handsome pylons, four given by the Kansas Daughters of the American Revolution, the fifth by the Kansas Soroptimists.

Opposite the site of the home stands the new white chapel. It was designed by James C. Canole, Kansas State Architect, who also designed the Dwight D. Eisenhower Presidential Library. The chapel isn't for services, an inscription notes, but is a "Place of Mediation."

Within are a few pews for those who wish to reflect quietly. There is no altar. On a stone slab in the center of the floor, lighted from above, is inscribed General Eisenhower's address at his first inauguration as President.

The exterior is of native "Cottonwood" stone, quarried near Cottonwood Falls in Chase County, Kansas. The interior is of beige travertine marble.

Six 12x2-foot windows on either side have abstract designs in ambers, reds, and blues, simulating the light and shadow of the plains. Two vertical glass panels in the oak doors at the east and the 7x25½-foot main window toward the west are in the same colors.

Mrs. Odell Prather of Philadelphia, artist for the windows, designed them of ¾-inch faceted glass with edges chipped to produce a jewel-like sparkle.

In the belfry is a carillon which may be played manually or by tape. Tapes are to be played morning, noon, and evening, and an additional one has been selected for use at Christmas.

A sharp spire of anodized aluminum rises above the belfry, contrasting with the extended gable roof of variegated green tile.

RECOLLECTIONS SHARED

East of the chapel stands a pagoda supported by four plyons. The chapel and grounds—about a city block in size—have been deeded to the federal government's General Services Administration, which will maintain them as well as the library.

General Eisenhower, who receives an honorary degree at Kansas State University, Manhattan, this year, is expected to come to Abilene for the formal opening.

Although there is strength and dignity in the simple lines of the buildings, there is also a feeling of friendliness and, in the museum and home, an informality that reflect the character of the man they honor.

Perhaps it is because the Eisenhower homestead, separated from the museum only by a lawn and flower garden, sets the key. Or perhaps because Earl Endacott, director of the museum, and his wife, Grace Wilkie Endacott, hostess at the homestead, have long known the Eisenhower family.

CAREERS TRACED

They speak of them as friends, not just public figures. Mr. Endacott's talks bring events of the recent yesterdays close to the many groups of young people who visit the museum today, making history live for them.

When I was there, I recalled the time when the modest white frame house was still the Eisenhower family home.

I can still remember Father Eisenhower, friendly, quiet, soft-spoken, his graying hair parted in the middle, and a conservative bow tie worn above his dark suit. And Mother Eisenhower, wearing a crisp cotton frock and her hair caught in a bun at the back, as she went briskly about her errands.

These parents could hardly have dreamed, as they watched their sons at work and play on these grounds, that one would some day be Supreme Commander of the Allied Armies, a university president, and President of the United States; another, president of a great university; and all prominent citizens.

Dr. Milton Eisenhower is president of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; Edgar, an attorney in Tacoma, Wash.; Earl, a newspaper publisher in La Grange, Ill. Two, who have passed on, were Arthur, a banker in Kansas City, Mo., and Roy, a druggist in Junction City, Kan.

FOUNDATION ORGANIZED

There were no girls in the family, so the boys helped their mother in the house and with the flower garden, as well as helping their father with the vegetable garden on the lot behind the house. There the Eisenhower

Museum now stands. Under glass, near the flower garden, is the staff car used by General Eisenhower at SHAPE.

After the passing of Mother Eisenhower, in 1946, the heirs deeded the home and grounds to the Eisenhower Foundation, organized by a group of leading citizens the year before.

International Education Act of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. WESTON E. VIVIAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. VIVIAN. Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 14643, the International Education Act of 1966.

Early this year, with others, I introduced a companion bill to the one before us today. I strongly support this bill, for I believe it will help alleviate a serious defect in college and university curriculums throughout the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, for over two decades, the United States has been the most powerful Nation on earth. In the course of our international activities during this period, Americans by the millions have served in the armed services, and thousands have served in our diplomatic service, and in our Agency for International Development missions and Peace Corps contingents in virtually every nation on earth. Today, hundreds of thousands of our fighting men are engaged in a war in Vietnam.

Yet, Mr. Speaker, we Americans, all of us, know appallingly little about the nations of the world with which we are so involved. How many of the Members of this body have ever studied Asian history or culture? How many of us have studied the history of the nations of Latin America during our university days? I would venture that the number of us who have studied these lands is very small indeed.

The goal of this legislation is very simple, Mr. Speaker. H.R. 14643 will authorize significantly increased funds for support of training and teaching of undergraduate and graduate students in the principal disciplines of international affairs.

Mr. Speaker, our involvement in international affairs is not going to decrease during the coming years and decades; the opposite is almost certainly true. Our involvement with the almost 120 independent states on this planet certainly will increase.

In the course of past duties as a corporate officer, and as a professionally trained engineer, I have had occasion to travel abroad a number of times. On each trip, I have been impressed that the citizens of the nations I visited possessed intimate knowledge of my homeland, yet my companions and I had acquired but little knowledge of theirs.

The aid that this bill will authorize for the increase in international and foreign studies in American universities and colleges will, in time, make a great number of our young constituents, and hopefully also their parents, more aware of the culture and needs of the many nations of this world, and better equip these young people to meet the challenges that our position of world leadership will certainly bring forth. I enthusiastically support this bill.

Dedication of the Nicholas Abdallah Auditorium, Balch School, South Norwood, Mass.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, June 5, 1966, it was my privilege and honor to attend and address the dedication of the Nicholas Abdallah Auditorium, a recent addition to the Balch School in South Norwood, Mass. Ceremonies were held to name the auditorium in memory of the late beloved Nicholas Abdallah, father of Selectman John A. Abdallah. Additions to the Balch School also included a beautiful gymnasium. Many of the leading public officials of State, county, and town governments were in attendance. The auditorium was filled to capacity. The theme of the speaking program was established by Mrs. Mildred R. Lane, principal of the Balch School, when in eloquency she recited "The House by the Side of the Road," comparing the immortal words of Sam Walter Foss with the life of Nicholas Abdallah.

"Let me live in a house by the side of the road
Where the race of men go by—
The men who are good and the men who are bad,
As good and as bad as I.
I would not sit in the scorner's seat
Or hurl the cynic's ban—
Let me live in a house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

"I see from my house by the side of the road,
By the side of the highway of life,
The men who press with the ardor of hope,
The men who are faint wit the strife,
But I turn not away from their smiles nor their tears,
Both parts of an infinite plan—
Let me live in a house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man."

Selectman Harry Butters, a graduate of the Balch School and one who knew Nicholas Abdallah intimately was high in his praise for the teachers of the Balch School and recalled his school days with nostalgic effect on the entire audience. His recital of the full use of the board of education was very enlightening and impressive.

It was truly a day for old and new residents of South Norwood, and the feeling of pride was very much in evidence in this fine brave American community. State Senator John M. Quinlan, of Dover, Mass., spoke briefly and commented on the fine contributions to civic affairs made by the late Nicholas Abdallah. Two State legislators, William F. Butters, and David C. Ahearn were in attendance. Norfolk county government was represented by County Treasurer Raymond C. Warmington, of Quincy, Mass. Mr. Walter Blasenak, town manager, represented the town of Norwood. Officials of the town of Norwood; board of selectmen and members of the school committee under the chairmanship of William F. Egan; superintendent of schools, Dr. Philip O. Coakley; Mrs. Mildred R. Lane, principal; the architectural firm of Korslund, LeNormand & Quann, Inc.; the contractors, Sarno Construction Co.; the Balch School PTA and citizens of the town of Norwood are deserving of the highest commendation for their accomplishments.

Following is the dedication program, part of the text of my remarks, and texts of the prayers given for the invocation, dedication, and benediction:

BALCH SCHOOL ADDITION, NORWOOD, MASS.,
DEDICATION AND OPEN HOUSE, JUNE 5, 1966

DEDICATION PROGRAM—2 P.M.

Presiding: Mr. John A. Abdallah, *Chairman*.

Selections: Balch School pupils.

Invocation: Rev. Ferdinand V. Miszkin, *Pastor*, St. Peter's R.C. Church.

Welcome: Mr. John A. Abdallah, *Chairman*.

Introductions: Building Committee, School Committee, Board of Selectmen, General Manager, Superintendent of Schools, Principal of Balch School, Architect, Honored Guests.

Address: Honorable JAMES A. BURKE, *Member of Congress*.

Selections: Balch School pupils.

Dedication of auditorim: Arthur B. Rodgers, *Committee Member*.

Prayer of dedication: Rev. Fr. Nifon Abraham, *Pastor*, St. George Syrian Orthodox Church.

Nicholas Abdallah Auditorium: *The resolution to name the auditorium in the Balch School in memory of Mr. Nicholas Abdallah has become a reality and a fitting tribute to a man who gave unselfishly of himself for the betterment of this community.*

Presentation of keys: Mr. John A. Abdallah; Mr. William F. Egan.

"America": Audience and Balch School pupils.

Benediction: Rev. Al. Abracinskas, *Pastor*, St. George R.C. Church.

Open house: 3:00 p.m.–4:00 p.m.

BALCH SCHOOL BUILDING ADDITION CONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE

John A. Abdallah, *Chairman;* E. Peter Bamber; Julia A. Lewis; Arthur H. Gleichauf; Robert MacEachern; Arthur B. Rogers; John W. Navickas; *Clerk*, Lola DiBerto.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

William F. Egan, *Chairman;* John J. Cavanaugh; Henry W. Diggs; Mrs. Robert E. Hemman; Dr. Thomas A. Couch; Charles C. Saraca; Francis X. Sheehan, Jr.; *Clerk*, Elizabeth V. Syverson.

Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Philip O. Coakley; *Principal*, Mrs. Mildred R. Lane; *Architect*, Korslund, LeNormand & Quann, Inc.; *Contractor*, Sarno Construction Company.

Refreshments—Balch School P.T.A.

REMARKS TAKEN FROM THE ADDRESS OF
CONGRESSMAN JAMES A. BURKE

Today, you of the forward-looking community of Norwood have bestowed upon me the great honor of requesting my participation in the dedication of this new addition to the Balch School. The naming of the Auditorium in honor of the late beloved Nicholas Abdallah, father of Selectman John Abdallah, is perpetuating the memory of a man who in his lifetime gave generously of his time, money and efforts to make a better community for the people of Norwood. He was always in the vanguard in promoting civic affairs helpful to the youngsters. Some of his deeds are well known such as financing a banquet for a championship athletic team or patriotic celebration. He was a kind hearted man and always ready to be of help to a neighbor down on his luck. He was a respected businessman imbued with a civic conscience that guided him through life with one idea, "How can I best help my fellowman?".

Yes, Nicholas Abdallah richly deserves this tribute, for he was truly one of "God's great noblemen".

I know his son, Selectman Abdallah along with other members of the Abdallah family must take great pride in this recognition.

It is well that we honor this man, and I am most grateful for the opportunity to take part in this fine ceremony.

To those of you who will enjoy the use of this fine Auditorium, do so in the spirit and with the inspiration of a great civic leader, Nicholas Abdallah, who gave unsparingly of his time and efforts for the betterment of the Community, the education and social well-being of its children, and his great devotion to patriotism and the principles of democracy on which our great Nation was founded. In doing so, the dreams, hopes and ambitions of our dedicated friend, Nicholas Abdallah will be fulfilled.

INVOCATION PRAYER GIVEN BY REV. FERDINAND V. MESKIN, PASTOR, ST. PETER'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, NORWOOD, MASS.

Almighty and Eternal God, We humbly implore your Divine blessing on this Community gathering here this afternoon. The reason for our assembly is the dedication of the new addition to the Balch School. May this latest construction prove to be an inspiration to community spirit . . . a spirit as it should evolve from your Holy Divine Spirit.

Dear God, We are your children . . . You are our Heavenly Father . . . We are all brothers and sisters by your great power of creation.

You also provide for us . . . but not without our cooperation.

And so today we lift up our hearts and pray for your Divine blessing. First, that what we do here today will be a reflection of your love. Second, that what others will attempt may be the fulfillment of your command: "That you love one another as I have loved you."

The School in particular demonstrates much love . . . The teacher sacrifices self for pupil . . . and this occurs generation after generation.

So today we earnestly pledge to be good neighbors, loyal citizens, true children of God.

Because you have assured us that he who loses himself in the service of others is found by You, O Almighty Eternal Loving God.

PRAYER OF DEDICATION GIVEN BY THE REVEREND FATHER NIFON ABRAHAM, PASTOR, ST. GEORGE SYRIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH, NORWOOD, MASS.

Almighty God, the giver of all gifts, we thank Thee for all the blessings we have. We thank Thee for this new building that now stands completed and ready for use. We ask thy heavenly protection upon this building so that nor wind, nor flood, nor fire or any other thing shall be able to harm it.

We thank Thee for the will to provide this place of teaching, and for this glad occasion of dedication.

Keep safe from all harm those who will use this place, and preserve the pupils and help them to continue to grow in stature, in knowledge, and in wisdom.

Bless the Board of Selectmen, the Superintendent of Schools, the Principals, the teachers, the School Board, the construction committee, and all those who have done so much to give us this beautiful building.

We now dedicate this new wing in thy name, O Lord. For unto Thee are due all glory, honor and worship, to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Spirit; now and ever, and unto ages of ages. Amen.

BENEDICTION PRAYER GIVEN BY REV. AL ABRACINSKAS, PASTOR, ST. GEORGE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Come, O Holy Spirit and illumine our minds. Grant that all who come to study here may learn that education does not end with book knowledge. Grant that together with this knowledge they may acquire ideals and principles that will build up their character. Grant that they may put all things in their proper perspective and see the importance of spiritual values in life.

Finally, strengthen their wills so that they may always have the courage to do what is right in these times of confusion. In these troubled times, may they learn to respect all due authority and thus help to build up a peaceful and a happy society.

May God bless us all and guide us on the one and only true course of life—a love of God and a love of one another.

Debt Limit Increase

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RAY J. MADDEN
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, the Ways and Means Committee today presented H.R. 15202 to the Rules Committee asking for a rule on legislation that during the period beginning on July 1, 1966, and ending on June 30, 1967, the public debt limit set forth in the first sentence of section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended—31 United States Code 757b—shall be temporarily increased to $330 billion.

In different periods over the past years the Treasury Department has recommended legislation to the Ways and Means Committee asking for increases in the public debt limit in order to meet the necessities of our expanding economy.

No doubt this legislative request for a temporary extension of the public debt limit will cause political criticism from sources over the Nation along the same yardstick as the criticism offered each time during the past years when similar requests have been made.

It is unfortunate that the critics concerning the increase of our gross public debt do not call the attention of the people to the fact that over the last 20 years our gross national product, or our general economy, has expanded and increased in far greater proportion than the increase of our gross public debt.

This week I requested from the Treasury Department a breakdown of our gross public debt figures as compared with the increase in our gross national product over the last 20 years. I think it is well for the Members of Congress to have knowledge of the relative expansion over the years of our public debt compared to our gross national product expansion over the years of our public debt compared to our gross national product expansion. I hereby submit some of the figures submitted to me by the Treasury Department showing our gross national debt expansion as compared with our gross national product expansion over the last 20 years:

End of fiscal year	Gross public debt and guaranteed obligations	Gross national product
1945	259.1	216.4
1946	269.9	209.1
1947	258.4	229.7
1948	252.4	259.1
1949	252.8	256.2
1950	257.4	284.2
1951	255.3	329.3
1952	259.2	342.4
1953	266.1	366.6
1954	271.3	362.6
1955	274.4	398.4
1956	272.8	418.4
1957	270.6	443.1
1958	276.4	444.8
1959	284.8	485.4
1960	286.5	504.4
1961	289.2	519.6
1962	298.6	560.3
1963	306.5	588.1
1964	312.5	629.5
1965	317.9	675.2
1966	320.0	722.0

The critics of our Government policy should not become too alarmed when they find that in 1945 our gross public debt was $259 billion compared to our gross national product of $216 billion. In other words in 1945 our gross national debt was $43 billion more than our gross national product.

In contrast to 1966 our gross national debt was approximately $320 billion compared to a gross national product of $722 billion. In other words, in 1966 our gross national product was $402 billion more than our gross public debt.

The public should know that in 20 years we have increased our production and national economy almost $450 billion over our gross public debt.

These facts should be taken into consideration when administration critics making statements alarming the American people that this Government's fiscal policies are on the verge of bankruptcy.

AP Chief Answers Criticism of Coverage on Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD RUMSFELD
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, there has been some criticism of late by Government officials over the quality of press coverage from Vietnam.

In the interest of listening to both sides, I include in the RECORD at this point a recent statement by Wes Gallagher, general manager of the Associated Press:

[From the Chicago Sun-Times, May 31, 1966]

AP Chief Answers Criticism of Coverage on Viet Nam

Some Washington governmental and congressional sources have been critical of press coverage from Viet Nam. They have claimed that the American public is getting "distorted reports," "a headline type of coverage," and that American reporters there are "inexperienced."

The following statement by Wes Gallagher, general manager of the Associated Press was directed to members of that news-gathering co-operative and to AP staff members. It is reprinted here to give Sun-Times readers the facts on Viet Nam coverage.

The press always has been attacked in wartime because its reports frequently clash with government views and with the image government would like to present. And reporters, too, must bring unpleasant, confusing and discouraging reports to the public, which reacts, as all people do, with irritation.

There are two immutable rules on press criticism which are as inevitable as the tides.

1. Criticism of the press by government rises in direct proportion to the amount of adverse news printed which may not be in line with government policy.

2. Criticism by the public rises in direct proportion to the amount of news read which undermines what it would like to believe—above all on such emotional issues as the conflict in Viet Nam.

A SYLVESTERISM

The war in Viet Nam more than any other in recent history has invoked these two axioms. First let us deal with this "inexperience" charge. It is a "Sylvesterism" having been used frequently by the government, principally Arthur Sylvester, assistant secretary of defense, who conducts his own private guerrilla war against correspondents.

The inexperience charge is neither accurate nor pertinent to the situation.

The present AP writing staff in Viet Nam ranges in age from 61 to 25, with experience in the business of reporting as follows: 35 years, 28 years, 23 years, 18 years, 14 years, 13 years, 11 years, 8 years and 7 years. Three covered World War II and Korea. Two, Pulitzer Prize winners Peter Arnett and Horst Faas, have been in Viet Nam four years each, which is longer than Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Gen. William G. Westmoreland and nine-tenths of the Americans over there.

DEATH TOLL, TOO

But neither age nor experience has anything to do with reporting. Young men fight wars and die, and young correspondents must report wars and sometimes die, as they have in every war in history. In Viet Nam, in the last 14 months, two AP men have been killed and six wounded. They were reporting firsthand—not second-guessing from Washington.

One more statistic, because there has been some criticism that the press is not spending enough to cover the war. Last year the AP spent three-quarters of a million dollars in Viet Nam on staff and communications.

Generalized attacks on correspondents as a group or upon individuals are not pertinent to the question of whether the truth is being reported from Viet Nam. The question is not who wrote the story but what the story said. Age is no guarantee against mistakes.

MATTER OF DETAILS

The only legitimate point at issue is whether each particular story is accurate in fact and detail. An examination of the record of what has been reported from Viet Nam in the last four years and what government officials have said about Viet Nam in the same period leaves no doubt that the reporting has been more accurate than the official statements.

This does not mean everything reported from Viet Nam is accurate. It isn't. Mistakes are inevitable.

For example, facts still are coming out of World War II which contradict both official reports and newspaper stories of the time. It is part of the confusion of war.

But on the whole, Viet Nam is being better reported and more accurately reported, with less restrictions, than any war in our history, at a great price in blood and money.

WORKING RELATIONS

Out of the early confusion and argument of the American build-up in Viet Nam has come a workable press-armed forces relationship. Westmorland has laid down a set of guidelines on security matters such as troop movements, casualties, etc., which are adhered to by the correspondents. These rules stem from World War II and Korea and do not extend to the political field. Nor do they restrict a correspondent reporting what he sees.

It is significant, too, that the working relationship between the war correspondents and fighting men in the field has been excellent in contrast to the hullaballo from Washington.

What then is the difficulty?

It is the war itself, confusing and the most controversial in American history.

NO MEASURING RODS

First there is the fighting. There are no measuring rods that a correspondent can use to show who's winning and losing each day. No towns are captured, occupied and put behind the lines. There is no front, few large battles by the standards of every other war. Small units strike at the Viet Cong, who strike back from ambush. U.S. forces claim a victory and the Viet Cong mortar the Saigon air base and blow up a hotel in the middle of town to dispute the claim.

There is a daily body count of enemy dead of extremely doubtful value. Who's to say the dead man was a peasant or a Viet Cong? Who's going to wander around a Viet Cong-infested jungle trying to count bodies of enemy dead? How many have the Viet Cong pulled away? In any case, if the enemy loses 100 but recruits or imports 200, who's winning?

GAPS FOR CLAIMS

All these imponderables leave huge gaps for claims of any kind by the South or North Vietnamese, by hawks or doves, by the government, or by those against the war.

The advocates of the war in Viet Nam like to choose the best of the reports as the only "truth;" the doves the worst.

The correspondents as a whole try to report both, and incur the wrath of both hawks and doves.

But the military action, confusing as it is, comes through with startling clarity compared to the political situation.

Harassed American government officials brought up in democratic thinking have faced the dismal task of explaining, supporting, justifying and seeking to bolster seven military dictatorships in less than three years.

As the explanations get tougher, the attacks on the press reporting the comings and goings of Saigon's political squirrel cage have become more irritable.

There has been no war in history where the American government has been put in a more difficult position in supporting an allied regime. The only comparable incident took place early in World War II with American government recognition of Adm. Jean Darlan's government in North Africa. This stirred great public controversy and also attacks on correspondents quite similar to those today. But Darlan's government lasted only briefly.

The government would like the news from Saigon presented favorably in black and white.

The reader would like a clear, simple explanation of who's winning and what he, as a citizen, is paying for in blood and taxes.

But South Viet Nam is neither black nor white, nor clear, nor simple. At best it is different shades of gray, at worst a political and military enigma.

And when the reporter reports the confusion accurately he satisfies neither reader nor government, but that's his job.

There is an Orwellian "1984" concept both among some government officials and some segment of the public that if the reporter just reported the good news, somehow things would be better. This is sometimes equated with patriotism by its more extreme advocates. But this is not how this democracy functions. Nor could it and still remain a democracy.

Judge Learned Hand, in an antitrust decision years ago, against the AP, spoke eloquently of the function of the press. His words apply today.

He said:

"The newspaper industry . . . serves one of the most vital of all general interests: the dissemination of news from as many different sources and with as many facts and colors as is possible. That interest is closely akin to, if indeed it is not the same, as the interest protected by the First Amendment: it presupposes that right conclusions are more likely to be gathered out of a multitude of tongues than through any kind of authoritative selection. To many this is, and always will be folly; but we have staked upon it our all.

An Open Letter to the American People

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. VERNON W. THOMSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, a group of Chinese scholars and professors of Nationalist China has addressed an open letter to the American people. They apparently believe that the real attitude of the Chinese people has been misrepresented and feel an obligation to correct or refute what they consider erroneous arguments. I am sure their views will be of interest to this body and to the American people and I accordingly submit their letter for the RECORD:

MAY 17, 1966.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

We, the undersigned, all scholars and professors of free China, are addressing this open letter to the people of the United States, our traditional ally. At a time when you are threatened by the Chinese Communists, who are the enemy of the Chinese people, certain so called "China experts" in your country have been misrepresenting the China situation and asking for a change in your China policy to accomodate the Chinese Communist regime. We believe we have a solemn obligation to make clear to you the real attitude of the Chinese people. We want to refute the erroneous arguments of these so-called experts and make some positive, constructive recommendations.

You are the people of a great nation conceived in the spirit of the Enlightenment Movement in a new continent; and behold! We have before our very eyes the most spectacular of such experiments known to man! This modern enlightenment movement has close parallels with the cultural tradition of China. Both of our nations are God-fearing, humane, and peace loving. Thus we are close in spirit although we are historically separate and although the vast Pacific Ocean lies between us. There exists among the two peoples very naturally sentiments of Americanophilism and Sinophilism.

Ever since China failed to retain her position as a leading nation during the 19th century, an era of power politics subjected her to the imperialism of Western European countries, Czarist Russia, Japan, and Soviet Russia. In the past century's humiliating record of Chinese foreign relations, only the United States—beginning with John Hay's "open door" policy—has consistently supported China's freedom and independence. To the elements of idealism and "enlightened self-interest" revealed then in the China policy of the United States may be traced the origin of American world policy as we find it now. In our country, the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Founding Father of our republic, envisaged a new China "of the people, by the people, and for the people" in keeping with Abraham Lincoln's ideals. This philosophy of Dr. Sun's has been incorporated into the Constitution of the Republic of China. Moreover, during the past hundred years, statesmen, educators, and religious leaders of our two countries have made innumerable, outstanding contributions to Sino-American friendship—which came to be cemented during World War II by the blood of hundreds of thousands of young men of both countries. These historic facts will be long remembered by the Chinese people.

In the years following World War II, a tragedy without historic precedent was visited upon China even as she was prepared to cooperate with the United States in assuring peace in the Pacific region. The result is the emergence on the Chinese mainland of a Communist regime that has isolated itself from the free world and proclaimed the United States to be its sole "enemy." This regime sent troops to fight the United States in the Korean War, inflicting more than 130,000 casualties on American boys. And it is right now loudly clamoring day and night for the overthrow of what they label as "U.S. imperialists"!

How has this strange event come about? Does the Chinese Communist regime truly represent the Chinese people, as alleged in some of your newspapers, magazines, and other publications? What will be its eventual fate? What will be the shape of Sino-American relationship in the days ahead? These are all important questions deserving our serious consideration and dispassionate study.

It is impossible for us to answer all the questions in minutiae in this letter. But this much we can say with certainty: The Chinese Communist regime is not only wholly un-Chinese and does not belong to the Chinese people but is also anti-Chinese altogether. Far from being a product of the Chinese Revolution, the Communist regime in China was created amidst the postwar chaos through the intrigue and power politics of Soviet Russia. This should be evident to anyone familiar with the devastations suffered by China during her eight years of war with Japan. The Soviet Union, which with U.S. wartime assistance emerged as the most powerful country on the Eurasian continent, was allowed to occupy China's Northeast Provinces (Manchuria) under provisions of the secret Yalta Agreement. The Soviets armed the Chinese Communists with weapons seized from the Japanese and thus enabled them to challenge the rule of the Chinese National Government on the mainland. This is a well-known fact which has been admitted even by the Soviets themselves. It may be asked why the Chinese Government failed to prevent the emergence of the Chinese Communist regime. We need only think of what postwar Western Europe would have been like without the Marshall Plan and the shield of NATO. Viewed in this light, the China tragedy should be attributed to the common failure of the free world. The Chinese Government is not the only party to blame. This is not to say that communization of the Chinese mainland was inevitable. The face of Asia would be entirely different today if the postwar United States had been far-sighted enough to foresee aggression in Korea, if it had not been plagued by so many so-called "China experts" misrepresenting the Chinese Communists as "agrarian reformers" and sowing Sino-American discord, and if it had used even a tenth of the amount of wealth and might expended by America on the Korean War to help China stop the Communists. This is a painful historic lesson that the people of both of our countries must mark well.

Because the Chinese Communist regime is an outgrowth of Soviet machinations, it can in no way be regarded as belonging to the Chinese people. So there is nothing strange about its anti-American attitude. The Soviets first proclaimed "war against U.S. imperialism" as early as the Fifth Congress of the Third International in July, 1924. In spite of that, the Chinese Communists would still not have become anti-American if they had been Chinese-oriented in their attitude. The truth is that they took their anti-American stand and entered the Korean War simply to carry out Moscow's policies. Consequently, to the Chinese people, the Chinese Communists' antagonism toward the United States is a cause for humiliation. We must, therefore, remind our American friends that it is not the Chinese people but the Chinese Communists who are antagonistic toward the United States. The Chinese Communists, steeped in cruelty, harm the Chinese people as viciously as they oppose the United States. The number of Chinese killed and wounded in the Korean War exceeded American casualties by ten to one. We must hold Stalin and Mao Tse-tung responsible for these horrible crimes.

Some people may ask: Why have the Chinese Communists become more violent in their hostility toward the United States than the Russian Communists now that there is the Peiping-Moscow split? The reasons are simple: First, Mao's party has been wholly stalinized, and has adhered to the Stalinist orthodoxy even after the Kremlin's destalinization. This is the basic cause of the Chinese Communist break with the Kremlin. Though the Chinese Communists' relationship with the Russian Communists has undergone a change, their enmity for the Chinese people remains unchanged. Their political experience as a whole has been Stalinism and nothing else. Second, what Mao's dictatorial regime considers to be of the greatest importance is to maintain political power at home and to pursue its goals of world conquest abroad. Thus on the one hand, it has to create international tensions and to undertake military aggression so as to tighten its stranglehold on the people at home and also to divert their attention from their own suffering. On the other hand, it attempts to subvert Southeast Asian nations so as to intimidate the United States, its most formidable opponent, into pulling out of the whole of Asia.

Unfortunately, these facts have been overlooked deliberately or otherwise by the so-called "China experts" in the United States. They have purposely misrepresented the Chinese Communist regime as "China", thus confusing the public about the constituency of real China. Even more tragic is the fact that while the American people are pouring our their blood and money for the defense of Southeast Asia—the free world's last foothold in Asia—Professors John K. Fairbank and A. Doak Barnett, posing as "China experts", have unleashed an organized propaganda campaign urging recognition of the anti-Chinese Peiping regime. In so doing they are actually encouraging that regime to commit more diabolical crimes against the Chinese people as well as against the United States. Since Fairbank and Barnett have spoken out in their false capacity as "China experts", we, the scholars and professors of free China, feel obliged to refute them.

Our refutation of the falsehoods spread by these so-called "China experts" may be summarized in seven points:

1. Mao Tse-tungism is distorted by these "experts" into something representative of a "modernized extension of the venerable tradition of China". The true Chinese tradition has, since time immemorial, consisted of: obedience to the Will of Heaven: filial devotion to one's forebears; love for one's kith and kin; honor for the wise and good; charity for man, and kindness to animals; the virtues of propriety, humility, loyalty, and sympathy; and the pursuit of universal peace and world-wide commonwealth. None of these virtues is compatible with the Godless materialism imposed on the people by the Chinese Communists in their attempt to destroy family love, to instigate mutual hate and class struggle, and to disrupt ethical human relationships. In alleging that the Chinese Communist is heir to the Chinese orthodox tradition, Prof. Fairbank betrays his ignorance of both the Chinese way of life and Communism. Like any other nation, China has her own tradition. But it could be equated neither with Communism nor with Maoism. In short, the latter is a Soviet-sponsored, anti-Chinese monstrosity that seeks total destruction of the Chinese tradition. The United States has no lack of Sinologists, many of whom have been to China. Can any of them find in real Chinese tradition even a shred of Stalinism or such Communist manifestations as: "brain-washing", "liquidation of a father by the son", "betrayal of friends", "slave-labor camps" or "people's communes"? China was once a great stabilizing force in Asia, because she pursued a benevolent tradition of befriending its neighbors. Anti-Americanism is wholly contrary to this tradition. In his distortion of China's tradition in an attempt to glorify the Chinese Communists, Prof. Fairbank singled out Lin Piao's war-mongering article on the "people's revolutionary war", which contains these passages:

"United States imperialism is stronger, but also more vulnerable, than any imperialism of the past. It sets itself against the people of the whole world, including the people of the United States."

"All peoples suffering from U.S. imperialist aggression, oppression, and exploitation, unite! Hold aloft the just banner of people's war and fight for the cause of world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism! Victory will certainly go to the people of the world!"

Such fanatic anti-U.S. outbursts are propaganda attempts to instigate the people of the world (including Americans) to oppose the United States and assure the triumph of the socialist cause. How can anyone who has even a rudimentary knowledge of Chinese history and who is intellectually honest agree with Prof. Fairbank in accepting Lin Piao's thesis as representatives of the tradition of the Confucian ideal and practice of "government based on moral virtues"? How can the traditional Confucian concepts of benevolence and love, harmony and peace, courtesy and modesty, and universal brotherhood be equated with attempts at provoking hatred and war?

2. The second argument of Professors Fairbank and Barnett's is that Chinese Communism is an expression of nationalism, a reaction against the humiliations and reverses China has suffered in recent times. As we know, Communism originated in the West and first developed in Russia. Lenin took advantage of the clash between Eastern nationalism and Western imperialism to smuggle in Communism through infiltration as a

stratagem. Communism may deceive Eastern nationalism for a time, but such nationalism sooner or later must divest itself of Communism. Attesting to this rule are events in Turkey, in the China of 1925–27, and more recently in Indonesia and the African nations. Even today, Professors Fairbank and Barnett still refuse to face the turn of events in Africa or to appreciate their significance.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who tutored modern China in nationalism, repeatedly pointed out that nationalism—unlike isolationism or anti-foreignism—should logically play a leading role in the preservation of international peace. Time and again, Dr. Sun said that Chinese nationalism should follow the example of that of the United States, and that China, when she had achieved power, should not imitate decadent imperialist behavior. As a matter of fact, the situation in Asia as a whole began to change after World War I. Chinese nationalism rose in self-defense against Japanese and Russian expansionism. Very naturally, China drew closer to the West and Dr. Sun advocated economic cooperation between China and the Western nations as a goal of Chinese nationalist endeavors. The United States has never encroached upon any Chinese territory. The Chinese, therefore, have always regarded the United States as a special friend. All the anti-American views one hears nowadays have been invented and inflamed by the Communists and disseminated by their ubiquitous propaganda mills.

3. Third, the two above mentioned American professors brandish the supposed Chinese Communist economic and military strengths in an effort to intimidate the government and people of the United States. Unquestionably China is a vast country with an immense population. But the Chinese Communists do not represent the Chinese people. The 600 million Chinese people are not an asset to the Chinese Communists. Instead, the people actually represent the strength that will eventually bury the Chinese Communists. Furthermore, in talking about economic developments under the Chinese Communists, one should always beware of their fabricated reports. At a 1959 conference at Lu-shan, for example, the Chinese Communists themselves openly admitted that their statistics had been exaggerated by from 50 to 58 percent. Yet their figures have never been questioned by Professors Fairbank and Barnett whenever they discuss matters of economy on the Communist-held mainland. It is true that the Chinese Communists, having test-exploded two nuclear devices already, should not surprise anybody with a third one. These blasts are certainly warning signals. But Hitler's V1s and V2s did not give him a victory nor frighten the free world into appeasement. Nor need we conduct ourselves before Mao Tse-tung's atomic tests as if there were nothing else for us to do except to tremble and cower.

4. Our fourth point concerns the representations of Professors Fairbank and Barnett regarding what they refer to as "fact" or "reality". They say the very "existence" and "power" of the Chinese Communist regime are facts. They also consider the Communist "hatred" of the United States as a fact. Who knows how many foolish acts and how much evil have resulted in mistaking fancies for "facts" and "reality", to say nothing of deliberate misrepresentation of them. When Hitler was boasting of his power, Neville Chamberlain and Colonel Charles Lindbergh argued that "facts and reality" must be acknowledged. But the refusal of Churchill and Roosevelt to do so saved the world. The "realists" of today are disregarding the reality of the anti-Communist and anti-tyranny struggle of the people on the Chinese mainland. These "realists" do not entirely deny the existence of these phenomena. For instance, Prof. Barnett says there is "no significant organized opposition and no prospect of its developing". So the "realists" conclude that the Peiping regime is not a transient phenomenon. They turn a deaf ear and a blind eye to the constant increase in the number of facts contrary to their thesis, such as the numerous anti-Communist incidents on the Chinese mainland (249,012 in 1961 versus 56,000 in 1955, according to the Chinese Communist "Ministry of Public Security"), the open rebellion of the intellectuals against the Communists (such anti-Communist activities being carried out in the name of Chinese tradition), the escape to freedom of thousands upon thousands of youths, and the defection of many Communist military officers and diplomats. A single swallow does not signal the arrival of spring. But when more swallows return, spring cannot be far away; one certainly cannot deny that winter is now but a passing phase. Taking into consideration all the circumstances, how can Prof. Barnett say that the Chinese Communists are here to stay?

5. Professors Fairbank and Barnett intimidate peace-loving Americans with the specter of war. They have published in the American press what they call a choice between fighting the Chinese Communists and recognizing them. What they mean to say is that war is dangerous and that "recognition" is a panacea. And they argue that the responsibility of making the fateful choice falls on the United States.

But how can the Chinese Communists, who, according to Prof. Fairbank, are heirs to Confucianism and therefore "advocate government by moral virtues", coerce the United States into recognizing their regime by threatening war? What right do they have? Doesn't the United States have freedom of choice in extending diplomatic recognition to any particular regime? Prof. Fairbank has developed a thesis of "hungry tigers" and maintains that the Peiping regime is neither a paper tiger nor a bad tiger, only a hungry one, which loses its temper when frustrated or irritated by the United States. He says that when this pet of his is patted and well fed, it will regain its Confucian virtues. Friends: Such are the views of these "China experts". They dumbfound us. In plain English, they are defending the tiger's right to devour one of their best friends in the futile hope that it won't want to eat again!

6. The panacea of these "experts" is "containment without isolation", which contains the following five actions:

(a) Revision of the U.S. policy toward Peiping on a basis of "containment without isolation": This, however, is self-contradiction. If the regime is not isolated, it can carry out subversive activities as it wishes. Containment then will become impossible. In that event, not only the free world position in Southeast Asia will become untenable but also defeat will not be confined to Vietnam. All of Asia may be lost to the Communists and another Pearl Harbor will be in the offing. These American "experts" say containment has been effective in the case of Soviet Russia, but they forget that Stalin's megalomaniacal aggression was made possible by the U.S. aid to prevent Russia from being isolated during World War II. If Russia had been both contained and isolated at all times, the world would have been saved much agony.

(b) Admission of the Peiping regime into the United Nations: These American "experts" strongly advocate a seat in the United Nations for the Chinese Communists, even though Peiping has sworn to destroy that international organization. Peiping's admission would violate both the letter and the spirit of the U.N. Charter. Furthermore, should the Chinese Communists gain entry to the United Nations, they will endeavor to carry out large-scale subversive activities in the United States. These undertakings will be more dangerous than Russia's espionage. How will the United States deal with such a situation? These "experts" are cynically suggesting that the U.N. seat of the Republic of China should be preserved. But in reality they are trying to deal a severe blow to the cause of free China. They propose to feed and pamper a hungry tiger, apparently not aware that the tiger may swallow up Asia and then subject the United States to a sneak attack.

(c) Abolition of the trade embargo against the Chinese Communists and acceptance of their participation in nuclear controls: If isolation of the Chinese Communists were to end, the trade embargo imposed against the Chinese mainland would have to be lifted. This would be tantamount to helping the enemy by replenishing his food stocks. The free world would be shipping materials to the Chinese Communists who can use them to kill more American soldiers on the Vietnam front. The Chinese Communists are already using to great advantage their nuclear capability for purposes of blackmail. Why should they accept international nuclear supervision? Even if they should pretend to accept and control, they will certainly continue to develop their atomic arsenal in secret and will use it to threaten the free world whenever they choose.

(d) Progression from de facto to de jure recognition: These American "experts" are asking the United States to kneel penitently and give formal diplomatic recognition to a regime that has been branded as an aggressor by the United Nations and that has been responsible for the murder of Americans in Korea and Vietnam. Such a proposal is a violation of righteousness and justice, and a breach of faith with thousands upon thousands of Americans who have heroically sacrificed their lives for freedom.

(e) Permitting Chinese Communist reporters and scholars to visit the United States: In order to establish relations with the Chinese Communists, these "experts" have succeeded in persuading the U.S. government to permit Chinese Communist reporters and scholars to visit the United States. The Chinese Communists contemptuously refused. The Peiping regime has no intention of opening the Bamboo Curtain, lest reporters and scholars escape to freedom. If Peiping subsequently permits their "people" to visit the United States, it will send disguised secret agents and agitators to subvert the Americans and to "bury the U.S. imperialists".

7. If the medicine prescribed by Fairbank and Barnett is administered will the hungry tiger turn into a "humanistic bureaucrat"? Prof. Fairbank offers no assurance. Prof. Barnett, however, contends that a change in Peiping's policy will be possible when Mao Tse-tung dies. He bases this assumption on the recent frustration of Peiping in Indonesia, Cuba, and Ghana. But the predictions of these two "experts" are poles apart. Prof. Fairbank is of the opinion that frustrations will provoke the hungry tiger into violence, while Prof. Barnett contends that the beast is beginning to respect firmness on the part of its chosen victim. Then what are the followers of these professors to do? Should they endeavor to starve the beast into submission or should they satisfy its hunger in order to induce it to give up eating altogether? Aren't the two professors rash in recommending a U.S. policy change even before they can reach a consensus of their own? Ironically, the truth of the matter lies in what Marx said of Czarist Russia: that is to say, aggression is sure to follow aggression and expansion to follow expansion. Both common sense and history tell us that a hungry tiger's appetite whetted everytime it gets a good meal. Only through checking the bellicose can war be prevented. On the other hand, war will become inevitable if the aggressor is appeased.

From the foregoing, we can conclude that in their proposals for a change in U.S. policy, Professors Fairbank and Barnett have found no grounds to support either their premises or their conclusions. They lack real understanding of China and Communism. With or without, intention, they have been indulging in pro-Communist and counter-anti-Communist propaganda and making fools of people all over the world. They have not only caused harm to China, but also impaired American interests. More importantly, their proposals cannot prevent war between the Chinese Communists and the Americans: on the contrary, they might even hasten such a conflict and land the United States an ignominious defeat. In your country, experts may talk of anything under the sun. We do not question that right. But are Professors Fairbank and Barnett fully qualified to speak as "China experts"? During World War II, dictator Joseph Stalin had this to say about the United States: "Hitler's weakness lies in the people who oppose totalitarianism. The courage and moral power which the world of today needs have only one source—the United States."

These words should not be discredited merely because they were spoken by Stalin. They are applicable to any and all totalitarian regimes. It may be recalled that at that time certain "China experts" in your country applauded Stalin's statement. These same experts did not consider Stalin as a dictator. Nor did they believe the Chinese Communists were despots. They regarded Mao Tse-tung and his cohorts as "agrarian reformers". Propaganda of this sort once misled your country, prevented it from establishing the true identity of the Chinese Communist, and thus contributed to the China tragedy and created a new threat to the United States. To this day, some people are still ready to make more such "contributions" though they no longer style the Chinese Communists as "agrarian reformers", they now describe them as heirs to Chinese tradition. But they cannot, after all, deny that the Peiping regime is totalitarian.

That being so, then in keeping with the words of Stalin, the Chinese Communists are most afraid of the people and the forces of righteousness. For this reason, they are bent on smashing such forces. We must refute the claim of Professors Fairbank and Barnett that they are "China experts". When they claim to be "China experts" and credit the Chinese Communists as representatives of the Chinese people, thereby inflicting serious damages to the Republic of China, we have every right to protest against their effrontery to the Chinese people.

We also want to make clear that we Chinese can settle our domestic affairs, that we are determined to defend ourselves, and that we are confident no one can succeed in ultimately selling us out. And we solemnly declare that we have no wish to see the United States go to war with the Chinese Communists. The casualties in such a war would be enormous and most of them would fall the lot of our own compatriots. We know, too, that the Chinese Communists are not ready to engage the United States in an allout war. But if the advocacies of Professors Fairbank and Barnett should be allowed to gain headway and promote the rise of Chamberlainism in the United States, the Chinese Communists may be encouraged to risk a war with the United States as soon as they feel strong enough. A United States of Chamberlainism would be a United States morally disarmed. The consequence inevitably would be a tragic and ignominious defeat for the United States and the free world. It is precisely because we do not want a war between the United States and Peiping that we have to point out the fallacious thinking of the so-called "China experts" in your country.

Finally, we want to say emphatically that the American people and government have every right to formulate their own policies. As friends of the United States, and in recognition of the fact that the United States is leading the world in the struggle for freedom, we are glad to take note of the firm and courageous policies of President Johnson. His dedication to the proposition that freedom is indivisible has re-established the moral prestige of the United States among the peoples of Asia. Only by adhering to this policy can there be peace in Asia. With the encouragement of a United States that remains faithful to righteousness, the Chinese people will surely overcome the tyrannical rule of the Chinese Communists and rebuild the historic friendship between China and the United States. As a result, there will be a lasting peace in Asia. Everything the Chinese people ask of the United States adds up to just one proposition—that the United States stand firm on her traditional China policy of:

Recognizing the Chinese people, not the Chinese Communist Party, which is against the Chinese people!

Distinguishing friend from foe, and refusing to be a party to the Chinese Communist crime of persecuting the Chinese people!

As for the United States herself, we hope she will be aware of the sources of her own national strength. There is absolutely no need for her to entertain any fear of violence. She should ignore the propaganda of the defeatists. May she keep close to her heart these words of Abraham Lincoln's:

"Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."

SIGNERS OF THE OPEN LETTER

The "Open Letter to the American People" was signed by 1,460 prominent scholars and professors of the Republic of China at the time of its publication May 15, 1966. Two hundred and six more affixed their signatures by May 17. Many other scholars are expected to sign in the next few days.

The signatories include:

Dr. Chien Shih-liang, President of the National Taiwan University.

Dr. Li Chi, Director of the Institute of History and Philology of Academia Sinica.

Archbishop Paul Yupin, Rector Magnificus, President of the Catholic Fujen University.

Dr. Chiang Fu-tsung, Director of the National Central Library and concurrently of the National Palace Museum.

Dr. Lee Shih-mou, Secretary-General of the Atomic Energy Council.

Dr. Tu Yuan-tsai, President of the Taiwan Provincial Normal University.

Prof. Liu Chi-hung, President of the National Chengchi University.

Ignatius Tsen-pao, Director of the National Historical Museum.

Dr. Chen Ko-chung, President of the National Tsinghua University.

Dr. Andrew Lee, Dean, Department of Law, Soochow University.

Prof. Liang Shih-chiu of the Taiwan Provincial Normal University.

Prof. Reauson Tseng of the National Taiwan University.

Also signing are a number of foreign scholars, professors of the Catholic Fujen University, including Msgr. Eugene E. Fahy, S.J., Rev. F. Giet, S.V.D., Rev. P. Venne, S.V.D., Rev. Andrew Mali, S.J., Rev. F. Huber, S.V.D., Rev. J. Mainers, S.V.D., and Sister Ambrosia, S.S.P.S.

Questionnaire Results, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RALPH J. RIVERS

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, in April of this year I sent a questionnaire to my fellow Alaskans polling them for their views upon 12 issues then pending before the Congress. Of 70,000 postcard questionnaires which I distributed, I am pleased to report that 14,368 were completed and returned to me as of this time. This return of over 20 percent is a most gratifying contrast with the usual 6-percent return on similar polls and points up the lively interest and cooperation of my constituents.

Knowing of your interest and that of my colleagues, I hereby place the tabulated results of this poll before you, and I am also bringing the questionnaire and its results to the attention of President Johnson.

I would also like to call your attention to the fact that accompanying completed questionnaires were more than a thousand letters to me in which my constituents modified or expanded their answers—in large part in regard to the Vietnam conflict.

As the sole Member of the U.S. House of Representatives, serving a constituency widely scattered over an area one-fifth the size of our 48 contiguous States—many parts of which area are not readily accessible for personal contact—I find that polling my constituents by the questionnaire procedure is the most feasible method for obtaining their views, which views are very necessary and helpful to me in carrying out my duties as their Representative in the Congress of the United States.

I am pleased to report that the returns to my 1966 questionnaire are as follows:

1. Are you in favor of the U.S. continuing to fight to defeat the Communists in Vietnam?

[In percent]

Yes	83.7
No	16.3

2. Do you favor expanding U.S. trade with Communist countries in non-strategic goods?

Yes	38.5
No	61.5

3. Do you favor continued U.S. financial support of the United Nations?

Yes	66.8
No	33.2

4. Do you think Washington, D.C. should be permitted Home Rule instead of being governed by the U.S. Congress?

Yes	66.1
No	33.9

5. Would you favor increasing the term for members of the U.S. House of Representatives from two to four years?

Yes	50.4
No	49.6

6. Do you favor repeal of the provision allowing state right to work laws?

Yes	42.8
No	57.2

7. Do you favor expanding the Federal minimum wage law requirement ($1.25 per hour plus overtime) to persons working in hotels, restaurants, laundries and other industries now exempt?

Yes	80.5
No	19.5

8. Do you favor a Youth Conservation Corps providing public service employment and job training for unemployed young people?

Yes	77.5
No	22.5

9. Do you favor legislation which would allow manufacturers to set minimum retail prices on their products and prohibit merchants from selling for less?

Yes	14.5
No	85.5

10. Do you favor a Federal law requiring that all retail packages be clearly and truthfully labeled?

Yes	94.0
No	6.0

11. Do you favor the establishment of national standards to promote safety in automobile design and highway construction?

Yes	86.1
No	13.9

12. Do you favor further Federal action to rid our lakes and streams of pollution?

Yes	92.3
No	7.7

Money Famine in the Midst of a Money Feast

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOE D. WAGGONER, JR.
OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Speaker, in his column in the May 28 issue of the Washington Post, John Chamberlain was able to reduce the mystery of the "money famine in the midst of a money feast" to terms that every layman can understand and I would like to insert it here in the Record for the attention of every Member who might have missed it.

The "meat of the coconut," so to speak, is, as Mr. Chamberlain points out, the lavish, often wasteful and unproductive spending spree the Federal Government is on. Until this fiscal irresponsibility, this unconscionable squandering of other people's money, is brought under control, the "famine" will continue, accelerate and grow worse. I urge every Member to study Mr. Chamberlain's clear and lucid comments:

MONEY FAMINE IN THE MIDST OF A MONEY FEAST

(By John Chamberlain)

It has become an article of faith that there is a "money squeeze" in the economy, Sen. Vance Hartke of Indiana talks about it and worries about it. And, if you are looking for mortgage money to buy a house, you will quickly discover that the money shortage can be a grim reality. The bank won't deal with you unless you are prepared to put up 25 per cent of the purchase price and are willing to pay 6.5 per cent interest on the borrowed remainder.

Yet, strangely enough, the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis reports in its monthly review for May, 1966, that "monetary expansion continues." We are told that "Federal Reserve credit, member bank reserves and the money supply have increased at extremely rapid rates since last summer." The accompanying tables printed in the bank letter show the money supply rising from $160 billion in January of 1965 to $171.1 billion in April of 1966. So, as the St. Louis Federal Reserve says, "the impression of restriction (in the money supply) may prove to be an illusion."

Why, then, should interest rates by rising? On the surface it doesn't make sense to an economic layman. One explanation could be that, with new money being constantly injected into the economy, the percentage of it going into the purchase of consumption goods in order to beat coming price increases is depriving the lending market of liquid funds for investment. Another explanation might be that lenders expect money to be worth less a year or so from now, and are therefore insisting on higher interest rates in order to protect themselves against the depreciation of their lending capital.

Whatever the explanation may be, the fact that the money supply is constantly increasing pinpoints Government responsibility for both the inflation of prices and the high borrowing rates that are presumably the reason for the "illusion" of a money squeeze. The cure would seem to be the classical one: let the Government cease inflating the money supply. Then the extra money would not be there to chase a limited supply of goods. Prices would consequently fall, and interest rates would come down.

What the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Review suggests is that President Johnson's economic advisers are prolific with cart-before-the-horse thinking. Everything gets turned upside down along the Potomac. High prices are condemned as the cause of inflation, not accepted as the result.

And the effort to take some of the steam out of the boom by asking businessmen to make voluntary cuts in capital spending is just as misplaced as the attempt to halt the price rise by appealing to merchants not to take advantage of the fact that consumers have more money in their pockets.

The fact is that much of American industry is up against international competition, and must continue to cut its costs of manufacture in order to outsell the Japanese, the Belgians, and the Luxembourgians. Since American labor is loath to take wage cuts, and since there is a premium on many types of raw materials, the only feasible way of cutting costs of production is to continue to spend money for more efficient capital equipment. So what businesses can afford to curb their outlays for new and better and more automated machinery?

The steel industry, for example, is finding it impossible now to produce nails and wire that will undersell foreign steel makers in our own home markets. And if nails and wire are vulnerable today, structural and sheet steel will be vulnerable tomorrow. So steel must work incessantly to improve its productive machinery, which means putting up more money for capital outlay. There can be temporary cutbacks in capital spending, but it would be suicidal to continue holding back for very long.

Until the cart-before-the-horse thinking along the Potomac is changed, we shall continue to get both higher prices and higher interest rates. The only sure cure for the present troubles is a cutback in the Government spending that continues to flush the money supply beyond the capability of our manufacturers to create enough goods to satisfy the swollen demand.

When a President Needs a Line

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD RUMSFELD
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, the Mary McGrory column from the Washington Star of May 29, 1966, discusses the administration's conflicting public statements and concludes "if he is to rally public opinion, he must take a high and consistent line and stick to it."

The article follows:

WHEN A PRESIDENT NEEDS A LINE

(By Mary McGrory)

Under the roof of the White House, there are some "Nervous Nellies" who flinch every time the President takes the hard line on Viet Nam.

They wish the President would throw a few crumbs to the doves who cannot be expected to feed forever on his Princeton speech.

They remember that it was not the failure of the fighting men, but the evaporation of domestic support that forced the French withdrawal from Indochina in 1954.

"The President will not bug out on Viet Nam," says one of his aides, "unless the country goes out from under him."

The publication of the Harris poll showing him at an all-time low in popularity came at a particularly awkward moment. Our man in Viet Nam, Premier Nguyen Cao Ky, was violently going through what Secretary of State Rusk had once hopefully described as "the various groups working things out among themselves."

Administration officials glumly concede that if the success of Ky's coup against the Buddhists consolidated his position in Viet-Nam, it did nothing for his image in the U.S.

The President was immediately shown charts which illustrate the fact that the last three Presidents suffered a slump after 30 months in office. He was even more reassured by the victory of Representative Robert B. Duncan, an all-out supporter on Viet Nam, in Oregon, the native heath of his most intemperate critic, Senator Wayne L. Morse, who has repeatedly called for a repudiation by voters.

Congressional leaders of his own party told him once again that he would win any showdown on Viet Nam on Capitol Hill. The House of Representatives is holding steady. As for the Senate, one House member said, "The Senate always feels it has to run the world."

The President told them that while Da Nang was erupting, the work of the electoral commission in Saigon went on. Three Buddhists, among the 25 notables charged with the task of bringing instant democracy to Viet Nam, walked out. The rest went on with their plans for creating parties and candidates for the September vote.

Criticism, which some once thought was a bridle to the President, has become a spur.

Periodically he is importuned to "go to the country" via television to explain to the restive what we are doing and to knit up the ravelled rhetoric of "resisting Communist aggression" and "bringing self-determination to the people of Viet Nam."

He seems content for the moment, however, to keep the speaking engagements he already has and to address various groups according to their needs. At Princeton, he spoke of "the agony of power." But two days later, he publicly berated Senator J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT before 6,000 Democrats at a party dinner in Washington and within the week at Chicago, he delivered his most belligerent address against the "Nervous Nellies" who refuse to trust him.

He is genuinely bewildered by adverse reaction to his criticism of his critics.

"Didn't they like the Princeton speech?" he asks on hearing liberal plaints about Washington and Chicago.

The President thinks these people do not understand his problems at all. He must speak one way to Democrats, to stiffen their spines for November. Ho Chi Minh is supposed to listen in one these promises to stay in and win.

There is also a strong element of self-delusion involved. The President, who enjoys the world wide amplification of his voice, is still not ready to face up to the implications.

In a difficult position, he reverts to his early days on the stump in Texas, when it was possible to address one faction in Lubbock one way and another in Wichita Falls another, and neither the wiser.

The fact that everybody in the country listens to a President every time he speaks is an imposition to a man who came to power through his capacity to negotiate with various individuals one at a time.

The intellectuals got their speech at Princeton. They were supposed to drink that in and then put cotton in their ears for the Washington and Chicago speeches, which were not intended for them.

Sometimes it appears the President would like various factions to tune out certain parts of the same speech which were intended for them. He was indignant, for instance, over the reception of his January statement in which he asked the United Nations for help and also said the U.S. would resume bombing.

Doves were supposed to focus on the appeal to the U.N., hawks on the bombs.

When the President was talking peace last winter, some people did not believe him. Now that he is talking war, they shudder. The consensus is that if he is to rally public opinion, he must take a high and consistent line and stick to it.

Why We Can Win in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. MORRISON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Speaker, the American people have never hesitated to offer help to support the cause of liberty and freedom in the world. We have done this for two basic reasons: First, because we believe in freedom and have built a great nation on the principles of justice and liberty; and second, because it is in the interest of all Americans to do so. We are fighting for these principles in Vietnam; we are fighting in order to help our friends fend off the rising threat of totalitarianism and communism and particularly the present world Communist revolution. But we are also fighting for our own self-interest because a free nation cannot long exist in a world which is not free.

If we did not fight in Vietnam, I am sure that it would not be long before we would be fighting a much more desperate war much closer to home with losses a thousandfold more or even larger. We must prove that America is a strong, determined nation, determined to keep liberty alive throughout the world. The free world learned a bitter and costly lesson at Munich. We must never have another Munich, by appeasement and withdrawal at Vietnam. Actually our being in Vietnam may avert world war III.

As Joseph Alsop points out in his recent Saturday Evening Post article, "Why We Can Win in Vietnam," the Vietcong is making a last-ditch attempt to win the war in the face of overwhelming odds. As he points out:

> The present enemy reinforcement is like one of those last high raises that losing players sometimes make to frighten their opponents out of a poker game.

We must not be frightened; we will not be frightened. We have the finest fighting force ever assembled in Vietnam, and we are winning the war. I urge all Americans to continue their support of the President, and I look forward with all Americans to the day when we can lay down our arms and join with the war-weary people of South Vietnam in building a peaceful, prosperous, free nation.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that Mr. Alsop's article is an excellent explanation of where we now stand in Vietnam. His article, which appeared in the June 4, 1966, edition of the Saturday Evening Post, follows:

[From the Saturday Evening Post]

WHY WE CAN WIN IN VIETNAM

(By Joseph Alsop)

In Vietnam, great numbers of Americans are now committed to a war which very few Americans even begin to understand. Most of us, of course, have a fair understanding of the issues our troops are fighting for, but only a tiny minority understand the war itself.

This has struck me with increasing force after every one of my more recent visits to Vietnam—and I have been there 16 times since 1953. People talk about other matters such as the chops and changes of politics in Saigon, where the Communists might manage an eventual victory—although I do not think they will. No one ever mentions the fairly desperate combat problems that now face the Viet Cong. No one analyzes the present strategy of our brilliant field commander in Vietnam, Gen. William C. Westmoreland. No one refers in any way to what is currently happening on the battlefield. Yet the battlefield is where our own best hope of victory lies.

The whole pattern of the fighting, as it happens, is still determined by an almost successful gamble that the Communists made to win the war last year. Hence we must backtrack a bit at the outset in order to see the timing, the nature and the risks of this enormous Viet Cong gamble, to make what happened reasonably comprehensible.

Many normally well-informed persons still believe that a Communist guerrilla movement like the Viet Cong is something spontaneous—halfway, let us say, between a misguided patriotic society and a nationwide game of cops-and-robbers. From their first obscure guerrilla origins, however, the Viet Cong have been a second government of South Vietnam, and they still are. Furthermore—and here is the important point—this clandestine Communist second government has all the fiscal, economic, manpower and other problems that plague any normal government. Since this is also a government at war, the V.C. second goverhment's biggest problem is naturally to recruit, equip and maintain its armed forces. This has always been the biggest problem, and its difficulties caused the Viet Cong gamble already mentioned, which was decided on in late 1963 after the coup d'etat against South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem.

South Vietnam in the summer of 1963 was a country in which every province had its own civil war, with the Saigon government controlling the provincial capitals and a good many villages, with the V.C. second government controlling a good many other villages, and with troops of both sides in the field everywhere. By that time, there was a Viet Cong provincial battalion of about 500 men operating in each of Vietnam's 43 provinces. There was a Viet Cong district company of about 150 men operating in each of at least 250 of the administrative districts into which the provinces are subdivided. And in each of several thousand V.C.-controlled villages and hamlets, there was a Viet Cong guerrilla band of 20 or 30 men to maintain local discipline and to harass friends of the established government in neighboring villages and hamlets. All these V.C. soldiers—about 50,000 in the local forces and 110,000 in the guerrilla bands, or approximately 160,000 men in all—had to be paid and armed and kept supplied with ammunition and much other materiel, and all but the minority of strictly part-tme guerrillas had to be provided with rations as well. Salaries and rations also had to be found for tens of thousands of Viet Cong in essentially civilian occupations, ranging upward from humble couriers and tax collectors, through secret policemen and the personnel of the medical services, to the awe-inspiring members of the Communist Party's central committee for South Vietnam in their remote jungle lair near the Cambodian border.

In addition, this second government was deeply engaged in a big and costly program of military public works. The rule books for guerrilla war, written by Mao Tse-tung and his remarkable Vietnam Communist pupil, Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, lay down an absolute requirements for guerrilla main bases in areas immune to penetration by hostile troops. The mountainous jungle-covered and swampy tracts of South Vietnam provide splendid terrain for many such main-base areas. But barracks, hospitals and numerous other facilities had to be secretly built within these fastnesses. Wherever the ground was suitable, the main bases also had to be fortified by an almost inconceivably antlike program of digging and tunneling; and although *corvée* labor from V.C.-controlled villages was used for this purpose, the hundreds, even thousands of men in the *corvées* at least had to be given rations while away from home. Finally, all the main bases had to be prestocked with medical supplies, ammunition and food. This was an enormous undertaking in itself. A single underground cache found last year, for instance, contained no less than 2,000 tons of rice. Since the cache was in a huge hole approachable only by a narrow tunnel, all this rice had evidently been carried in on men's backs, bagful by bagful.

Early in 1963, moreover, the first main forces—their nature will be explained in a moment—had begun to be mobilized in the main-base areas. Therefore, long before Diem was assassinated in November, 1963, the Viet Cong leaders had to meet a pretty imposing total budget. Their clandestine second government then controlled no more than about four million of the total South

Vietnamese population of 17 million. Few legally established governments of countries having only four million people manage to keep more than 160,000 men under arms at all times, even if their soldiers are paid the merest pittance, as are the soldiers of the Viet Cong.

Such was the position when the Diem regime was brought down by an army coup, and almost the entire structure of government control abruptly came to pieces, for a while, in almost every province. The Viet Cong were thus enabled to surge forward everywhere, and this led to the decision to begin organizing main forces on a really big scale.

Like everything else the Viet Cong had done up to that time, the move to organize the main forces was strictly in accordance with the rule books of Chairman Mao and Gen. Giap. Main forces (the classification is Mao Tse-tung's) bear little resemblance to the simple guerrilla bands that almost everyone envisions when the Viet Cong are mentioned. They also differ sharply from the local forces—the provincial battalions and district companies, which are already well above the guerrilla level—for the main forces have no permanent regional attachments, and their units are much larger and more heavily armed. In fact, they almost exactly resemble regular troops in a regular army. According to the Mao-Giap rules, these main forces have two functions: to help the local forces and guerrillas increase the pressure everywhere, until the established government is visibly hanging on the ropes; and then to strike the knockout blows in big set-piece battles like that which finished off the French at Dienbienphu.

With more than 160,000 men already under arms, and with the additional organization of something like a brand-new regular army now decided upon, the V.C. second government obviously had its work cut out. At the outset, all went easily enough. In the secret main-base areas, with their palm-thatched barracks, their deep-dug, jungle-hidden fortifications and their painfully accumulated supply caches, large numbers of Viet Cong cadres and recruits were now assembled for regimental training. The new main-force regiments had a strength of around 1,500 men each. In design they were roughly comparable to regular light-infantry regiments of 30 or 40 years ago, and they had the capability of being joined together in light-infantry divisions for the knockout blows that were expected later. Each regiment was given an attached porter battalion of about 500 men to handle its local supply and transport. To get all these men, recruiting was stepped up in all the V.C. areas of South Vietnam. A major expansion of the supply movement from North Vietnam, down the Ho Chi Minh trail and along the sea-smugglers' routes, was also undertaken to provide the new regiments with their 57 mm. recoilless rifles, heavy mortars, antiaircraft guns and other crew-served weapons. And many more specially trained cadres were brought down from the Communist North to become officers and noncoms.

By New Year's Day of 1964, at least five of the new main-force regiments already had been recruited, armed and trained. By this time, too, because of their post-Diem surge, the Viet Cong controlled perhaps five million to six million people. Even so, however, the second government's base in the countryside—the Viet Cong infrastructure, as our intelligence officers call it—was still too small to support the ambitious military superstructure that was planned. To complete the plan, the masks had to be dropped. This was the Viet Cong gamble. If Gen. Westmoreland's strategy attains the hoped-for results, this dropping of the masks will be remembered as the moment when the Viet Cong began to lose the war. But it did not look that way at the time.

Until 1964 the Viet Cong had always worn two masks—one to deceive people abroad, the other for the South Vietnamese themselves. For foreign eyes, they had worn the mask of an indigenous movement of social discontent. However, as early as 1956, Le Duan, now first secretary of the Communist party of North Vietnam, had gone south to make preparations for the beginning of guerrilla war, with the aid of many thousands of cadres whom the Communist government in the North had ordered to go underground in the South when the French war ended in 1954. From Le Duan's arrival onward all the higher direction of the V.C. had come from Hanoi. The northern Communist government had also provided large quantities of military equipment and had secretly sent further tens of thousands of cadres to the South to aid and guide the struggle there. But all this was hidden well enough that those who wished could go on claiming that this was "just a civil war."

The other mask, worn to deceive the simple people of South Vietnam, was vastly more important and valuable to the V.C. This was the mask of amiable agrarian reformers—the same mask that the Chinese Communists had worn with such success until they got control of China. Until the critical period we are now examining, the Viet Cong also wore this mask with great success, thereby gaining rather solid popular support in their "liberated areas" and seriously softening up every contested area. The success ultimately depended, however, on something much more important than Communist propaganda or V.C. land reform. It depended on a convincing pretense of government by consent, which was impossible without a considerable degree of real consent. To gain this degree of consent, the Viet Cong promised the peasants, again and again and with utmost emphasis, that there would be *no* V.C. taxation and *no* V.C. conscription.

These promises were approximately kept until the year 1964. Devious, even cruel, tricks were often resorted to, of course. A potential recruit's government identity card would be stolen, for example, and he would then be frightened into volunteering by warnings that the government police would shoot him as a Communist if they ever picked him up. Or an obstinate noncontributor to the Viet Cong war chest would be "struggled with" by V.C. cadres before all the people of his village, and if this public brainwashing did not get results, he might then be shot in the back of the neck as a "spy for the reactionaries and imperialists." But in the main, the V.C. military outfits really were manned by volunteers, which made the average outfit both tough and highly motivated. And in the main, besides road tolls, market tolls and the like, the V.C. tax collectors only asked the people of the villages for "voluntary contributions," which meant that the burden on the peasantry was light and easily bearable.

The trouble was that this semivoluntary system reached its limit with the creation of the first five or six main-force regiments, as did the system of largely concealed aid and direction from the North. If the masks were retained, enough men and resources to complete the war plan simply could not be secured, and both masks were therefore boldly and simultaneously dropped. Beginning in 1964, all the main forces and many of the provincial battalions were completely reequipped with the new 7.64 mm. family of Chinese-made weapons, which required a supply movement from North Vietnam too big to be hidden any longer. At the same time, preparations also began for the eventual invasion of the South by complete units of the North Vietnamese regular army. Thus the pretense was abandoned that this was "just a civil war." At the same time, and incomparably more important, the pretense of governing by consent was also quite ruthlessly abandoned.

The repeated Viet Cong promises that there would be no V.C. taxation and no V.C. conscription became dead letters. Taxes were sternly imposed on the people of the villages. Quarter by quarter the Viet Cong increased these levies until they became cruelly burdensome. Universal military service was proclaimed for all males from 18 to 36. As the manhunt progressed, the Viet Cong press gangs began rounding up boys of 14 or 15. All this was a gigantic gamble, for the V.C. had now broken the first and most sacred rule of Mao Tse-tung: Popular support of the guerrilla movement must never be endangered until the final victory. But the Hanoi leaders and the V.C. high command clearly believed that the gamble could never go sour, simply because they were so certain of an early victory—after which, of course, any grumbling in the villages could be dealt with by secret police.

To insure the expected victory, they brought off a feat probably without parallel. Although they were still no more than the second government of South Vietnam, the Viet Cong between January, 1964, and the early spring of 1965 wrung from the unhappy villages enough men and resources to increase the V.C. main forces to 24 regiments, complete with porter battalions, or the equivalent of eight army divisions. Even so, this was not enough to meet the war plan's requirements. Hence the second government undertook the considerable further responsibility of maintaining and providing porter battalions for two complete divisions of the North Vietnamese regular army, the 325th and the 304th, which covertly invaded South Vietnam in late 1964 and early 1965. By the spring of 1965, therefore, besides 160,000 troops in the V.C. local forces and guerrilla bands, the second government could boast a main-force army of the strength of 10 light-infantry divisions. And this new army, with its porter battalions and longer range supply detachments, numbered close to 80,000 men. The achievement was astonishing, but the price was heavy. One can imagine the Viet Cong finance minister—they have one, even if his name is not publicly known—groaning when he learned the true scope of the main-force program. And one can all but hear his colleagues airily telling him not to worry, because victory was just around the corner.

It is almost unknown in America, but the truth is that a Viet Cong victory really was just around the corner in the late spring of last year, months after the situation had been supposedly saved by President Johnson's decision to bomb North Vietnam. Throughout the spring of 1965 almost the whole South Vietnamese army was firmly pinned down in the provinces by the urgent requirements of local defense. In those spring months almost the whole of the army's slender mobile reserve, 13 South Vietnamese ranger and Marine battalions, was also being chewed up by new main-force regiments. By mid-June, after the bloody fight at Dong Xoai, about 60 miles from Saigon, only three of the government's reserve battalions remained in good combat trim. Meanwhile, the Viet Cong had an uncommitted central reserve equivalent to at least five divisions in their main-base areas. No reserves on one side, strong reserves on the other, meant, of course, that the V.C. could win province after province by concentrating in heavily superior force wherever they chose to do so. In this manner they could count on rolling up South Vietnam like a carpet before the summer ended. Then President Johnson upset their calculations by ordering the commitment of U.S. troops on a big scale.

This order had all the elements of a brilliantly successful, if wholly unintentional, ambush, and like every good ambush, in the first place, it was a complete surprise. There had been an earlier surprise in February, when the President gave the order to bomb the North after the Viet Cong attack on the Pleiku barracks. But this second surprise was quite as complete as the first, and it was far more terrible.

Nor was this all. Effective ambushes must never attack the head of a column, nor hold their fire until the column has passed—either way, some of the enemy column may escape. But to open fire on the middle of the column insures that the ambushees can neither advance nor retreat, but must stand and fight and be annihilated. It was this effect that President Johnson's order unwittingly achieved.

In order to see why this was so, it is only necessary to consider what would have happened if the President had committed American combat troops in Vietnam rather more than a year earlier, when the Pentagon first urged him to do so. In that spring of 1964, the harshest and most burdensome period of the second government's main-force program still lay in the future, and the Viet Cong had barely begun to drop their masks. It would still not have been too late for a convincing reassumption of the Viet Cong mask of agrarian reformers, with no need for heavy taxes or press-ganged conscripts. The V.C. could therefore have pulled back and dug in for many more years of less intensive war, on the classical, slowly erosive, elusive guerrilla pattern that they understand so well. There can be no doubt that this is precisely what the Viet Cong would have done if the President had in fact committed U.S. troops a year earlier. The rule books are very strict about this: Mao Tse-tung strongly emphasizes the need for any guerrilla movement to be ready to retreat at once if the conditions of the struggle unexpectedly develop in an unfavorable manner.

But the Viet Cong could not follow this pull-back rule when Johnson at last committed U.S. troops, because the V.C. had already breached Mao Tse-tung's cardinal rule against alienating popular support before the final victory. It is not easy, after all, for any government, legal or clandestine, to pull back and to ask its people to fight onward indefinitely, if the most sacred promises have been broken, and if this has been justified by assertions that the war will end in triumph in a few weeks or months. It is very dangerous, too, for any guerrilla movement to dilute its fighting units with unwilling conscripts, as the Viet Cong had done. In the early summer of 1965, this danger was demonstrated by a first trickle of Viet Cong desertions, previously all but unheard of—a trickle that has now become a near hemorrhage in some units and some areas of Vietnam. Above all, there was the danger in the countryside, where heavy taxes and press-gang conscription had caused the people's former propagandized consent to be widely replaced by sullen acquiescence. This danger was also being demonstrated by the tens of thousands who were refusing to acquiesce. And these people, fleeing from "liberated areas" to government areas, have now become a pitiful refugee army of nearly a million men, women and children. Their flight has even begun to leave the V.C. areas seriously short of hands to till the crops. For these reasons, it was much too risky to pull back, and the second government made its defiant choice to continue the war in the main-force phase.

The same basic considerations that led the Hanoi and V.C. leaders to make this choice also led Gen. Westmoreland to adopt his strategy of "seeking out and destroying" the Viet Cong main forces. When the President's troop commitment abruptly gave Westmoreland the responsibility for turning the tide and winning the war, this careful yet inspired soldier had been studying the Viet Cong for many anxious months. Obviously the V.C. and North Vietnamese main-force regiments, being heavier outfits that could be located and engaged with greater ease, were the most suitable military targets for the incoming American troops. Gen. Westmoreland's chief reasons, nevertheless, for concentrating on the main forces were—and are paramilitary. Westmoreland reasoned that the Viet Cong had made themselves politically vulnerable by breaking the first rule of Mao Tse-tung, and that this vulnerability would increase as war pressures force the V.C. to take more rice and more conscripts from the long-suffering villagers. He believed, therefore, that the already severe strains on the V.C. second government could be increased until its entire structure would crumble. And he planned to precipitate this general breakup of the second government's structure by breaking the main-force backbone of the V.C. Time alone can tell whether Westmoreland is right, but he most certainly still believes he will be proved right—if the accidents of Saigon politics do not tragically forestall the proof.

We have now examined two of the three main parts of the war's military pattern—the gamble taken by the V.C. second government to create its main forces and the ambush effect of President Johnson's troop commitment. If the Viet Cong had not gambled by breaking Mao's first rule on popular support and if they now had a less burdensome and more flexible military organization, I should be making a very different military prognosis.

But these conditions do not now exist in Vietnam, because the rules have in fact been broken. And more rule breaking is the essence of the third part of the war's military pattern, which is the acuteness of the combat problems now besetting the V.C. For the Viet Cong leaders, beyond doubt, this is the pattern's most painful part, since their entire experience has taught them to put an almost religious reliance on the simple fighting rules laid down by Giap and Mao. These tactical rules worked brilliantly well for Mao in China, and for Giap against the French and for the Viet Cong themselves until last year. They built the record, in fact, that still leads people to repeat solemnly that "regular troops cannot defeat guerrilas." Yet these closely studied, carefully defined tactical rules for guerrilla war have all but begun to work in reverse in Vietnam nowadays. This is the most far-reaching single result of the U.S. troop commitment.

Consider, for example, "old never-fail." In the years before 1965, "old never-fail" was the sardonic name used by American officers advising the South Vietnamese army for the guerrilla's suprise-attack-plus-ambush combination. This combination was the principal offensive tactic of the Viet Cong, accounting for over 80 percent of their more showy and damaging victories during all the years when the war was going well for them. First would come the predawn news that mortar shells were falling on an isolated government post, which was surrounded by a strong V.C. force that had crept up under cover of darkness. The government's province chief (the military governor) would hastily organize a relieving force, and the column of troops would move out, as dawn began to break, along the wretched, narrow road leading to the post under attack. Then would come the report that the relief column had been ambushed by another strong V.C. force which had slipped into positions commanding the road's most dangerous sector. Next the radio would fall ominously silent, meaning, of course, that the post under attack had also fallen. And so the government's forces would be further eroded and demoralized, government control would be reduced, and V.C. power and authority would once again grow proportionately.

But "old never-fail" began to work very differently with the end of the rather primitive situation envisioned by Mao and Giap—a situation in which the government had few heavy guns, only the barest minimum of air power, and no air-mobile infantry. This situation ceased to exist in South Vietnam last year. First, a network of heavy-artillery positions was thrown over most of the country, and these were linked by good communications to every government post in the populated areas, and to most of the more remote posts as well. Second, after Pleiku the President not only ordered bombing of the North, he also authorized direct use of American air power in the South, thereby multiplying the air strength the Viet Cong had to face. And finally, the American troop commitment vastly multiplied the helicopters available for troop lifts.

Today when the Viet Cong attempt "old never-fail," as they still frequently do, the ambushers generally discover that they are really ambushees. The post chosen for surprise attack at once calls in the heavy artillery, and the big guns inevitably slow down the assault. When dawn breaks, U.S. fighters and fighter bombers make their appearance, guided by spotter planes, and unless the Viet Cong break off the attack, they become exposed targets for decimation from the air. If the situation warrants, there may also be a heli-lift of infantry, either to cut off the V.C. surrounding the post, or to take the V.C. ambushing force in the rear.

"Old never-fail" has certainly not become "old always-fail." Nor have their novel tactical handicaps taken all the fight out of the Viet Cong, any more than their widespread loss of popular support has deprived them of the active help of the 10 to 15 percent of genuine Communist converts in their "liberated areas." Only recently they were able to bring up two artillery batteries for an attack on the very outskirts of Saigon—which did not succeed, but did cause much disquiet in the city. And terroristic acts continue in most provinces at a very high rate.

Yet it is deeply meaningful that in the months from last September—when the U.S. troop commitment began to have a serious impact—until late April, when these words were written, the record shows only two victorious V.C. operations much above the petty-terror level. These were the annihilation of a South Vietnamese regiment in a Michelin rubber plantation early last winter and the more recent capture of the isolated Special Forces post at Ashau on the Laotian border. By contrast, the Viet Cong failures have been too numerous to be recalled. These failures have vastly greater meaning, moreover, than might be surmised from newspaper stories of body counts of 50 enemy dead here, 100 in another place, and in another place above 200, after a Viet Cong or North Vietnamese assault has been beaten back. These stories mean that the V.C. are now regularly breaking the next-most-important guerrilla rule after the rule about always retaining popular support.

As Mao and Giap both emphasize, any guerrilla movement lives and grows and has its being by success. Great failures may perhaps be precariously survived, as happened in China at the time of the famous Long March. The rule books nonetheless enjoin guerrilla commanders always to prefer the mere assassination of a village elder to the dramatic capture of a district town, if it is thought that the attempt on the town may risk defeat. Yet the Viet Cong have been floundering forward with great obstinancy and considerable courage, from failure to bloody failure for many months, with few military successes.

These changes in the tactical situation have quite directly affected every type of Viet Cong unit, whether main-force, local-force or guerrilla—for the guerrilla bands are almost always ordered to support the larger operations in their neighborhoods. The main forces—Gen. Westmoreland's prime targets—are the units chiefly affected by another change of great significance. Life in a main-force regiment once offered a good deal to tempt an ambitious young Vietnamese. He belonged to a crack unit, which was a matter of pride. He had been taught to believe in an early victory, and as a main-force soldier he could expect personal advancement when victory was won. Above all, he did not have to endure prolonged hardship. Two or three night marches out from the base, one or two days of fighting at the scene of his regiment's operation, and two or three night marches back to his regimental main-base area—that was about the maximum effort that was normally required each month. The balance of every month was spent resting, training, absorbing replacements and doing meticulous sand-table exercises to prepare the next sally against a government post. And all these weeks between operations were passed in the absolute security of a main base, with its simple but comfortable barracks, its reassuring fortifications, and its food caches.

Today, however, this quite bearable existence has suffered a savage transformation. It began when Gen. Westmoreland called in the B-52's of the Strategic Air Command, with their immense loads of heavy bombs that can penetrate even fortification tunnels 30 feet below ground. Daily since late last summer, the B-52's have been hammering the main-base areas with such effect, as captured documents have revealed, that the main-force regiments are now under strict orders to spend no more than one night, or at most two nights, in the same place. Long gone, therefore, are each month's restorative stretches of orderly barracks life.

Night after night, the main-force soldiers must bivouac in the jungle or on the mountain slopes. Every day or every two days there is a toilsome march to the next bivouac. These movements cause supply problems, and the men sometimes go hungry. There is little time for rest or training, or any of the other things that keep an outfit happy and in combat trim. In addition, as the American forces in Vietnam have grown stronger, there have been more infantry sweeps through the main-base areas—many of which had not been visited by hostile troops since the beginning of the French war. Supply caches that took months, even years, to accumulate are found and destroyed by our men. Fortifications representing hundreds of thousands, even millions, of man-hours of hard work are discovered and greatly damaged, if not always totally destroyed. V.C. outfits that have sought the base areas' security must either flee or stand and fight against hard odds. In these ways still another cardinal Mao-Giap rule has been broken—the rule that a successful guerrilla movement needs completely secure bases. Without this minimal security, Mao says, any such movement must automatically "deteriorate" into a mere "peasant revolt" which "it would be fanciful to suppose" could "avoid defeat."

From the foregoing follows the final profound change in the V.C. situation. In Vietnam the intelligence gathered has always been substantial, but the South Vietnamese formerly had no way to process intelligence as it came in, much less to respond to it promptly. Nowadays, in contrast, the intelligence gathered has multiplied many times over, partly by freer reporting by the people of the countryside, partly by mechanical means such as airborne infrared devices that spot main-force campfires and the like, and partly by the enormously increased numbers of deserters and prisoners of war. Furthermore Gen. Westmoreland's headquarters has now set up something like a Vietnamese-American intelligence-processing factory, capable of handling several tons of captured documents and several hundreds of interrogations in a single week. Thus it is no longer a case of blind men fighting men who see all too well, as it was for so many years.

The new eyes of the intelligence can even penetrate main-base areas well enough so that each B-52 strike has proved to have an even chance of finding its pinpoint target of barracks and fortifications within the huge surrounding tract of swamp or jungle or mountain forest. Movements of Viet Cong units are also being swiftly tracked if luck is good and the movements are fairly big. Sometimes we have no luck, as with the recent attack near Saigon. Yet good intelligence enabled Gen. Westmoreland to mount no fewer than eight uniformly successful spoiling operations against long planned V.C. attacks in a recent period of only a few weeks. Thus another crucial rule is being broken pretty frequently, for both Mao and Giap lay great emphasis on all guerrillas' need to move absolutely unseen, while watching the smallest enemy movement. Inasmuch as such texts as Mao Tse-tung's *On the Protracted War* and Vo Nguyen Giap's *People's War, People's Army* have always had the standing of scripture for both the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese, the Mao-Giap prescriptions' rather monotonous failure to work nowadays must be a very shaking thing in itself. The Viet Cong soldiers must be greatly shaken too by the failure of their leaders to find substitute prescriptions that work a bit better. Nowadays a Viet Cong battalion commander getting his orders for another surprise attack-plus-ambush must have the same sinking feeling that the government's province chiefs always used to have when word came in of another pre-dawn assault on an isolated post. For the long pull, an unending diet of many big and little defeats, with only the rarest success to raise the spirits, can in itself prove fatal to the Viet Cong. The strain of declining morale is already grave, as prisoner interrogations reveal, and this strain is bound to increase if Gen. Westmoreland is allowed to pursue his strategy.

These are the principal factors that control the present pattern of the fighting in Vietnam. I would be less confident of their great significance if I had not closely watched the trend of the fighting. When I visited Vietnam in the spring of 1965, one could easily discern American air power's effects on the Viet Cong. But it was equally easy to see that air power alone was not enough, and that the V.C. would win during the summer if the President did not commit U.S. ground troops.

When I visited Vietnam again last September, the full impact of the initial U.S. troop commitment was really beginning to be felt. The fine Marine victory at Chulai had taught the Ciet Cong that Americans were not "paper tigers" after all—at any rate, not on the field of battle. The first B-52 raids on the main bases were beginning to show impressive results. It was already clear that the tide had turned, but it was by no means clear as yet how the Viet Cong and their masters in Hanoi would deal with this alarming change.

On this key pont there was some divergence between Gen. Westmoreland and the majority of his staff. Westmoreland already suspected that the President had achieved an unintended ambush, and he therefore doubted whether the Viet Cong were free to follow Mao's rules of "advance and retreat." His staff members were almost unanimous in expecting the Viet Cong to follow the rules. This was a disturbing prospect, for a return to classical guerrilla fighting was bound to mean American troops endlessly marching through jungle and over mountains in frequently vain pursuit of mere companies of the enemy. Westmoreland's staff asked "whether the people at home would stand for an endless penny-packet war." If there was any way at all to exhaust American patience and fortitude, endless penny-packet war was surely the most likely way.

These worries were shown to be ill-founded in October, in the obstinate battle for the Pleime Special Forces post, and in the subsequent fighting in the Ia Drang valley, which continued into early November. For days on end, with superb courage and endurance, a small band of men of the Special Forces, both American and Vietnamese, took on and hurled back a greatly superior number of troops of the V.C. main forces. When the Pleime outpost had been relieved at last, the scene shifted to the Ia Drang valley. Here the men of the 1st Air Cavalry engaged an entire North Vietnamese division, composed of the 32nd regiment, the 33rd regiment, and the 66th regiment, with two V.C. main-force regiments in occasional support. Even by mid-October the number of American combat troops on the ground was not large, and Maj. Gen. Harry Kinnard, commander of the 1st Air Cavalry, could not afford to overcommit his vital division. Hence he never put into the line more than two battalions-plus, the battalions in combat being rotated by helicopter as the fighting went on. On our side, therefore, we did not have as much as a full regiment engaged at any one time, whereas the enemy had three regiments always engaged, with two more to aid them.

As must happen, alas in battle, 275 men of the Air Cavalry were killed in the weeks the action lasted. But we have since captured the enemy's complete battle plans, and we also have a post-battle critique by the North Vietnamese commander on the scene, who has the pseudonym of Gen. Bai Quan. This evidence reveals that in this single battle the enemy lost the staggering total of 5,000 killed and severely wounded, as well as almost all his heavy weapons. By any test this victory against such odds was a shining feat of U.S. arms, all the more noteworthy because these were near-green American troops.

After the Ia Drang valley no one could any longer believe in an intended Viet Cong pull-back to low-level guerrilla activity. If the V.C. could not or would not pull back, it was clear that they would have to try to go forward. Furthermore, there was increasing evidence of a massive, continuing invasion of South Vietnam by North Vietnamese regulars coming down the Ho Chi Minh trail. Reconnaissance also revealed that the North Vietnamese were urgently improving the trail to make it a truckable highway.

In November, therefore, Hanoi's apparent intention to reinforce the Viet Cong to the utmost led Gen. Westmoreland's staff to make carefully revised estimates of the enemy's maximum capabilities—the maximum military buildup the North Vietnamese government and the V.C. second government could achieve and support. These estimates projected a continuous growth of the enemy main forces in South Vietnam at the rate of two regiments per month until the end of 1966. In other words, the main forces, which had a strength equivalent to 10 divisions when the President committed U.S. troops, were projected to grow to a strength equivalent to about 18 divisions before next New Year's Day.

This projection by Gen. Westmoreland's staff was presented to Secretary of Defense McNamara when he visited Saigon at the end of November. It of course implied a need for a good many more American troops to match the enemy's expected increase of strength. For this reason the new estimates caused a panic in Washington when Secretary McNamara brought them home. Out of the panic grew the President's peace offensive, the pause in the bombing of the North, and other manifestations that presumably helped to renew the Hanoi leaders' slumping faith in their basic theory of American weakness of will. The question remains whether the panic was justified. I think it was wholly unjustified.

My chief reason is based on the situation I discovered when I returned to Vietnam for my most recent visit in February. On the one hand, all was far from perfection on our side. The stability of the South Vietnamese government could certainly not be taken for granted. And the President's hesitant and intricate methods of war-making, combined with the manifestoes of the war's senatorial and other critics, had deprived our men of the absolute confidence in their support at home that American troops in combat always ought ideally to have. On the other hand, however, these imperfections, though serious enough, were powerfully counterbalanced by the situation of the Viet Cong.

The refugee flow from the V.C. areas was increasing; by the end of February the total was nearing 800,000 men, women and children, or close to one sixth of the population that the V.C. had controlled at their high point. Viet Cong propaganda was already publicly denouncing the refugee movement as an imperialist plot to diminish the rice supplies available to the second government's tax collectors. There were symptoms that the V.C. second government's available pool of conscripts had already begun to dry up in more than one province. In Gen. Westmoreland's highly successful Masher-White Wing operation, the two prime-target regiments, the 18th of the North Vietnamese 325th division and the 2nd V.C. main-force regiment, had come south into Bindinh province with the primary intention of taking the offensive—instead they were so badly knocked about that they were put out of action for several months. But P.O.W. interrogations revealed that these regiments' southward move from Quangngai province had the secondary purpose of securing badly needed replacements, since the press gangs had been coming back almost empty-handed.

When I went down to the delta town of My Tho, I discovered the sad plight of the most famous V.C. provincial battalion in Vietnam, called by Hanoi radio the "Ever Victorious Ap Bac Battalion" in memory of a smashing success in the past. The "Ever Victorious" had just suffered two drubbings within two months by the local South Vietnamese troops. Furthermore—and much more revealing—the battalion was now afflicted, according to a large number of defectors, with a desertion rate well above 60 percent per year. Each province in Vietnam is markedly different from the next province, and symptoms in Quangngai and in Dinhtuong, the stamping ground of the "Ever Victorious" must never be exaggerated into nationwide symptoms, yet all this evidence was pretty impressive nonetheless.

The provincial evidence and the immense refugee movement were impressive, above all, because they had no precedents. Even more impressive, and equally unprecedented, was the evidence of the many battlefields. Until hardly more than a year ago, just one Viet Cong prisoner of war or battlefield deserter was so rare a phenomenon that Saigon would be agog about him for days on end, and it was also a real cause for celebration if as many as four or five enemy dead were found on the field of battle. Even today the V.C. and North Vietnamese have not altered the battlefield discipline that requires all killed and wounded to be carried away by their comrades, any more than they have changed their rules against desertion. After the Chulai fight, a couple of hundred Viet Cong corpses were found hidden in a trench where they had been dragged with butchers' meat hooks. More recently, V.C. P.O.W.'s have turned up with loops attached to their clothing to make dragging easier in case of need—a prebattle precaution which must surely raise fighting spirit in a wonderful manner. Thus while others might be unimpressed, I, remembering the quite recent past, was left all but incredulous by the almost daily body counts of enemy dead abandoned on the battlefield, and by the constant news of prisoners of war and battlefield deserters.

It is also worth noting that in the two months of January and February, the body counts reached a grisly cumulative total of 7,352 enemy dead. This means that the true total of enemy killed in action was certainly above 10,000, for although counts made in combat must be discounted for accidental duplication, a big addition must also be made for enemy dead dragged away in continuing compliance with the old discipline. It is also conservative to assume that the total of the enemy's disablingly wounded was double the total of those killed. Hence the overall figure for enemy dead and disabled in January and February alone was probably above 30,000. To this must be added 1,100 P.O.W.'s and battlefield deserters—the latter being troops who seize the opportunity of battle to squat down in a ditch until they are overun by our men.

To be sure, not more than half these heavy V.C. losses were soldiers of the main forces, for many were porters, guerrillas, local-force troops and even civilians impressed as temporary porters. But even so, it was abundantly clear that the main forces were being very badly knocked about. This was all the more striking because the Ia Drang experience had taught the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese commanders not to court any more set-piece battles. Engaging main forces had therefore become more difficult, since they in most cases had first to be sought out. Altogether the "seek out and destroy" strategy struck me as succeeding beyond all expectations. What is more important, this opinion was—and is—shared by Gen. Westmoreland.

If you look at this war's military aspect without regard to such political factors as instability in Saigon, or hesitancy in Washington to give full backing to Gen. Westmoreland, you have to conclude that the situation is full of promise. To be sure, the enemy is still reinforcing at about the rate projected in the November estimates. To be sure, the very fact that the enemy is still reinforcing means that clearly he intends to use his reinforcements in battle. So there is hard fighting still ahead. But if you make a practical analysis of the V.C. second government's problems, you are driven to conclude that the present enemy reinforcement is like one of those last high raises that losing players sometimes make to frighten their opponents out of a poker game.

The limit on the number of troops the North Vietnamese Communists can send southward is not yet in sight, but the limit is quite clearly in sight on the number of troop units the V.C. second government can sustain in the South. This is why it is wrong to talk about an "unlimited war," and this is also the main reason for believing that we are confronted with something like a desperate last high raise in poker. If you examine the projection of enemy-troop buildup made by Gen. Westmoreland's staff, you find, first of all, that most of the buildup is accounted for by a very large additional invasion of the South by North Vietnamese. This is risky in itself, since many of the southern rank and file of the Viet Cong much resent the overt northern takeover in the South. Second, you find a very puzzling anomaly, in the form of a great increase in the burden of the already overburdened V.C. second government.

In the spring of 1965 the strain of supporting main forces of a strength of 10 divisions was already severe. If the enemy buildup continues until the end of this year as projected by the Westmoreland staff, the strain will be nearly twice as great, for the V.C. second government will be supporting main forces of the strength of 18 divisions. All the strictly military personnel of the main forces are now coming from North Vietnam—but this was already the case in 1965. But now, on the one hand, the V.C. second government has a reduced productive and manpower base, primarily because of the refugee movement. And on the other hand, if the buildup continues as projected, the second government is eventually going to have to provide the main forces with nearly twice as much rice and each month, with at least double the number of men to fill gaps in the regimental ranks, and with close to double the number of men or women (for women are now being drafted for this purpose) to serve in the ported battalions and the longer range transport detachments. If the strain was already severe in the spring of 1965, what then will be the strain on the V.C. second government by December, 1966?

The answer, I think, is that the present enemy reinforcement has behind it a truly desperate decision—a decision, in fact, to throw in all remaining reserves, and to consume all the remaining stocks of food and other supplies still cached in the main bases, to make one final try for victory. If this be true, we are indeed confronted, with a last high raise. And the maker of a last high raise always loses the game if another player has the resources and the courage to call and raise again.

I believe that we in America have the needed courage, as I know we have the needed resources. To this hopeful observation, however, I must add two brief footnotes. First, a warning is needed concerning that phrase "losing the game." When and if Gen. Westmoreland succeeds in breaking the enemy's main forces, the big war in Vietnam will be over, and the game will really be won. Breaking the main forces will break most of the V.C. power in the countryside. It will not break *all* the V.C. power, however. A little war of mopping-up operations, costing few casualties and needing fewer troops, but troublesome and ugly all the same, may therefore continue for a considerable period. By method and determination, that little war can be won in the end in South Vietnam. But the war planners in Hanoi will still be the masters of the V.C. remnants of the South. They will still have the power to end all fighting by calling home their men. And the prime reason for maintaining a stern, persistent, though not irrational, bombing pressure on North Vietnam is to teach the lesson that the call-home order had better be given as soon as the big war in the South is decisively lost.

Second, despite the hopefulness of the military situation, the war can perhaps be lost somewhere in the dark labyrinths of Saigon politics. Despite all the positive factors, this warning must be reiterated, and the need for American patience with the vagaries of Vietnamese politics must be emphasized.

For close on a century before 1954, the Vietnamese had no experience of self-government. Under Ngo Dinh Diem, they then made considerable progress. As authoritarian governments go, the Diem regime was worthy of considerable respect—for more respect, certainly, than the dogmatic, harsh and gloomy Communist regime in the North—but under Diem, the Vietnamese got their bellyful of authoritarian government in Saigon. A long period of sometimes wild cut-and-try is therefore unavoidable, before the Vietnamese find the mode of government that suits their traditions, habits and outlook. There is nothing to worry about in that—so long as they do not stab themselves in the back during one of the wilder cut-and-tries. For the long pull, moreover, South Vietnam is one of the very richest countries in Asia, with an industrious and talented people who have been forcefully dragged into the 20th century by all the technological lessons of their bitter war experience. So I have no patience with those who ask, "What shall we have in South Vietnam, even if we win?" Every sort of basic factor promises a good future, if the suffering people of South Vietnam can only be granted peace at last. If that time comes, moreover, the United States can not only take the satisfaction of a stronger nation that has rendered loyal service to a weaker ally, we in our country can also sleep more easily in our own beds. For if the northern Communist aggression against South Vietnam is not successfully defeated, there will be another such aggression, and another, and another, until men begin to say, "The line must be drawn somewhere." And thus the Third World War may begin, and that is what we are now fighting to avert.

Our Man There

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN A. RACE
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. RACE. Mr. Speaker, I have recently had the opportunity to read the pamphlet, "Our Man There," composed by Gian Chand Sud and Frederick Arthur Gruber. The pamphlet contains a joint proposal for the creation of a training school for foreign nationals in the United States. The school would train these individuals in various aspects of political and social democracy. When graduated from this school, these individuals would be sent home to take an active role in the political life of their home nations.

The proposal is extremely interesting and warrants looking into. Certainly this Nation, as the world's bastion of democracy, should make an energetic attempt to export democracy. This proposal may or may not be the answer. Nonetheless, it might contain the genesis of a potentially beneficial international program.

I request unanimous consent that the pamphlet, "Our Man There," be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

OUR MAN THERE—A PROGRAM FOR THE POLITICAL TRAINING OF FOREIGN NATIONALS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES

(A Joint Proposal by Gian Chand Sud and Frederic Arthur Gruber)

I. AN INTRODUCTION

Lethargy and apathy seem to be among the elements of human behavior which severely threaten the democratic way of life. Too few people care enough about their government and their ideals to constructively strive for improvement. Their interest in public affairs is limited to often uninformed grumbling. Though well meaning, there people tend to discard useful ideas with the words, "What's the use?"

This proposal has been prepared by the authors not only because they firmly believe it to be a practical, useful means of promoting the American way of life, but also because they feel an obligation toward the government and the people who have permitted the free inquiry that has, in the final analysis, led to the ideas expressed in these pages.

On these grounds the authors intend to go beyond the confines of this report. They believe that a desirable idea should culminate in action, and that an undesirable idea should die in the forum of life, not in the net of inactivity.

II. AN OUTLINE OF THE PROPOSAL

In the years America has been engaged in the "cold war" with the Soviet Union, the west has had great difficulty gaining favor with professed neutralist nations. Communist inroads have led dedicated Americans to make critical appraisals of United States foreign policy and domestic well-being. In so doing, many well-intentioned authors have provided little in the way of constructive proposals. Instead, they have provided the communist cause with new means for undermining western initiative.

This could only be the case if, for the disputed minds, the weak points of the western pattern of life and western political philosophies are outweighed by adverse criticisms, or, if the full facts and their unbiased interpretation are presented poorly, if at all.

Freedom becomes a necessity only to those who have experienced it. It cannot be given to minds in bondage. It must be sold to them with a price tag marked "responsibility".

Since dedicated Americans firmly believe in the basic tenets of free-enterprise democracy, we are left with the realization that our political philosophies suffer not in substance, but in presentation. Why?

There are probably many reasons. One, however, becomes apparent. A good salesman realizes that a recommendation for his product by a respected third party can increase his chances for a sale to a prospective customer. The American Medical Association's endorsement of Crest Toothpaste is such a case.

The communists realize this. In South America, India, Pakistan, and the nascent African nations the natives are recruited to sell communism. The democratic way of life is being sold by travelers from abroad. American nationals, service men, overseas workers, tourists, and peace corps workers are met by curious, yet suspicious minds. They are generally not top salesmen because they are not natives.

Of course, there are pro western natives in these areas. Undoubtedly they are doing much to explain our way of life. But their effectiveness would be enhanced were they to achieve greater authority. They could reach more ears. Their statements would receive more consideration if they were in positions of respect.

In the realm of politics and of political philosophies the elected official holds authority and engenders respect.

A course of instruction in practical politics and election engineering could provide these people with the impetus to seek public office, and could aid them in securing positions of public trust.

Specifically, a program could be established to carefully train select foreign nationals in the arts of campaigning and politics.

The free world has no such program. The Soviet Union has.

III. DISCUSSION

Recently, several distinguished Americans have published appraisals of American domestic and foreign policy. The most eloquent commentaries are, perhaps expressed in such works as: *A Nation of Sheep* by John Lederer, *American Diplomacy* by George Kennan, and *The Ugly American* by Eugene Burdick and John Lederer.

In reviewing these works and others of the same genre; several fundamental criticisms reoccur:

1. That the American society has become apathetic. That the well-fed, well-clothed American no longer retains the pioneer spirit which permitted the colonists to turn the United States into a world leader in a scant two-hundred years. That America's citizenry is slinking into an ostrich like posture, burying its head in the lap of luxury.

2. That American diplomacy has been insensititve to foreign cultures, problems, and desires. That even America's copius foreign aid programs have been administered with a shotgun. That America has, in effect, become the chagrined tender of a belligerent world bread line.

3. That much of the world is not yet prepared to accept American-styled democracy. That, in many areas, temperament, culture, and tradition render American political ideals alien and therefore, suspect. That we are ineffectually trying to sell free-enterprise democracy in a buyer's market.

4. That America is the goldfish bowl of the world and has shown itself unable to answer just foreign criticisms. That injustice and inequalities within America's borders contradict the idealistic philosophies which the U.S. preaches abroad.

There is an element of truth in each of these criticisms. But, it is doubtful that such faults, even when taken jointly, could blind a majority of the world's intelligent men-of-good will to the selfless humanitarian goals for which America and the American way of life stand. Perfection is not a human trait.

Foreign nationals visiting the Soviet Union are generally indoctrinated thoroughly with Marxism. They are badgered until the cold communist line becomes more reaction than thought. They are thoroughly trained to become the future statesmen or revolutionaries of their home countries.

This is why we read in the newspapers, "Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, trained in Moscow. . . ."

Why don't we read, "trained in America. . . ."?

Why don't we provide the opportunity for politically minded, pro-western foreign nationals to receive training which might enable them to implement well-founded beliefs, to defend the way of life that respects freedom and individuality?

There is no such program available in the United States.

With a minimal expense Americans could establish such a program. Not on the Machivellian basis that the Soviet Union practices, but a thorough training school that would accept volunteers for, say, one year's intensive study in practical politics. A school that would only accept promising young people of fine character and provide them with the expenses-paid opportunity to study election engineering, social control, and to work on actual political campaigns with American politicians. A school, endowed by Americans who have not succumbed to creeping apathy, that would give these people the tools and the encouragement to protect and expand the way of life that has respected the dignity of man.

Such a program would not assure the election or the prominence of its students, but it seems likely that it would, at the least, increase the probability of their rise to a position of influence.

About one million foreign nationals are now living in the United States. Close to 64-thousand of these are college or university students who have chosen to come to America for education which may not be available in their home states. They are commonly youthful, intelligent, educated, and respected citizens of their homelands. It would be most practical to select from among these visitors, volunteers for a political training program. Most of these dynamic people could, with relative ease, rise to prominence in their native countries.

But, it would not be desirable for a cross section of these people to achieve a position of sufficient influence to implement their variegated political and social beliefs. Such an event could prove as chaotic as the appointment of a random sample of Americans now in Europe to federal positions.

Though some foreigners now visiting the United States will return home with an enlightened perspective and a new zeal for the American system, some will be oblivious or even hostile to the American way of life. Just as Peace Corps candidates must be carefully selected, so much candidates for a training program in practical politics.

Once selected the volunteers should be given the best training that can be made available. They should become acquainted with politics in both theory and practice. In both the classroom and in the "smoke-filled" rooms. They should work both with books and with people.

This is primarily a program with long range objectives. Yet, even in the immediate future, graduates of such a training program could be of value to the democratic ideals. They would be effective salesmen of the American way of life. They could provide responsible answers to anti-American criticisms. They could spearhead a new responsive and sensitive approach to the American foreign policy dilemma.

It would not be necessary to indoctrinate these people. This country and the whole free world has no use for stooges in foreign politics. Stooges are always stooges.

Rather, the volunteers could be screened to ascertain their character and goals. If only a small fraction of the foreign nationals now visiting the United States were accepted into a training program of this nature, hundreds of active minds would be at work for freedom where now only a void exists. And it would be worth the price of over one hundred Peace Corps workers if just one trainee would be elected to a high position in his native land.

A small, well organized program of this nature could be the épeé that hits its mark in place of the broadsword that only ruffles the air.

IV. SUMMARY

A crucial need exists at the present time time to place responsible foreign nationals who are sympathetic to the American ideals in key positions in the governments of their native lands.

Little or nothing is presently being done to fill this gap in the cold war struggle with communism.

A practical method of meeting the challenge is to initiate a thorough training program for foreign nationals in practical politics. However, it is imperative that the program concentrate only upon volunteers who are already convinced that free-enterprise democracy is the most desirable political and social system.

Fighting for Whom?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT F. ELLSWORTH

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, during a speech in Wichita, Kans., in May, I called on the Johnson administration to demand that the various South Vietnamese factions get together and get behind the war effort against the Communists, and to present plans for U.S. withdrawal if the South Vietnamese refuse to shape up. Last week one of Kansas' fine newspapers, the Lawrence Daily Journal-World, ran an excellent editorial on the situation in Vietnam. I commend it to the attention of my colleagues:

FIGHTING FOR WHOM?

Any normal American is intensely interested in the welfare and action of our fighting men in Viet Nam. We want our soldiers to win their battles but we don't want them to be killed or wounded. As long as they are there, we know there will be casualties and, selfishly, we are hopeful the enemy will be pushed back and will suffer more than we do.

Many people are not quite sure why we are so deeply involved in the far off steaming jungles, but we know it has developed into large-scale bitter warfare and we want our forces to be victorious. It is a case of killing or being killed, which leaves only one choice.

The great tragedy today is that President Johnson and Secretary McNamara are sending more and more Americans into the fighting to take the place of the Vietnamese who are spending their time fighting among themselves.

Supposedly we first went to Viet Nam to help the endangered people protect their government. The way it has turned out these people seem to have no government or no unity of purpose. There is far less stability than there was when our first troops arrived and the condition is worsening day by day.

American soldiers went to Viet Nam to help the southern people to win their war against the Communists from the north, and we sent them arms so they could more effectively combat the aggressors. Now those native soldiers are using the arms we sent them to fight a civil war, or to shoot at each other.

Isn't it about time for President Johnson to insist that the Vietnamese establish a legitimate and stable government if they are to continue to receive our economic and military aid?

If this isn't done soon and the natives continue to fight among themselves, the American public must realize the United States is now engaged on its own in a full scale war with the Communists of North Viet Nam, which is supported by Red China, and Viet Nam is only the stage for the first battles of a much bigger fight to come.

Cardinal, Governor, Laud St. John's at Dedication of New Hospital Wing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, on May 14, it was my pleasure to participate in the dedication of a new hospital wing of St. Johns Hospital in Lowell, Mass.

The completion of this modern facility is a tribute to the efforts of the local community which raised a considerable sum in contributions, and to the cooperation of Federal, State, and local government officials.

Participating in the dedication were His Eminence Richard Cardinal Cushing, Gov. John A. Volpe, and Lowell Mayor Edward J. Early, in addition to Dr. Daniel Rubenstein, State director of hospital facilities, Dr. Thomas J. G. Tighe, president of the hospital medical staff, Sister Mary Consolata, hospital administrator, and Sister Mary Francis, assistant hospital administrator.

Under unanimous consent, I include the article by Judith P. Erion, which appeared in the Lowell Sun on May 15 describing the dedication ceremonies, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

CARDINAL, GOVERNOR, LAUD ST. JOHN'S AT DEDICATION OF NEW HOSPITAL WING

(By Judith P. Erion)

LOWELL.—Several thousand persons gathered on Stackpole Street yesterday to hear His Eminence Richard Cardinal Cushing, Archbishop of Boston, Governor John A. Volpe, Rep. F. BRADFORD MORSE, and other state and local dignitaries dedicate the new wing of St. John's hospital.

John F. Reilly Sr., master of ceremonies and a member of St. John's advisory board, opened the dedication by extendting the hospital's thanks to all who had made the new wing possible. He commended Rev. William J. Kelley, chaplain of the hospital for 10 years, on his address at Friday night's Mass which formally opened the dedication.

His Eminence Richard Cardinal Cushing, Archbishop of Boston, then blessed the cornerstone of the new multi-million dollar wing. While laying cement on the cornerstone, the cardinal said "some people get paid $4 an hour for this. I'm working overtime." He laughed, and said, "I guess I'm a little stingy with the cement."

The crowd stood as the cardinal led prayers for the hospital.

Sister Mary Consolata, hospital administrator, and Joseph E. Sullivan, chairman of the advisory board, also took the trowel and spread the symbolic cement.

Introduced early in the program were those who "had contributed much to the success of St. John's hospital, but were not speakers." Included were: The Sisters of St. Martha, Rev. Mother Paul of the Cross, Superior General of the Sisters of St. Martha; Rev. William Lawless, OMI, pastor of the Immaculate Conception church; Rev. Francis Scully, second assistant chaplain to Archbishop Cushing and pastor of St. Andrew's church in North Billerica; John Murphy, St. John's accountant for 32 years and the official representative of St. John's employees; Mrs. Frederick J. Loughran, president of the Ladies of Charity, and William A. Riley, one of the hospital architects.

After the invocation by Rev. William J. Kelley, OMI, and the dedication and blessing by Cardinal Cushing, Lowell Mayor Edward J. Early opened the distinguished list of speakers. "Speaking on behalf of the people of Lowell, I would like to offer thanks and congratulations to all persons involved in this dedication today," Mayor Early said.

Reilly then introduced Joseph E. Sullivan as "the foremost Catholic layman in the United States." Sullivan stepped to the microphone and said "I wrote Jack's speech, so he read it all right."

Sullivan thanked all groups who had donated time and money for the new wing and said "we have three well-equipped hospitals in Lowell. No one has to go to Boston for medical treatment, let's make that clear." He also cited Fr. Kelley, whom he said the hospital and citizens of Lowell could not begin to repay for his hours of unselfish devotion to St. John's. He also cited Dr. William F. Ryan, whom he said brought eight of Sullivan's nine children into the world. Sullivan closed his remarks by saying, "St. John's Hospital is in my will. Is it in yours?"

Mr. Reilly then introduced "a man whom we are most fortunate to have as a member of our active staff and as president of the medical staff, Dr. Thomas J. G. Tighe.

Dr. Tighe said, "The staff wants me to publicly thank Archbishop Cushing for his interest in the hospital, also the nurses, nurses' aides, Ladies of Charity, general public and personnel for all their help. He then presented the Canadian flag to Sister Mary Consolata, hospital administrator, and

Sister Mary Francis, assistant hospital administrator.

Sister Mary Consolata spoke after an introduction in which Reilly said, "Sr. Mary Consolata's contribution to St. John's can never be estimated." The administrator said "our program includes providing modern medicine with the human touch of kindness and trust added. It is a pleasure for me to be able to thank you all for what you have done for the hospital. Without your support, there would be no new wing today. Thank you seems an inadequate expression for all you have done."

Dr. A. Daniel Rubenstein, director, hospital facilities, department of public health followed and said, "This entire project has been a very happy one. Everything that has had any connection with the construction of the new wing has been happy. God bless you all and keep up the good work."

Representative F. Bradford Morse, who Reilly said returned today from a mission to England, said "there is no higher calling than the provision of care for the sick. I speak as a representative of the community to thank you, Sisters, nurses, and personnel and compliment you for the splendid job you have done in providing for us the highest quality of medical care. To every single person who contributed, I say thank you."

Reilly said that telegrams had been received from Senator Edward M. Kennedy and Leverett Saltonstall, expressing their sincere regrets that they were unable to attend the ceremonies.

Governor Volpe was then introduced by Reilly. The governor said: "The citizens of Lowell can be proud of this beautiful new hospital building which will take its place as one of the indispensable resources of the community. It is a credit to the city and to those whose efforts and generosity helped to make it a reality.

"Just as we turn to our houses of worship during times of spiritual need, so must we turn to our community hospitals in time of physical affliction.

"The rapid advance of medical knowledge has meant that we no longer live in daily fear of disease and suffering, but still, those of us who go through life without ever requiring medical care are few.

"On behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and on my own behalf, it is a pleasure to be with you today for the dedication of this building where our healers of the sick will apply their God-given medical knowledge for the recovery of those in need. My congratulations to all who have worked so hard to bring about this day."

Rt. Rev. Raymond L. Hyder, pastor of St. Margaret's Church and Dean of the Lowell Deanery introduced His Eminence, Richard Cardinal Cushing.

The cardinal explained that hospitals, like St. John's were largely due to the work of St. Vincent de Paul, who took nuns out of cloisters and let them work with the community in which they lived. He explained that if there was to be thanks given for the progress of St. John's, the first thanks should go to the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, the first order that manned the hospital for more than half a century.

He said that several years ago the Sisters of Charity offered him the hospital. "I didn't honestly know what to do with it, because I don't know a bed pan from a surgeon's garment. But after inquiry into about a dozen orders of nuns, I asked the Sisters of St. Martha to take over, and they accepted."

Cardinal Cushing said that the new wing, dedicated yesterday, raised bed capacity, including cribs, from 185 to 278. The fireproof building, he said, is in the trend of the future.

Rev. Bruce M. Lambert, Ph.D., President of the Lowell Ministers Association, gave the Benediction. Reilly closed the dedication by thanking John Gleason and his committee for the arrangements.

Among persons attending yesterday's ceremonies were: Lowell City Manager P. Harold Ready; Col. E. M. Kline, Governor Volpe's military aide, Lowell Fire Chief Walter F. Kane; Sheriff of Middlesex County Howard Fitzpatrick; Judge Elliot T. Cowdrey; Donald Cook, from the Chamber of Commerce; Brendan J. Farrington, vice-chairman of the Lowell School Committee, and coordinator of special services at Lowell Tech; Paul Cronin, assistant to Rep. F. Bradford Morse.

City councilors Thomas J. O'Donnell, George F. O'Meara Jr., and Thomas Crowley; Sen. John E. Harrington; Rep. John Janas; Sen. William X. Wall, from Lawrence; members of the Knights of Columbus; and chiefs of services at St. John's; Dr. John D. Maloney, medical services; Dr. Thomas J. G. Tighe, chief of surgical services; Dr. Hugh F. Mahoney, obstetrical services chief; Dr. Robert F. Scannell, chief of pediatric services; also representatives from all hospital departments and a large number of the hospital personnel.

Will the Right Danville Please Stand Up?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Speaker, the Wall Street Journal of Monday, June 6, has an interesting editorial concerning some of the problems encountered by the administration's intrepid poverty fighters.

The article follows:

WILL THE RIGHT DANVILLE PLEASE STAND UP?

Somewhere out there is a Danville, USA, which, the Office of Economic Opportunity says, is entitled to some antipoverty funds. But which Danville, USA?

Which, indeed? New York's Rep. Charles Goodell also is curious; he told the House the other day that OEO officials had advised the good burghers of Danville, Hendricks County, Ind. (pop. 3,287), to set up a community action board so as to be able to receive and administer antipoverty money.

The local citizens said, in effect, "Who, us?" and allowed as how they didn't need or want a community action board. Why, replied the OEO, its statistics showed that Danville, Ind., had 1,339 families with annual incomes below $1,000. Moreover, 1,979 families were receiving funds under the Aid to Dependent Children program. Which is quite a lot of families to be getting ADC money in a town of 3,827 persons.

Accordingly, reports Mr. Goodell, an OEO official went to Danville, Ind., to see what the trouble was. The trouble was, he discovered, that the OEO statistics didn't match the situation there. Of course not, said regional OEO officials—the statistics were drawn for Danville, Vermilion County, Ill., "an understandable mistake."

But the poverty statistics, as the OEO soon found out, did not fit the situation in Danville, Ill., either. The question is, which of the nation's Danvilles, if any, do the statistics fit? We don't know if the OEO has the answer yet, but Mr. Goodell, for his part, suggests that perhaps the nation's news media, as a public service, could aid the OEO in finding a Danville for which its statistics seem designed.

That, however, appears to be asking quite a lot of the news media. There are other Danvilles in Morgan County, Ala.; Yell County, Ark.; Contra Cosa County, Calif.; between Twiggs and Wilkinson Counties, Ga.; Des Moines County, Iowa; Harper County, Kan.; Boyle County, Ky.; Rockingham County, N.H.; Knox County—also Highland County—Ohio; Montour County, Pa.; Houston County, Tenn.; Caledonia County, Vt.; Ferry County, Wash.; Boone County, W. Va.; plus the independent city of Danville, Va.

Not to mention a Danville in Quebec, Canada, since that plainly can't be the right one. On second thought. . . .

Joint Venture Stimulates Self-Help

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES C. CORMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, on May 23 the Los Angeles Times published an excellent article describing the achievements of the Joint Venture, a project operating in my district with the assistance of the Federal Office of Economic Opportunity.

Joint Venture was established by the Latin American Civic Association, the Community Youth Council, the Youth Conservation Project, the Interfaith Center, and Pacoima Self-Help.

This program, under the highly able leadership of Louis Garcia, has succeeded in involving the total community in self-help efforts. From time to time, our colleagues have spoken on the floor of the House in criticism of the antipoverty activities in their areas. Therefore, it gives me particular pleasure to salute the outstanding work done by Joint Venture and to bring the Los Angeles Times article to the attention of my fellow Members of Congress:

BARRIOS ANTIPOVERTY PROJECT: JOINT VENTURE UNIT STIMULATES SELF-HELP

(By Jack Jones)

When 15 girls from the Mexican-American barrios of the northeast San Fernando Valley seemed ready to give up and drop out of high school, their principal called for help from a new source.

Referred to Joint Venture, a combined front of five valley agencies using antipoverty funds to help the poor work their own way back from defeat, the girls soon discovered an alternative to idling away their young lives.

They decided they wanted to be part of Joint Venture's tutoring program in which volunteer college students work with the disadvantaged children of San Fernando and Pacoima.

They wanted to help their own small brothers and sisters and the children of their neighbors overcome the cultural and motivational barriers that had brought the girls themselves to the brink of failure.

"They weren't prepared to tutor," said Miss Suad Alisehaki, director of Joint Venture's San Fernando center at 601 S. Brand Blvd., "so we had professional teachers get them ready and now they're working with the kids."

Of the eager young tutors, Miss Alisehaki said, "They have more to offer than professionals. They feel closer to the kids and to the community. They are coming out with many of their own ideas on how to get response from the children."

SINGLE EFFORT FORMED

This is only one of the successes Joint Venture feels it has scored in the six months since it set up its two multipurpose centers in San Fernando and Pacoima.

The project, designed primarily to polarize self-help action among the Negroes, Mexican-Americans and the impoverished of other ethnic groups in the northeast valley, is regarded by the county's antipoverty agency as unique in the country.

"It's the first time we know of," said a staff member of the Economic and Youth Opportunities Agency, "where five different organizations got together to form a single effort."

The Latin American Civic Association, the Community Youth Council, Interfaith Center, Youth Conservation Project and Pacoima Self-Help all sought to set up antipoverty programs in the troubled pocket of Pacoima and a corner of the City of San Fernando where Negroes and Mexican-Americans face joblessness and education difficulties.

Ray Steinberg, director of program development for the EYOA, packaged their proposals and Joint Venture went into operation with a $133,738 federal grant.

Louis S. Garcia, Joint Venture project coordinator, said he is pleasantly surprised by the reaction of the community to the combined-force drive to prompt people to help themselves.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE CONTACT

With its house-to-house contact, its organization of neighborhood block councils, block captains (chosen by the residents) and constant neighborhood meetings, said Garcia, "we represent a vehicle that people can trust * * * something that hadn't been here before."

Joint Venture's two centers are set up to solve the multitude of problems that may face an individual or a family, he said. "We're not just a referral agency, sending them here and there for various solutions."

The centers handle nearly 400 individual problem cases a month and deal with about 1,300 other persons in such group activities as English classes, dance instruction, information sessions, aid to alcoholics, senior citizens clubs and teen-age seminars.

BUGLE CORPS

Joint Venture's drum and bugle corps for children 7 to 12 has grown so large that finding enough instruments has become a problem in itself.

Most of the programs and activities, said Garcia, have resulted from suggestions by community volunteers anxious to teach or lead.

The project's basic concept involves the interests of all ages because, Garcia said, "You can't really alleviate a problem unless you work with the entire family."

It was the door-to-door block canvassing that turned up one long-ignored segment of the community now heavily enmeshed in Joint Venture.

SENIOR CITIZENS

"We found all these old people sitting around on front porches," said Garcia "Some of them hadn't even spoken to their neighbors in years. There was nothing for them to do but sit there."

The result was "Los Abuelitos" (The Granddaddies), senior citizens clubs at both centers. The elderly have weekly meetings, see movies, learn handicraft, talk, throw birthday parties for each other and listen to speakers on Medicare or whatever else interests them.

"They are beginning to respond to the problems of the neighborhoods," said Garcia. "They even prompted a meeting on narcotics. For years they were just sitting there seeing things and thinking there was nothing they could do about them. Now they are involved . . ."

W. B. Murphy, President of Campbell's Soup Co., Gives Commencement Address at Texas A. & M. University, Class of 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to attend the graduation exercises of the class of 1966 of Texas A. & M. University, my alma mater, and hear a most inspiring commencement address given by Mr. W. B. Murphy, president of Campbell Soup Co.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include Mr. Murphy's remarks:

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS, TEXAS A. & M. UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE STATION, TEX., MAY 28, 1966

(By W. B. Murphy, president, Campbell Soup Co.)

It is a privilege to be asked to visit this lively, important campus. For more than ten years the Company I serve has enjoyed a cordial and productive relationship with Texas A&M, a relationship which has involved research work on a number of farm crops. We have gained much from our association with the fine people and the excellent research of your school—and we look forward to many more years of useful partnership in the pursuit of agricultural excellence.

I would like to convey to you today something of my belief in the enormity of our future and to outline briefly a few of the problems we face.

A century or more ago the high-spirited Americans of those times looked to the future with a great sense of opportunity—the opportunity of an undeveloped America. Today we can look to the future with the feeling that America is still far from fully developed and, in addition, with an awareness of the yet-unrealized potential of much of the remaining world.

The early settlers of Texas in the 1800's—the Pilgrims of New England—the pioneers of California—would look at us today aghast at what we have and what we're headed for. What a fast-moving, changing world this is.

They might look at the beatniks, the discotheques, the placard carriers and say we've gone out of our heads. They might look at the computers, the polymers, the DNA, and be thunderstruck at the ingenuity of our age. They might be amazed by the jet plane, the supermarkets, color television, and the satellites.

Despite the evidences of the remarkable progress thus far achieved, I wish to indicate why I think an even more exciting future lies ahead for our country and for those who are embarking on their careers.

There are two rather fundamental ways to view the future. They might be expressed this way:

Is this country near its peak in development or does it have more to go, possibly much more?

Is this world of ours going to sink into a morass of problems caused by excessive population and lower per capita standards of living, or can we look to a great era of future progress?

As to our country's future, it is refreshing to talk with those in research and development—the men and women who are probing the future.

Those in the field of electronics might have thought progress had plateaued, but then along came the transistor and the laser, the microwave devices, and the solar batteries. Today no electronics scientist worth his salt thinks the end is in sight. Why, we don't even know what electricity is! We don't know how to apply many of the particle phenomena that have been observed.

We're using up fossil fuels at a great rate but the remaining resources are very large; in addition, the future of energy availability is virtually limitless if we look to the atom and to the sun as sources.

We have begun to learn to exist in and to adapt ourselves to abnormal conditions, as witness the space and deep sea explorations. Couple this with the fact that very little is known about most of the earth—the resources of the oceans, the Arctic and the Antarctic, not to mention what exists below a good part of the rest of the world's surface—and you can see what exciting opportunities there are in these enormous areas for the pioneers of the future. On the other end of the scale is miniaturization—the tiny electronic circuits—and, of course, we are just beginning to enter the world of the living cell and its fantastically complicated array.

It has been said that in agriculture most of the answers have been found, but don't try to tell that to the imaginative geneticist, virologist, or soil chemist. He'll remind you, for example, of Opaque-2 and Floury-2, recent genetic discoveries that sharply upgrade the protein quality of corn, one of the world's major foods. He'll remind you, too, of the present crude beginnings of plant and animal breeding—of the wide difference in yields per acre between the best and the average farmer—of the relatively undeveloped state of knowledge about water application and utilization of nutrients in plant growing—of the early beginnings of capability in the biological control of insects.

If you were in New York City last summer, you might think the future quite bleak because of impending water shortages, but don't try to tell that to the hydrologist. He knows that water can be used and re-used many times and that scarcities are mostly a matter of lack of attention.

The young people of today, with imagination and incentive, have no need to worry about the opportunities that are ahead; providing, of course, that we use our common sense and do not allow our country to go overboard as to inflation, socialist doctrine, overly centralized government and similar snares that have held back the development of other societies both today and over the ages.

Now let's turn to some of the chief problems that face us. They're the toughest kind of problems but not insurmountable.

There are several ways to view the future. We can look at the many expert predictions of population growth, food supply, and water adequacy, and groan over the dismal picture of the world for the year 2,000 and 2,100.

We are told that at present growth rates today's population will double by the year 2,000 and be about 16 times greater by the end of the following century, the year 2,100. Nobody has dared predict population for the year 3,000, but that year will come.

We hear that the world's supply of food will be inadequate in the near future under today's conditions. United Nations' figures indicate that the population of the world will exceed the food production gains, so much of the world will become poorer and poorer, and this means poorer and poorer nations to trade with us. It is an easy task to furnish a whole library with the speeches, reports and books that tell the gloomy story of the world's future. An early prophet of doom was Dr. Malthus of the early 1800's. He predicted that population growth would soon outrun food supplies. Dr. Malthus has his counterparts in some of today's demographers.

There is a more practical way to look at world prospects and world trade, and this practical look raises the consideration as to whether all fears for the future are valid. These questions might be asked:

Are the population growth rate estimates for the future to be relied upon?

When people find themselves in a predicament, do they accept what appears to be the inevitable—or do they try to do something about it?

Are we really going to exhaust our food and water supplies because of an inexorable population growth, or is the more pertinent question whether we are going to exhaust the resources of our ingenuity relating to population, food and water?

Are we going to see a vast growth in world trade based on a healthy world economy or will the opposite view prevail—a deterioration of the world in terms of per capita wealth and trade?

I happen to be one who believes that the people who paint a bleak picture for the future will be proven wrong. The world is in the early stages of a period of development which can create a world trade and world standard of living that will make what we now have seem quite modest. I happen to think that the economic growth and development of presently underdeveloped countries is going to be tremendous, and that many of the gloomy predictions we hear today will never come to pass.

For a practicing businessman to take so optimistic a view of what can be accomplished in the way of economic and social progress, there must be some reasons and I would like to cite several which relate to population, food, water and general development.

At the outset, it is important to realize that both population growth and food production are mammoth problems that require the same imaginative and intensive research and development.

(1) First and briefly, as to the population problems—there is a serious threat of excessive population growth; and yet—some of the most highly populated countries have already stabilized their population growth rates to reasonable levels. The people did it themselves even before the need for population control was popular or even a permissible subject to discuss. Possibly because the population density was high—the people of those countries have made the decision to control population growth. In the not-distant future I think this same thing is going to happen in many countries around the world, especially as science and common sense move ahead together.

(2) Second, as to food—the food production resources of this globe are far from exhausted. What can be done to increase food production in North America by a wide variety of measures is well known. We know less about what can be done elsewhere in the world but there are enough examples of superb accomplishments in various and widespread places and we have enough in the way of expert appraisals to justify the prediction that world food production can be lifted to far higher levels.

The present low rates of food production in the less developed countries can be corrected in many cases. They are not due so much to inherent deficiencies as they are to social, educational and economic factors, such as lack of agricultural research talent and facilities, lack of fertilizer and insecticides, absence of water conservation measures, lack of farm equipment, poor seeds, inadequate training in farming methods, lack of capital and credit, illiteracy, superstition, lack of markets and lack of incentives for the farmers. Successful agricultural science and technology are not secrets. Many underdeveloped countries can make rapid strides in food production with the application of information and techniques already available. The problem is whether they have the will to do so and whether they are willing to ask for and adapt themselves to the necessary technical assistance. This is not a pioneering suggestion. There are plenty of demonstration plots around the world to show what careful research, training, and capital can do.

In our own country, Arizona, Texas, and Florida are good places to look if one wants to see fine results in transforming, in only 25 years, desert lands, low-moisture plains and semitropical areas into highly productive food sources. Texas' growth in food production has been considerably greater than the U.S. average. Florida and Arizona have grown nearly 800% in farm income compared to less than half that gain for the balance of the United States.

Mexico, with an agricultural research program carried on jointly by Mexican and Rockefeller Foundation scientists, was converted from a food-importing into a food-exporting nation.

Israel was a barren land but was transformed by a high level of intelligent human activity, irrigation, and capital. This is a remarkable success story.

Japan and Taiwan in Asia, Australia with her Goboum and Snowy Mountain projects, the Philippine rice project, Puerto Rico—all of these are examples of what can be done. They are not going unnoticed. Their success is infectious. Their neighbors want to emulate them. The sense of urgency that has helped the successful countries will spread to others.

Even India, probably the most difficult area in the world in terms of food production and population growth, is beginning to show signs of mastering her problems by the fertilizer, better seeds, extension service and credit routes. The population control measures, a major Indian effort, and just getting under way, were well described by Madam Gandhi on her recent visit here and were a surprise to many of us.

(3) Third—water supply—a subject on which there is far too little public understanding. Any country that is seeking to build its food production, and that includes most countries, must of necessity consider its competence in the matter of water resources, accumulation and distribution.

In the U.S. there is ample water for our needs for the foreseeable future if we utilize water resources properly via trapping, redistributing, metering and reconditioning. We need to look upon water as a resource that costs money—that is not free. Water isn't destroyed; it can be re-used over and over again.

The Federal Council for Science and Technology recently issued a report on the nation's water resources. It concluded that "as a whole the nation does not face a critical water shortage. We use less than half of our total supply." The report pointed out that research on the subject of water is still in its infancy, but that well-planned research could accomplish a great deal.

The water problems for most other countries are receiving a great deal of attention as evidenced by the number of important irrigation projects now under way in both hemispheres and by the attention being given to water resources and use throughout the world. As an example, the World Bank has 30 water and irrigation projects in process involving expenditures of $430 million and has many others under consideration.

(4) Fourth—general economic awakening. I've concentrated in the past few minutes mainly on population growth, food production and water usage as the prime problems of world development for that very large part of the world that is called underdeveloped. But that's not all of the story, of course. What good does it do to produce a lot of food unless there is a market for that food.

What is grown must be consumed. The farmer must be able to market his crops and to buy things he wants if he is to have the incentive to produce. So we come right up against the fact that food production cannot stand alone. It must go hand-in-hand with general economic development. This general development means many things—it means good government, education, transportation, credit, general manufacturing, wholesaling, retailing, communications—the things that every developed country possesses—a combination of patriotic government behavior accompanied by the powerful thrust of the private citizen's enterprise over a wide range that spells progress. The whole process of world development is complex—and beset with problems—but that does not mean it won't go forward.

Radio, television and fast means of travel are producing a vast proliferation of information. The result is that more and more people have the desire to better their lot. People in South America, Asia, Africa, and behind the Iron Curtain are learning about the good things that are available to their brothers in the Western World—the housing, the food, education, the myriad of material things—and they are beginning to want these things for themselves. The spreading of knowledge means a spreading of dissatisfaction; it engenders strong desires for a better standard of living.

Human beings faced with economic adversity—low living standards—high birth rates—famine and misery—are not willing to bow to the inevitable and shrug their shoulders and say that nothing can be done. On the contrary, nation after nation is tackling the problems created by excessive population growth and low food production. This massive and universal concern for the problesm of the future is promising in itself because it portends practical solutions to those problems.

International development is critically important and, of course, will have great effect on U.S. development. The countries that have made substantial economic progress, especially ours, surely will be called upon to furnish technical assistance of many kinds—in agriculture, engineering, general industry, transportation, education, and so on. We must be prepared to offer our knowledge and skills in the highly important world trend toward building up the less developed countries if we are to continue our own development. How to do this without being accused of meddling or exploitation is a problem that will challenge our diplomacy and tact.

There is a far greater stake here than just economic development. There must be relief from misery if there is to be relief from wars. Food shipments from the food surplus countries are only a stop-gap. The real cure for poverty and underprivilege is the self-help principle aided by a spreading of knowledge and practical know-how. This means technical assistance of many kinds, assistance which the graduates of this university, among others, will be in a position to offer. The process of economic upgrading for the underdeveloped nations will be slow and difficult but it is bound to take place.

It must be obivous to you that I believe we are entering a period of tremendous development both here and in many foreign countries. This potential has special meaning to today's young people.

How are those leaving our colleges to become involved in this exciting, widespread movement? There are several routes. You will, I hope, excuse me if I suggest that one of the best routes is via private business. Private business, in terms of manufacturing, agriculture and services, represents over 80% of the U.S. Gross National Product and similarly high proportions of the free world economy. It is business that provides much of the employment, the capital, the development activities, the tax base and other elements needed to improve the economic and social well-being of a nation. Many of the brightest spots in the underdeveloped nations are the locale of modern private businesses. Today there are thousands of business organizations engaged in international trade. American business today is in the forefront of exciting new developments in science and technology, in pioneering advances to benefit mankind, and in spreading its multifarious activities throughout the world. In short, business is where most of the action is.

As the many underdeveloped countries begin to find the solutions to their problems, a great swell of international trade and interchange will take place. The result promises to be for you an exciting life of great purpose.

May I wish to all of you the best of good fortune and a happy, stimulating life.

John F. Kennedy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, my parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ignatius D. McCarthy, of Buffalo, N.Y., recently returned from a trip to Ireland. While in Ireland, they met a poet by the name of Jimmie Cullinane of Killarney. Mr. Cullinane is the author of a poem about our late and beloved President, John F. Kennedy. My father and mother were so impressed with this poem that they brought a copy to me, and I would like to share it with my colleagues:

JOHN F. KENNEDY

The President John F. Kennedy is dead,
In a faltering voice the news was read,
While doctors were striving to save his life;
At his bedside in prayer knelt his loving wife.

Shocked as we were with this awful news,
Scarcely able to express our views,
Who could have done such a foul deed;
The hearts of man can be cruel indeed.

Here was a leader we all admired,
Whose actions seemed to be God inspired;
Guiding free nations away from the brink.
Now that he's silent what can we think.

Only a few short months ago,
The smiling President we came to know;
A Son of Erin had just come home,
To the land, from where his forebears left to roam.

With his wife and family we shed a tear,
For a gallant hero who knew no fear;
His country he served 'till his dying breath,
He died a martyr, we mourn his death.

Today he sleeps on a hillside grave,
Lifeless, for his life he gave;
That peace would reign and wars would cease,
Now with his God he finds true peace.

—Jimmie Cullinane, Killarney.

The 10th Tunisian Independence Anniversary

SPEECH
OF

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to join my colleagues in extending hearty greetings to the modern and flourishing Republic of Tunisia which celebrated a decade of independence on Wednesday, June 1. Under the courageous leadership of its President, Mr. Habib Bourguiba, and through the industry of its people, Tunisia has emerged as one of the most vital and progressive nations in Africa. In fact, few new nations in the world can claim such rapid growth in a short span of time. I join with the many friends of Tunisia to express my sincere congratulations and best wishes to the people of Tunisia on this supremely proud occasion. To His Excellency the President of the Republic of Tunisia, Habib Bourguiba; His Excellency the Tunisian Ambassador to the United States, Rachid Driss, I extend warm felicitations and greetings.

The people of the United States are proud of their long association of friendship with the people and Government of Tunisia and are confident that it will continue to be a close and harmonious one. The country of Tunisia has brought a great measure of understanding and good sense to the oft sensitive area of foreign relations in this part of the world. Tunisia has also made a real contribution to the continent through her constant efforts to bring aid and cooperation to many of the newly emerging nations.

Ever since the 1930's, national leader Habib Bourguiba has exemplified the kind of pragmatic leadership that first brought achievement of independence and today promises the fulfillment of national goals. President Bourguiba recently restated his dedication to his countrymen when he said:

> Tunisia will be a prosperous and modern country. She will raise herself up to the level of the developed countries and ensure for all her inhabitants a livelihood, housing, health, education and culture. Once these great objectives have been achieved, we shall have the satisfaction of having accomplished our duty toward the Tunisian people, the fatherland and God.

The Neo-Destour Party, founded by President Bourguiba, represents Tunisian people from all levels of life. Renamed the Destourian Socialist Party, it has extended greater participation to the populace bringing them closer to decision-making in their Government. Eight years ago, the Tunisian Government launched a broad, far-reaching program for economic and social improvements. A marvelous example of the Government's progress has been demonstrated in the highly accelerated education program. The literacy rate has more than doubled and it is anticipated that universal primary education is less than 5 years away. Also, the Government has placed special stress on programs established to increase employment and stimulate the economy.

The people of the United States salute the great strides of advancement continually being made by the Tunisian people. We also pay tribute to the maturity, enlightenment, and restraint of her President, Habib Bourguiba. May the next decade of independence be as bright, and bring even greater progress and prosperity to this young, industrious nation.

Mystery of a Foreign Ministry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, one of the travesties which the Soviet Union has perpetrated at the U.N. is its fraudulent use of nonexistent governments of Ukraine and Byelorussia which give the U.S.S.R. three votes in the General Assembly.

One of the problems which has handicapped the U.N. throughout its history are the abnormal concessions made by Presidents Roosevelt and Truman to Dictator Stalin in 1945.

Therefore, I deem it a matter of current interest to insert in the RECORD an article which appeared in the April edition of the Ukrainian Bulletin and which dramatizes the mystery of the nonexistent foreign ministry of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic:

MYSTERY OF A "FOREIGN MINISTRY"

A degree of mystery surrounds the fate of the Foreign Ministry of the Ukrainian SSR. The question which is to be asked at this time is: Is there or is there not a Foreign Ministry of Soviet Ukraine?

During the eighth session of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR held on December 21–22, 1965, it was announced that "Luka Khomych Palamarchuk was relieved of the duties of "Foreign Minister of the Ukrainian SSR." Mr. Palamarchuk had been previously appointed Soviet Ambassador to Morocco.

Two months earlier (October 24, 1965), *Radyanska Ukraina* had reported a decree on the change of administrative organs of Ukraine. Art. 45 of the decree specified the composition of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR. In it the *Ministry of Foreign Affairs* was not mentioned. Art. 48 of the same document listed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the category of "Union-Republic Ministries of the Ukrainian SSR," which would seem to indicate that the Foreign Ministry of Ukraine had been integrated with the Union Foreign Ministry in Moscow.

Subsequently, on March 17, 1966 a Reuter dispatch from Moscow reported that *Dmitri Belokos* (Bilokos?), a Communist party official in the Donetsk region of Ukraine, had been appointed Foreign Minister of Ukraine.

This announcement, in turn, would seem to indicate that the Kremlin has decided to resurrect the Foreign Ministry of Ukraine, even though the Foreign Ministry of Ukraine itself is missing from the list of ministries which form the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR.

The Creed of a Tired American, Who Loves His Country, Home, and Flag

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, recently an editorial was published in the Luverne, Minn., Herald which was sent out to scores of Chevron station managers in California. One of those managers, Mr. Pat Patterson, in my district, had 500 copies made of the editorial and one of them was sent to the well-known columnist of the San Jose Mercury, Mr. Frank Freeman. Frank writes a very readable column entitled "Here 'Tis," and he thought enough of this editorial to devote his entire column for May 15 to it.

I think the editorial, entitled "The Creed of a Tired American Who Loves His Country, Home, and Flag," is worthy of being printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, so that many thousands more can see it. In my opinion, it expresses the feelings of millions of Americans.

The editorial follows:

> I am a tired American. I am tired of being called the ugly American. I'm tired of having the world panhandlers use my country as a whipping boy 365 days a year. . . . I am a tired American—weary of having American embassies & information centers stoned, burned & sacked by mobs operating under orders from dictators who preach peace & breed conflict. . . . I am a tired American—weary of being lectured by Gen. de Gaulle (who never won a battle) who poses as a second Jehovah in righteousness & wisdom. . . . I am a tired American—weary of Nasser & all the other blood-sucking leeches who bleed Uncle Sam white & kick him in the shins & yank his beard if the flow falters. . . . I am a tired American—weary of beatniks who say they should have the right to determine what laws of the land they are willing to obey.
>
> I am a tired American—fed up with the mobs of scabby-faced, long-haired youths & short-haired girls who claim they represent the "new wave" of America & who sneer at the old-fashioned virtues ef honesty, integrity & morality on which America grew to greatness. . . . I am a tired American—weary unto death of having my tax dollars go to dictators who play both sides against the middle with threats of what will happen if we cut off the golden stream of dollars. . . . I am a tired American—who is tired of supporting families who haven't known any other source of income other than government relief checks for three generations. . . . I am a tired American—who is getting madder by the minute at the filth peddlers who have launched Americans in an obscenity race—who try to foist on us the belief that filth is an integral part of culture—in the arts, the movies, literature, the stage.
>
> I am a tired American—weary of the bearded bums who tramp the picket lines & the sit-ins—who prefer Chinese communism to capitalism—who see no evil in Castro, but sneer at President Johnson as a threat to peace.
>
> I am a tired American—who has lost all patience with the civil-rights group which is showing propaganda movies on college campuses from coast to coast. Movies denouncing the United States. Movies made in Communist China. . . . I am a tired American—who is angered by the self-righteous breast-beater critics in America, at home & abroad; who set impossible yardsticks for the United States but never apply the same standards to the French, the British, the Russians, the Chinese.
>
> I am a tired American—sickened by the slackjawed bigots who wrap themselves in bedsheets in the dead of night & roam the countryside looking for innocent victims. . . . I am a tired American—tired of clergymen who have made a career out of integration causes, yet send their children to private schools. . . . I am a tired American—who resents those who try to peddle the belief in schools & colleges that capitalism is a dirty word & that free enterprise & private initiative are only synonyms for greed. They say they hate capitalism, but they are always right at the head of the line demanding their share of the American way of life.
>
> I am a tired American—real tired of those who are trying to sell me the belief that America is not the greatest nation—a nation dedicated to the policy of trying to help the "have-nots" achieve some of the good things that our system of free enterprise brought about. . . . I am a tired American—who gets a lump in his throat when he hears the "Star-Spangled Banner" & who holds back tears when he hears those chilling high notes of the brassy trumpets when Old Glory reaches the top of the flagpole. . . . I am a tired American—who thanks a merciful Lord that he was so lucky to be born an American citizen—a nation under God, truly with mercy & justice for all.

We Never Jump Alone

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN J. RHODES
OF ARIZONA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, on March 7, Pfc. Jack L. Himes, paratrooper, U.S. Army, was buried in Greenwood Memorial Cemetery, Phoenix, Ariz. He was buried with military honors by airmen from Williams Air Force Base. Jack was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Landen C. Himes. After his graduation from Carl Hayden High School, he tried to enlist in the U.S. Marine Corps. A kidney ailment caused him to be turned down. His father said of him:

> He was reluctant to stay out of the fighting in Viet Nam. He worked a while, but always in the back of his mind was the determination to be a soldier.

A year ago, Jack tried again and was accepted for Army service. He volunteered for training as a paratrooper, and on Father's Day 1965, joined a troop movement bound for Saigon.

In October of 1965, Jack Himes saw a poem that so impressed him that he copied it and sent it back to his parents. The poem was also printed and distributed by chaplains in Vietnam. It expresses the hopes, doubts, fears, and dedication of our paratroopers so well that, under unanimous consent, I include it at this spot in the RECORD. The poem follows:

WE NEVER JUMP ALONE

Each time I strap my harness on and climb aboard a plane, a touching of the past comes by and brushes me.
I sense the byegone Spirits of the troopers who have passed, before me through this very door to keep our nation free.
Seated there as others do,
I shiver, worry, fret,
And think of everything that might,
But hasn't happened yet.
Most silently, so no one might hear,
I say a silent prayer,
We'll all land safely there.
And when my quiet prayer is done,
I joke and laugh and smoke
And 'neath a hard exterior,
My fears I all encloak.
But soon we near the Drop Zone,
And all the jokes fade way.
Laughter dies within my throat,
I wonder if this is my day.
Then a trooper whom I do not know
Across the plane from me,
Smiles and winks to wish me luck
If any there's to be.
I smile at him and wink right back
And though we've never met,
Unspoken understanding brings us
Close as men can get.
Soon, before I know it,
I'm all hooked up and set to go—
I feel the tap, I yell "OK"
I hope my fears don't show.
Beside the door the green light blinks,
Quite suddenly I find,
That I am pushing forward—
Others pushing from behind.
Now, no one is in front of me,
I'm standing in the door.
Downward I start to tumble
In a blur of land and more.
A blur of clouds and sky and sea and earth
And then some trees,
A blur of grateful troopers
Under full-blown canopies.
Next I feel that opening shock,
I am restored to life,
Yet, suddenly, I'm all all alone—
Above all cares and strife.
It is the moment when I sense
That I have had rebirth,
More close to God than all the legs
Who pray to Him from earth.

Mr. Speaker, Jack Himes was one of those fallen soldiers of whom we can say "America cannot afford to lose him." We are indebted to him, not only for the sacrifice of his life for our way of life, but for the message he sends to all of us in this poem—helping us to understand a little better the daily ordeal of those who bear the brunt of battle.

Save the Grand Canyon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, Ernest Swift wrote:

> Given opportunity, youth is a child of nature, and nature has a splendor and a glory to the very young which is beyond the comprehension of grown-ups. Traditionally, however, they usually emulated the grown-ups by learning to hunt, fish and trap. They retrieved old fish poles, lines and hooks and possibly on rare occasions were allowed to sally forth with an old, hammer-type blunderbuss. And there was camping; its techniques were best learned and cherished by

trial and error and much improvising. The first lessons in nature study by some of our great leaders and ecologists began in such a manner, and as they grew older they may have been involved in Boy Scout or 4–H activities such as tree planting, erosion control or cleaning up a stream. With maturity their interests expanded to include the entire spectrum of resource husbandry.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps some of the youngsters in the Marquette School of Pekin, Ill., will develop into great conservationists. At any rate, one class at that school is studying the controversies involved with the construction of dams in the Grand Canyon. I think we should listen to what they have to say. Their letter follows:

MARQUETTE SCHOOL,
Pekin, Ill., June 3, 1966.

Congressman MICHEL,
Congress, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MICHEL: When our class went on a field trip to Forest Park in Peoria, Illinois, our guide was showing us a small polluted stream. He told us about the project to flood the Grand Canyon in the near future. We want to protest this as it would destroy a national monument. It would leave much wildlife homeless. If the Grand Canyon an eventually the Grand Canyon Park, is flooded it will spoil many peoples ambition to see it some day.

Since you are a very influntial person, we would like you to support our protest. We would like to see the proposed dams located in a place where the Gand Canyon would not have to be flooded.

Janice Flowers, Elaine Prince, Debby Bradley, Gordon Sims, Karen Kiefer, Jeff Plaster, Connie Morris, Debbie Hamlelin, Debbie Davis, Anne Schwarz, Vicki Brown, Kathy Martin, Roberta Jones, Mark Jobe, Brenda Bellinger, Martha Fareo, David Baker, Holly Jones, Craig Walker, Rebecca Griffin, Karen Harris, Karen Jackson, Gwen Shangle, Helen Faris, Debbie Hickey, Robin Adye, Darlene Spencer, Mark Howard, Pamela Myers, Mrs. Stanley.

Capital Punishment: Everyone Is Merging

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN D. DINGELL
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, on more days than not, here in Washington, it seems that Art Buchwald is everyone's favorite columnist. This is not hard to understand. Besides being one of the few genuinely funny writers of our time—often to the point of reducing many readers to absolute helplessness in the course of reading their way through a column—Mr. Buchwald has that rare talent common to all great humorists, wrapping a core of truth in preposterous but somehow still plausible trappings.

Mr. Buchwald's article entitled "Everyone Is Merging" which appeared in the Washington Post on June 2, 1966, was, in my opinion, one of his better efforts during the current years. Under unanimous consent, I include it at this point in my remarks:

CAPITOL PUNISHMENT: EVERYONE IS MERGING

(By Art Buchwald)

Every time you pick up the newspaper you read about one company merging with another company. Of course, we have laws to protect competition in the United States, but one can't help thinking that, if the trend continues, the whole country will soon be merged into one large company.

It is 1978 and by this time every company west of the Mississippi will have merged into one giant corporation known as Samson Securities. Every company east of the Mississippi will have merged under an umbrella corporation known as the Delilah Company.

It is inevitable that one day the chairman of the board of Samson and the president of Delilah would meet and discuss merging their two companies.

"If we could get together," the president of Delilah said, "we would be able to finance your projects and you would be able to finance ours."

"Exactly what I was thinking," the chairman of Samson said.

"That's a great idea and it certainly makes everyone's life less complicated."

The men shook on it and then they sought out approval from the Anti-Trust Division of the Justice Department.

At first the head of the Anti-Trust Division indicated that he might have reservations about allowing the only two companies left in the United States to merge.

"Our department," he said, "will take a close look at this proposed merger. It is our job to further competition in private business and industry, and if we allow Samson and Delilah to merge we may be doing the consumer a disservice."

The chairman of Samson protested vigorously that merging with Delilah would not stifle competition, but would help it. "The public will be the true beneficiary of this merger," he said. "The larger we are, the more services we can perform, and the lower prices we can charge."

The president of Delilah backed him up. "In the Communist system the people don't have a choice. They must buy from the state. In our capitalistic society the people can buy from either the Samson Company or the Delilah Company."

"But if you merge," someone pointed out, "there will be only *one* company left in the United States."

"Exactly," said the president of Delilah. "Thank God for the free enterprise system."

The Anti-Trust Division of the Justice Department studied the merger for months. Finally the Attorney General made this ruling. "While we find some drawbacks to only one company being left in the United States, we feel the advantages to the public far outweigh the disadvantages.

"Therefore, we're making an exception in this case and allowing Samson and Delilah to merge.

"I would like to announce that the Samson and Delilah Company is now negotiating at the White House with the President to buy the United States. The Justice Department will naturally study this merger to see if it violates any of our strong anti-trust laws."

Mr. Speaker, I am inclined to agree with Mr. Buchwald that the head of the Antitrust Division might indeed have reservations about allowing the only two companies left in the United States to merge. Indeed, observers of the antitrust scene would agree that even though the number of mergers remains high, Mr. Turner is well known for his reservations concerning many of them.

Several of my friends have told me that if you look very closely between the lines of this column you can almost see the somewhat measured language of the Department of Justice Antitrust Division pointing out that quite obviously if there were only one company east of the Mississippi and one company west of the Mississippi, there would be no overlapping of competition and hence, the proposed merger would not result in any substantial diminution of competition.

There is, of course, a certain degree of overstatement involved in Mr. Buchwald's assertions. The Supreme Court just found unlawful a merger involving 5 percent of the food business in Los Angeles. Only a scoffer would insist on noting that the action was begun some years ago and thus did not receive the full benefit of the Antitrust Division's current leadership.

Simply because the Antitrust Division is less than opposed to conglomerate mergers is no reason to suppose that they would permit things to go quite this far. Even though Mr. Turner has contended, upon occasion, that there is nothing inherently improper about an individual firm controlling 100 percent of the relevant market or line of commerce, if that lofty pinnacle of eminence were achieved by proper means, it does not follow that he would approve Mr. Buchwald's hypothetical merger.

Nonetheless, all of us—even the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice—might gain by reading this column and pondering it—quietly.

Great Day for the Danes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ANCHER NELSEN
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, Sunday was the anniversary of Denmark's "Grundlov's Dag." It was on June 5, 1849, that King Frederik VII granted the people of Denmark their Constitution. The Fifth of June is therefore comparable to the Fourth of July which will soon be celebrated throughout the United States as Independence Day.

While a small nation, the Kingdom of Denmark has contributed greatly to the advancement of civilization and culture. The name of Hans Christian Andersen is a household word in the field of literature. Art lovers are familiar with the work of sculptor Bertel Thorvaldsen.

World War II was shortened by the use of the atomic bomb, in the development of which the Danish physicist Niels Bohr played so prominent a role.

Many Danes have migrated to the United States. As a result, there are today 400,000 Americans who either came here from Denmark themselves or whose parents or grandparents were immigrants from Denmark.

Included among prominent American citizens who are natives of Denmark are Lauritz Melchoir, the famous singer, and Victor Borge, the brilliant pianist, both of whom were born in Copenhagen.

As the son of Danish immigrants, I am happy to call the House's attention to the Danish equivalent of the Fourth of July.

Clergy Hail Obscenity Decisions

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1966

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, as the author of legislation to curb the free flow of obscene materials through the U.S. mails, I firmly believe that the present battle against filth is a unified, nonpartisan, interfaith campaign to rid this Nation of one of its greatest blights.

One of the organizations which is carrying on this attack against filth is Operation Yorkville in New York City. This group organized an interfaith campaign to protect the parental civil right to stop the traffic in pornography among children by expressing community standards. Following the Supreme Court's recent obscenity decisions, 13 of the Nation's highest ranking clergymen representing all major faiths issued a statement through the offices of Operation Yorkville and the New York Board of Trade. In this regard I would call attention to the following article which appeared in the May "Operation Yorkville" newsletter:

> Thirteen of the nation's highest ranking clergymen, representing all major faiths, issued a statement on May 2, lauding the United States Supreme Court's Ginzburg and Mishkin obscenity decisions. The clerics called the third March 21 decision (Fanny Hill) "disapointing."
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> The statement, relased through the offices of Operation Yorkville and the New York Board of Trade was signed by: Francis Cardinal Spellman of New York, Richard Cardinal Cushing of Boston; Lawrence Cardinal Shehan of Baltimore; Archbishop Iakovos of the Greek Orthodox Church of North and South America.
>
> Bishop Lloyd C. Wicke of the Methodist Church, New York Area; Rt. Rev. Richard S. M. Emrich, Episcopal Bishop of Michigan; Most Rev. Aloysius J. Willinger, Catholic Bishop of Monterey-Fresno; Dr. Norman Vincent Peale of Marble Collegiate Church and President of the Protestant Council of the City of New York; David O. McKay, President, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah.
>
> Rabbi Abraham B. Hecht, President Rabbinical Alliance of America; Rabbi Jehuda Melber, Briarwood Jewish Center, Queens, New York; Rabbi Samuel A. Turk, Kingsbridge Center of Israel, Bronx, New York; and Rabbi Julius G. Neumann, Congregation Zichron Moshe and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Operation Yorkville.
>
> The Clergymen said: "With two momentous decisions on March 21, 1966, the Supreme Court of the United States began to push back the tide of obscene material which, for the past several years, has flooded the nation with increasing intensity, threatening to inundate the people of America in the mud of immorality and corruption. Obscene material, distributed on the vast scale that it is today, has been a major causative factor in subverting our nation's social decency and religious vitality.
>
> "It is a matter of profound gratification to all God-loving people that the Court has served notice that panderers of filth for profit will no longer be given a free hand in contaminating our society. For, in upholding the convictions of two men for publishing and distributing obscene materials the Court has begun to dam up the deluge of salacity. In particular, one of the Court's wise decisions will enable authorities, operating within constitutionally required procedures, to elminate the most offensive of homosexual and deviant "works" heretofore openly, if not defiantly, sold throughout the United States.
>
> "We are confident that these decisions will now be impartially implemented through vigorous enforcement by Police Departments, District Attorneys, City Attorneys and Courts throughout the nation. Such a concerned program will eliminate a vast amount of obscene material.
>
> "It is disappointing, on the other hand, that in a third decision on the same day, the Court in declaring a book not obscene, ruled that the presence of 'social value' in allegedly obscene material is an independent test of obscenity. It is our hope that in the future the Court will reconsider its rule that material of this sort is protected if it contains a mere 'modicum' of so-called redeeming 'social value.' We agree with those dissenting Justices who consider that 'social value' should only be counted as one factor in determining the material's predominant appeal to lustful interest and who feel that this ruling may assist pornographers.
>
> "On the whole, however, the March 21 decisions indicate that the resounding cry of the great majority of the American people has been heard. As predicted by one Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, the wheel has begun to 'turn and the pendulum to swing back.'
>
> "Progress in the form of the first two decisions is encouraging, but the road ahead is long. Accordingly, we urge an intensified and continued public protest to persuade responsible authority that mind pollution is every bit as dangerous as air or water pollution and equally worthy of attention.
>
> "It has been our experience that it is practically impossible to inculcate good citizenship and good moral values in youth immersed in pornography."

Increase the Amount of Property Which May Be Held by the American Academy in Rome

SPEECH

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, during this period of growing interest both in the arts and humanities and in international education, I would like to remind my distinguished colleagues of an institution which has been one of America's finest and longest contributors to both of these fields—the American Academy in Rome. Since 1894 the academy has provided promising young American artists and scholars with the opportunity to spend one or more years in Rome undertaking independent creative work or research.

The American Academy in Rome was chartered in 1905 by the U.S. Congress to promote the study and practice of the fine arts and to aid and stimulate the education and training of architects, painters, sculptors, and other artists.

The original act in 1905 provided that the American Academy in Rome may hold real estate and personal property in the United States and Italy for the necessary use and purpose of the organization to an amount not to exceed $1 million.

With the many endowments, gifts, and contributions from individuals and American colleges and universities—the original amount of real and personal property which the academy is authorized to hold was soon increased to $10 million—Public Law 251, June 6, 1912.

The present bill would permit the American Academy in Rome to receive additional bequests and legacies to enable it to continue its work in Italy and America by authorizing an increase in the total amount of property it may hold to $25 million.

Under an amendment to the charter in 1913, the academy was consolidated with the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, and its purposes were broadened to include the study of the archeology, literature, and history of the classical and later periods.

With the exception of a summer session, the Academy offers no coursework. Each year several distinguished artists, composers, and scholars are invited to be in residence, and they are always available to fellows for advice and consultation. The Academy draws its support from endowment funds, gifts from individuals, and yearly contributions of $250 to $500 each from American colleges and universities.

The atmosphere and setting of the American Academy in Rome, whose United States office is in New York City, provide an ideal setting for the growth of all who have an opportunity to live and work there. But the Academy's influence is not limited to those who are in residence. It reaches out to the citizens of Rome and each year welcomes many distinguished guests who travel to Rome from all over the world. Through concerts, lectures, and exhibits, the creative talents of those at the Academy and other special guests are shared with a wide range of individuals. Cooperative ventures with European artists, scholars, and institutions are another way in which the educational and creative endeavors of the Academy become truly international.

The significance of the Academy in nurturing some of America's greatest artists and humanist scholars and the growth of their worldwide reputation can scarcely be underestimated. The roster of former fellows shows that some of our most eminent artists and scholars studied there as young men and women. Among them, I am proud to say, are many New Yorkers. John Ciardi, an editor of the Saturday Review, Howard Hanson, director of the Institute of American Music, Randall Thompson, one of our most prominent composers, writers Ralph Ellison and Richard Wilbur, and painter Joseph Lasker are just a few of the many from our State alone who spent some of their important early years at the Academy.

Mr. Speaker, as we look forward to the growth of the study of the arts and humanities in this country, and to a greater stress on international education, I pay tribute to the American Academy in Rome. The farsightedness of its distinguished founders, the efforts of its trustees and directors, and the creative work of its many residents and visitors over the past 70 years have been of great benefit to our country here and abroad and have provided us all with an example we should try to emulate.

I am pleased to be the sponsor of legislation which will enable the American Academy in Rome to continue and expand its splendid work and many contributions to the fields of art and humanity.

What Price Freedom?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 16, 1966

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, there are many instances where the citizens of our great country speak out from their hearts with a message which carries interest and significance for all of us. Such a message has just come to me from Mrs. Margaretta Louise Porter, of Port St. Joe, Fla. It is entitled "What Price Freedom?" I am glad to place it in the RECORD:

WHAT PRICE FREEDOM?

(Manuscript by Margaretta Louise Porter, Port St. Joe, Fla.)

"Is life so dear and peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery?" It wasn't the voice of a false prophet who shouted the great question about your American freedom down the lengthy corridors of your American heritage. *No.* It was the voice of your own Patrick Henry, in the year 1773, at Richmond, Virginia, who sounded the battle-cry of survival then, and whose voice still rings from the guardian wings of America's inviolable past.

It wasn't the voice of a false prophet who answered with equanimity and decision, when all the "chips were down",—"I regret that I have but one life to give for my country!". Those brave words of Nathan Hale, spoken at the time of the Revolution, are still reverberating throughout the length and breadth of your America—the beautiful.

The millions of silent crosses whose very silences must be resounding now, in this crucial era of decision, against your eardrums; those millions of crosses, of furrowed trenches of unfathomable waves that mark the places of the *Valiant Ones* who wore Blue from Concord to Yorktown; those indomitable *Warriors* who wore both Gray and Blue from Harper's Ferry to Gettysburg * * * ("Monastery Ridge", "Cemetery Ridge",—remember?); those *Undaunted Ones*, shouting "Remember the Maine!" in Havana harbor; that brave *"Flower of America's Manhood"* in Khaki at the Argonne, The Marne, San Mihiel, Chatteau Thierry and all those other selfless courageous *Fighting Men* in Navy, White, Olive Drab, Air Force Blue, Marine Blue—over the Atlantic, over the Pacific—in the Pacific, in the Atlantic, at Pearl Harbor, Leyte, Corregidor, Okinawa, Guadacanal, Wake, The Mariannas, Tokyo, Iwo Jima, Normandy Beach, "The Battle of the Bulge", Stalingrad, Prague, Fechingen, Zwickaw, Salerno, El Alamein * * * (you name it!), They heard those words—*and you heard them too*—and, if you will listen carefully, you can hear them still—that prophetic echo that never dies out of ears attuned to the music of destiny—because they cannot be stifled out of America's memory!

When *"The War Between The States"* was *ended*, and the Confederate Flag had become nothing but a symbol, these words were found attached to the back of a useless Confederate Bill:

"Representing nothing on God's green earth
And naught in the waters below it * * *
As a pledge of a Nation that's passed away—
Keep it, dear friend, and show it * * *
Show it to those who will lend an ear
To the Story this Trifle will tell
Of Liberty born of Patriots' dream * * *
Of a storm-cradled Nation that fell."

Now, you, if you have a mind to, can pin those same words someday to symbolic shreds of your own Star Spangled Banner—*"Whose broad stripes and bright stars"* remained *"so gallantly streaming"* midst "The rockets' red glare the bombs bursting in air" over Fort McHenry, on the Potomac, that fateful night of September 14, 1814—and those other eras, Appamatox, 1865, Havana, 1898, Europe, 1918, The Pacific, The Atlantic, Europe, Asia, Africa 1944, 1945! And, you can witness again your American Eagle humbled again as it was in Korea, The Bay of Pigs, The Panama Canal, The Dominican Republic. *Are those the words you would ever allow to be tacked to your* Star Spangled Banner?

Could you do this to those millions of valiant dead, who died that you might live? To preserve a decent way of life for you—and all who will come after you? Can you forget them—who *"gave the last, sweet measure"* of their lives—for what you hold so casually? Can you forget that haunting, angished cry emanating from *"The crosses, row on row"*, that mark your dead—in Flanders fields:

"Take up our quarrel with the foe;
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die . . .
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields."

Can it be possible that you can muffle the drumbeats of that anguished directive?

The real enemy to America's freedom is here and now, today! He has come in a different guise. The Rev. George A. Berwanger, of St. Gregory's Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, over the CBS *"Church of the Air,"* July 9th, *1950*, had this to say about this enemy:

"There have been former ages in which signs less vivid than those evident today, though of precisely the same character, have announced that a civilization was dying. Even among the lights and music of the cities there must be few who are not sometimes haunted by the feeling that Belshazzar is once more the ruler of the feast; and certainly no thoughtful mind can lightly dismiss the many ominous indications that the long prophesied "Decline of the West" has not only already begun, but is already well advanced. For one thing, it is a plain fact that, in our rapidly changing world, the extension of various kinds of "highly specialized knowledge, all valuable in their own way, has given us so many twigs to look at, that we are not only blind to the woods, but have almost ceased to believe in the trees.

Now the trees of a civilization are still men—not microbes nor molecules; not money nor munitions nor machines, but men. It is men who make a civilization."

And, it is men who destroy civilization.

That clear warning was sounded in 1950, and many have been sounded in the sixteen years that have followed it. So you cannot pretend ignorance nor incredulity. You cannot say this enemy, this infamous ideology of communism was a *"theif in the night"* who surreptitiously stole in upon you while you were totally unaware. Oh, no! That isn't the way it happened. *But*, you were too busy, or too *"involved"* otherwise. You were too anxious to believe, "It can't happen here!". Well, it can happen here. It has happened here. It is happening here. Yes,—this insidious enemy came when you weren't looking—but you knew. *And you knew he was becoming evermore present.*

You can partially hide behind the excuse that you weren't made aware of all of the facts. Not all of them, no. But your Newspapers told you that outrageous crime was more and evermore stalking your highways and biways; your crossroads, your Park avenues, your slums and your mansions. You were well aware that Machiavellian spies were stealing, and continuing to steal, your vital defense secrets, undermining your whole Nation's *security*. But, you didn't raise your voice in protest. *One voice*—what could that do? You asked and exonerated yourself, and relegated the knowledge to your sub-conscious! You knew, from snatches in your newsmedia that the enemy ringed the perimeter of your America, with *questionable* fishing vessels, *perhaps empowered with nuclear war-heads!* You knew he had actually invaded your never-before-violated Hemisphere—*and set up shop*—and *you kept silent!* Your "would-be" leaders consoled you with subtle innuendoes of "peaceful-coexistence" while they allowed to be violated the sanctuary stronghold of your incomparable Constitution; your great, tried and true Bill of Rights; and scuttled the don't dare trespass sign of your all-wise and protective Monroe Doctrine!

All of this transpired while you were busy wrapping yourself in the snug head-to-toe carpeting of complacency, with a "No-Disturb" sign tacked on the areas of your intellect, shared-interests, sound judgment—or, *just plain ordinary, downright commonsense.* Deeper and deeper You sank into your comfortable, soft cushions of *"Let George Do It!"*; insulated your fear and caution barriers with, "I have faith in my Government!"; fitted your Chinchilla-lined blinkers more securely to narrow your vision and shut out the glaring light of unvarnished reality; sipped the nerve-numbing sedatives of counterfeit promises of Shangrilas allowing yourself to be lulled in the deceptive seas of false security.

You say, *"It was a thief in the night!" But*—just possibly, on your own bookshelves you harbored poisoned draughts of calculated half-truths and immorality from which you quaffed tall tankards of "raw-realism" and "materialism". You listened to the false prophets over the airwaves. You never questioned but what your once wise Government knew what was best for You. You never thought but what it may be indulging in the same things! You never gave it a thought—backed by constructive action—that you are an integral part of your Government and it is what You, Yourself, make it!

Even your children, in their innocence and immaturity, tried to make you aware that something had gone wrong, somewhere, somehow, with the world You had brought them into,—not only by their questionings, or lack of questionings, but, even sometimes, by their unorthodox actions and revolt against authority.

But you were too preoccupied with clamoring for a no work week; welfare programs, gift from "Santa Claus"; medicare—without you currently footing the bill! Three chickens in every pot! that you somehow forgot it would ultimately be *you who would foot the bill.*

While You were wrapping yourself in your silken-cocoon of prosperity; Your Ivory Tower of Indifference; becoming enamored with your cozy apathy and irresponsibilities, Your will to survive was disintegrating! *That* is when the enemy stalked into your own front door, unchallenged, reposed on your bookshelves, stood in glossy television sets in your own living rooms; warmed itself into your Governing Establishments, your Courts of Law, your School Houses, your Movie Theatres and even stood in your Pulpits. *But*—you didn't know. You were caught unaware!

Now you say, *"It's too late!", "It's inevitable!"—"What can I do about it?"* (That is, if you are sufficiently awake to say anything at all!)

If you really want to know—this is what you can do about it. You can walk down every Main street and side street in America and let the world know, in no uncertain terms, that you have at long last awakened to reality; that you are proud to be an American—but not a one-worlder; that you are proud of your America and all that your Nation has heretofore stood for and that there is no power on earth that can wrest that God-given-privilege from you! You can get down on humble knees and beg God to come back into your homes, your places of amusement, your churches, your schools, your Nation, your every day lives. And of utmost importance, you can go to the polls and vote men of high purpose, integrity and honor into your government—no matter what level of government it may happen to be! You can take your hand, your city's hand, your county's hand and your State's hand—out of the Federal Government till and subsidy sinecure and learn anew how to earn your own living by the honest sweat of your own brow and the initiative of your own brain power. You can learn anew how to shoulder your own responsibilities on the homefront and on the Nation's front, from crossroad to Capitol, from shack to palace. You can cease furnishing the enemy with the very tools he is using to tie the noose tighter around your throat! Then you can look the whole wide world in the eye—and be tremendously proud of whatever you have and whatever you are. For you will have become again an individual of an independent nation—and not the chattel of a bureaucracy. And,

Last, but by no means least, you can really learn the *inspired words* of your glorious Star Spangled Banner—and you can sing it in your heart—and from the "Hilltops" and defy any power, under God, to dare to silence you! Sing it in your heart so loud that those intrepid marines on Mount Suribachi will hear you and not be *effaced* after suffering jungle terror, frustration, boredom, utter intolerableness, hand-grenades, bayonets, cannonfire, mutilation of body and the dreadful finality of death to place your Star Spangled Banner there for you!

That is when you will drive this diabolical enemy from your doorstep—by the simple means of standing up to be counted—for God, for your country, for your home. By this simple means of letting the whole world entertain no doubts that "this proud land is mine and I dare the demons in hell to try to pry it from me!

Then you will be like all the proud generations of Americans before you, who never once succumbed to ignominy—even when they had to fight, bleed and die to give you something that no nation on earth ever before had in such measure—*freedom!*

And—*if you don't do this*—then this Nation—"nor any nation", will ever know again the sweet ring of freedom that, by some miracle, is still ringing in your ears.

By the way, who will pay the highest price for the loss of your freedom—when it perishes from this earth?

The Federal Budget: Shortchanging Our Merchant Marine

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. MAILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, at a time of national preoccupation with our spectacular achievements in outer space, the gentleman from Ohio, the Honorable FRANK T. BOW, has issued a timely warning to us to return to earth and to bring the allocation of our national resources into proper perspective.

Speaking in New Orleans, La., on the occasion of the launching of the SS *Dolly Turman,* the newest and most modern American-flag cargo ship to join the fleet of the Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., the gentleman from Ohio, with a distinguished record for recognizing the need for a strong American merchant marine, called for a reassessment of priorities in Federal expenditures based upon the real necessities of our national life—including a merchant marine second to none. Yet the unfortunate truth is that today we are shortchanging our merchant marine, and as the ranking minority member of our Committee on Appropriations so rightly observed, and I quote:

> We are very short-sighted indeed if we allocate only $85,000,000.00 for building American ships in Fiscal Year 1967.

In view of the timeliness of this message, I am inserting the full text in the RECORD and commend its reading to my fellow colleagues:

ADDRESS BY THE HONORABLE FRANK T. BOW, DELIVERED AT THE CEREMONY TO LAUNCH THE SS "DOLLY TURMAN," NEW ORLEANS, LA., JUNE 4, 1966

Mr. Rody, Mr. and Mrs. Turman, Mr. and Mrs. Lykes, Honor guests, ladies and gentlemen, I am indeed proud to be here in the great city of New Orleans today to witness the launching of this Model of superb modern shipbuilding.

It is a pleasure also to be here in the Congressional District of my good friend and very able colleague, HALE BOGGS. HALE BOGGS and I have worked together for many years in Congress. We are of different parties and on many issues we vote differently. But there are some things we agree upon and some goals to which we devote our joint energies and strength, and one of these is the development of the American merchant marine.

We want to see America first on the seas with outstanding ships built in American yards.

This vessel—the S.S. *Dolly Turman*—is just that—a genuine masterpiece, representing the very finest example of the many advances made in one of the most ancient crafts known to man.

Lykes Bros. Steamship Company, for whom this vessel is built, has achieved a solid reputation for accepting nothing less than the finest and most modern—the ultimate in fully automated vessels, to successfully carry on its highly competitive far-reaching operation throughout the world.

The Avondale Shipyards, Inc., the builders of this vessel, has established a great tradition of producing masterpieces of shipbuilding and has well-earned its very high place among the leading shipyards throughout the United States.

I wish to salute both Lykes and Avondale—they are today bringing to our Nation another greatly needed unit to help strengthen our declining American Merchant Marine.

When Avondale completes their current contract with Lykes, the middle of 1967—16 new, fast, modern, freight vessels will have been added to the Lykes fleet and to the American Merchant Marine. Seventeen new vesels were constructed by Lykes in other U.S. shipyards just prior to the Avondale contract—making a total of 33 new vessels in the Lykes fleet. This amounts to 30 per cent of all the new vessels that have been constructed by the subsidized lines since 1959, when the current replacement program began.

This day marks a special treat to me for the vessel is named for the very lovely and very charming wife of the Chairman of Lykes Bros.—Mrs. Solon B. "Dolly" Turman. Solon Turman has been for several years the Chief Executive Officer—the leader of the Team—of this Organization and "Dolly" has well played her important part in providing the inspiration that led Solon on to greater heights!

The current S.S. *Dolly Turman,* which has been in service since 1946, is a C–2 type vessel. She has a speed of 15.5 knots and a dead weight capacity of 10,500 tons.

This new S.S. *Dolly Turman* which we launch today is not only fully automated but, she has a speed of better than 22 knots and her dead weight is 14,000 tons. Thus, she is 34 per cent larger in tonnage and 40 per cent faster than the vessel she replaces.

As the ranking Republican member of the Appropriation Committee of the House of Representatives and the ranking Republican member of the Subcommittee annually handling Appropriations for the Commerce Department—Maritime Administration—I am concerned about the American Merchant Marine. This is a matter of record. I am also concerned about a sound Fiscal Policy. I think this country should strive for a balanced federal budget.

I believe that budget should be based upon the real necessities of our national life—including a merchant marine second to none—and that the rest of the frills and fancy programs must stand in line and wait their turn to see whether or not we can afford them.

In a recent speech I said:

"Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the time has come for our Committee on Appropriations—and for that matter, the entire Congress—to fish or cut bait in our handling of the Administration's appropriation requests for the balance of this year and for all of the 1967 fiscal year.

"I, for one, am ready to do some fishing to see if we cannot arrest the expansions of Great Society programs and expansions of other nonessential or low-priority domestic spending.

"If we in Congress do otherwise, we shall be encouraging disastrous inflation or the imposition of additional taxes on an already tax-burdened public."

In addition, I also remarked, and I quote—

"In time of war—and make no mistake about it, we are at war in Vietnam just as surely as we were at war in the forties and in the early fifties—the Administration and the Congress have an obligation to the American people to adequately finance the war and, at the same time, practice economy here at home rather than just pay lipservice to it, as the Administration has done to date.

"Our nation has a commitment in Vietnam, which will require the services—and in some instances the limbs and lives—of a great many more of our young men. It will also require much additional war material, which will constitute a drain on our resources and a strain on our economy. We have no choice but to provide the men and material to defeat the enemy and restore peace to a troubled world."

These statements with regard to the war effort have a direct bearing on the merchant marine. We cannot carry on this war in South Vietnam, halfway across the world, without shipping. We cannot supply our men with the necessities of life and the tools of modern warfare without shipping. All of you know that the situation today is desperate. What would it be, I ask you, if another such emergency should crop up in some other remote section of the world? To what extent does our ability to carry out our foreign policy obligations depend upon our merchant marine?

The answer is obvious, just as it must be obvious to everyone that we are very shortsighted indeed if we allocate only $85,000,000 for building American ships in fiscal year 1967. And it becomes even more obvious when we recognize that 80 per cent of our present merchant fleet reaches the end of its economic life within the next five years.

Likewise, in that speech I included the following:

"It is a virtual certainty that we will be called upon to honor additional defense supplementals late in this calendar year or early next year.

"The Administration should be requested to furnish the Congress with a more realistic assessment to our overall national security needs for fiscal 1967.

"It should also establish a schedule of priorities on domestic spending to the end that those of low priority could be deferred, at least until a just peace is reached in Vietnam. If the Administration is unwilling to provide the Congress with a reassessment of defense needs and expenditures and a schedule of priorities on domestic spending, then I think we shall be forced to do it for them and for the good of the economy."

We have yet to receive the schedule of priorities I called for in my remarks.

The time has come when Congress should assume the responsibility for establishing those priorities.

High among them should be adequate funds to rebuild the American merchant marine.

Because of the present lack of constructive guidance from the Executive Branch of our Government, the overall American Merchant Marine today is drifting on a course to disaster.

We have endured patiently at least five years of extensive study of the ills of the American Merchant Marine by various groups sponsored by the Executive. Each group has published its respective recommendations.

None have been disposed of, either through Congressional or Administrative action. To the contrary, each and every study has served only to provide additional material for debate over alternative courses of action which may be taken to revitalize the industry.

We can no longer afford further pursuit of this dilatory course.

We had hoped that the "New" Maritime Policy which the President of the United States promised in his State of the Union Message in January 1965 would resolve this conflict. However, more than sixteen months have now elapsed, and we still have no new Maritime policy. Instead, we have two additional and conflicting reports on what should be done. We have received also a bill to create a new Department of Transportation, in which the Maritime Administration will be submerged much in the same manner it now is within the Department of Commerce.

None of these events have served to abate the conflict. Rather they have served to increase its severity, raising further doubt over the role of the Government in Maritime affairs and the future course of the American Merchant Marine.

So confused has this matter become that today we are unable even to get agreement on the existing condition of the Merchant Marine, much less on a New Policy.

We have, for example, the Maritime Administrator stating that, and I quote: "Our present fleet is, for the most part, physically obsolete." The Deputy Maritime Administrator states, and I quote: "I, for one, fail to find that our Merchant Marine is in a disastrous situation." Finally, we have the Secretary of Defense, to whom a considerable amount of responsibility for the industry appears to have been abdicated contrary to existing law, stating that the American Merchant Marine is "adequate."

Yet high-ranking professional Naval Officers frequently have stated that it is not adequate.

I believe you will find upon examination of budget requests over the last several years that the allocation of our national resources to Maritime Affairs is becoming progressively smaller, while the problems of the industry are getting progressively larger and larger.

Even compared with last year's inadequate Federal Budget for Ship Construction, this year's request represents a substantial reduction, a cut of about one-third in both dollars and numbers of ships. It is one-half the amount of federal funds requested for ship construction in Fiscal 1959 at a time when the total Federal Budget was only about 60% of that being requested today. Clearly, this is indicative of a shocking deemphasis of the role of the Federal Government in Maritime Affairs.

This budgetary privation can have but one inevitable result, and that is to postpone to some future date the time when we shall have to allocate a substantially greater amount of federal funds to overcome this ever-mounting deficit. A realistic and ongoing subsidized ship replacement program may require that the current level of federal expenditures in ship construction be doubled or even tripled above current levels.

The Congress is aware of the need of a strong Merchant Marine, and we would, I feel sure, respond to a constructive program once we have the promised policy guidance from the Administration. New ships we sorely need and serious consideration should be given to the possible diversion of the projected $800 million to $1 billion expenditure by the United States Navy to build 20 to 30 Fast Deployment Logistic Ships.

Under this proposal, the Federal Government would bear the total cost of both constructing and manning these ships. If this amount of appropriated funds were to be used in the buiding of vesels under the Shipping Act of 1936, it would produce nearly 150 fast modern freighters (with defense features built in) available to the Department of Defense in time of emergency and operated in our commercial foreign trade in time of peace.

In conclusion, let me refer to the theme for the National Maritime Day of 1966—"American Ships Chart America's Future." If our Country's future does sail with American ships then let us urge that the Executive Branch of the Government promptly take steps to reconcile the conflict among the various agencies of Government, and get us back on course for the ultimate in a strong American Merchant Marine.

My best wishes go to this grand Lady—the S.S. *Dolly Turman*.

Education and the Astonishing Order

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EUGENE J. KEOGH
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following excellent address by our distinguished colleague, Hon. HUGH L. CAREY, to the graduating class at Marymount College, Tarrytown, N.Y., on June 1, 1966:

EDUCATION AND THE ASTONISHING ORDER

(Address of Representative HUGH L. CAREY to the graduating class, Marymount College, Tarrytown, N.Y., June 1, 1966)

Your Eminence Cardinal Spellman, reverend clergy, reverend mothers and sisters, graduates of the Class of 1966, parents and friends.

I am doubly honored to deliver the *last word* in the college career of 180 lovely young women, many of whom will devote the rest of their lives to making certain that no man ever gets away with that again.

I am sensitive to the duality of honor because this is the year, one in my position reflects on dualities like the brevity of a two-year term, to say nothing of the dualities of the two year draft, the Medes and the Persians, Rome and Carthage and the Mets and the Yankees in that specific order of finish. But I am conscious of a higher order of duplicate honor. The late John F. Kennedy, your President as freshmen, speaking at a Yale Commencement, said he lived in the best of both worlds with a Harvard Education and a Yale degree. At that rate I live in the august realm of the Cherubim and Seraphim, for when this commencement ends I will have a Marymount bride and a Marymount daughter, assuming I don't speak at sufficient length to lose one or the other or perhaps both.

There is a compelling reason for keeping in mind the admonition that a commencement address "to be immortal need not be eternal." It is because this is not only a special graduating class, Marymount, 1966—it may be truly stated, there will never be another to share its honored distinction this day.

This is the only class Marymount will graduate in the year of the Golden Jubilee, the 50th year of the ordination to the priesthood of His Eminence Francis Cardinal Spellman, ordained on May 14, 1916.

Since he became Ordinary of the Archdiocese in 1939 he has attended every possible commencement of the dozen colleges, seminaries, schools of nursing and other institutions in New York, to say nothing of those he has witnessed in his capacity as Vicar of the Military Ordinariate and as a recipient of honors at scores of others.

I estimate that his 27 years as shepherd of New York, multiplied by the low estimate of 20 commencements per year to the 5000th power of words per average speaker, means that he has had to sit and listen to over 2,700,000 parts of speech to this very moment, leaving out salutations, benedictions and valedictories.

What a magnificent record of platform perseverance and patience. These qualities alone would justify the tribute paid to him by him fellow seminarian, the Archbishop of Omaha, Most Rev. Gerald T. Bergan, who wrote recently ". . . in my judgment His Eminence is the greatest churchman in the world next to the Holy Father."

What can we add to that?

Possibly just this, that one who has been exposed to 2,700,000 words of oratory and is still willing to sit and listen to a Congressman, may well be the first saint in the history of the Church to suffer martyrdom by microphone.

After 21 years on the rack of rhetoric, I submit that he as the "Cardinal of Education" would still agree that the most significant part of any commencement tribute is what I have to say right now.

As a parent and as an American citizen I know that the graduates and all here today join me in this exhortation for the Mothers of the Sacred Heart of Mary who have made this day and Marymount a reality of order and a dream of excellence.

May God reward you and our country revere you, for your devotion and sacrifice to the ideal of universal intellectual development. You are the living personification of the Magnificat of Marymount.

And I know the Cardinal of Education would join me in extending to all the faculty and administrators who serve at this shrine of academic distinction, a similar expression of gratitude from all the families who gather here today. Through your masterful orchestration of disciplines in liberal arts, science and the humanities, you have worked wonders.

We sent you little girls. Today you give us mature Marymount women, wise in all things, from the wine list to the watusi—but above all, young women of wisdom, of spiritual bearing, of manners, grace and lovely humor.

You, the Graduates, are ready for the world of growth and the world of change because you are witness, informed and knowledgeable witness, to all the vast newness of this century of innovation. I speak of the world of today which is newer than my generation ever dreamed the future could be. Let the future be yours for the making. I shall not intrude upon it as Polonius and prophesy anything. Old prophesies by aging proprets are rightfully lost on people of great promise. Reference to the past will prove my point.

Eleven years ago, the late Adlai Stevenson spoke to the graduating class of Smith College. He said:

"Once immersed in the pressing and particular problems of domesticity, many women feel frustrated and far apart from the great issues and stirring debate for which their education has given them understanding and relish. Once they wrote poetry. Now it's the laundry list. Once they discussed art and philosophy until late in the night. Now they are so tired they fall asleep as soon as the dishes are finished. There is, often, a sense of contradiction, of closing horizons, and lost opportunities. They had hoped to play their part in the crises of the age. But what they do is wash diapers."

Poor Adlai—poor prophecy. How different is the world awaiting you women of today.

You face a wealth of choice—a proliferation of pathways.

You may have a career and marriage and a career in motherhood and after motherhood.

There is the world of business ready to recruit you and immediately overpay you.

There is the world of service, in religious life, in public life, in teaching, the missions, medicine and science, the Peace Corps, Vista, the Grail, the Confraternity and combinations of all these in conformity only to the will of God and the needs of humanity. There is not a door closed nor a passage blocked to the modern woman. In fact, now that you control 52% of the vote, if you go into politics you start with a clear majority. God save the mark!

All these, even motherhood, with the new math and kerygmatic instruction, will demand more and different and additional education—education for the rest of your lives.

And some of you thought had finally finished.

What a painful observation to a group who have just sat through their *philosophy* "comps"?

It is precisely because you have come so far and stand now upon the crest of this mount, this high place of perspective, that we can see so much before us on this day which will demand constant and continuing education.

Again, it is not the future to which I point—study only the evidence around in the present and of the past.

Knowledge, data and education are exploding at the speed of an atom in a cyclotron. Professor Goodlad of the University of Southern California has said that if the accumulation of knowledge is plotted on a time scale beginning with the birth of Jesus Christ, it is estimated that the first doubling occurred in 1750, the second in 1900, the third in 1950 and the fourth in 1960. And in 1960, we had not even begun to realize the implications of molecular biology or DNA or UFO's or the plague of LSD.

Are we getting "way out there" in this eruption of knowledge?

No more than Fordham or Fairfield are "way out there" as those institutions may be in relationship to Manhattanville but never, of course, to Marymount.

For it was Father Lynch, scientist-priest, the "seismoscholar" of Rose Hill who startled the American Astronautical Society in Anaheim only last week with his theory of an inhabited universe.

Father Lynch observed that God's desire to share His goodness would be better satisfied by having myriads of galaxies inhabited by intelligent beings.

The response to Father Lynch by the director of the conference, U.S. Space official Dr. Harold Klein, was one of reaction. He confessed surprise at the positive position taken by Father Lynch, and went on to state:

"It is obvious that the Church is prepared for the contingency that we may find intelligent life on other worlds * * * it is coming to grips with this problem."

To which we might add that among those who have known her best, it is never surprising that the Church is prepared for any contingency, natural or supernatural since her Founder cornered the market on contingencies a long time ago.

Our job, through continuing re-education on the affairs of the Church and under her guidance, is to prepare ourselves as she is prepared for every and any contingency.

We must utilize the Church not only as an instrument of education but as the lasting and permanent instrument of education yesterday, today, tomorrow and forever. This is the answer to those of little faith in education itself, who question the position and very right of existence of the Church-related colleges and universities.

It is just rank nonsense to expect that there will be any staying power of intellectual development in a pluralistic society without the metaphysical and supernatural stamina of the Church-related institutions of higher education.

As the Church of Rome is the Rock of Ages, the educational institutions of the Church are the rosetta stone, the first and last word in the synthesis of reason and revelation which is the source of all truth. I do not suggest that Church-related colleges have a monopoly on ultimate knowledge and absolute truth, but if we find it not in these schools, where then shall we seek it?

Even the Associated Press credited Father Lynch with "a theological clincher" when it quoted him at Anaheim:

"It seems reasonable to suppose that some of our extra-terrestrial neighbors would survive the test of acknowledging God's supremacy (which, he said, caused some angels to fall) and some, like ourselves, fall as we did in the person of our first parents.

"We could expect, therefore, at least two broad classes of neighbors—those who survived the test . . . and those who failed."

Those of us in the know should not be amazed at a Fordham Jesuit in 1966 acknowledging the possibility of intelligent life in the outside world. Slowly, and reluctantly, since Bishop Carroll founded Georgetown in 1789 the good Jesuit fathers have been conceding some intellectual growth and existence outside Fordham, Holy Cross, Fairfield and other high spots along the Loyola trail.

It is this growth and progress of education in the Judeo-Christian ethos and tradition which I submit should be the special immediate and continuing concern of Catholic college graduates today.

Frankly, I am soliciting and recruiting manpower and woman power to serve in the largest and fastest growing industry in the United States, education. You are needed in post graduate work, in teaching, as aides, as counselors and as administrators in public and private education as you were never before needed.

The business of knowledge has a growth factor which makes it the best blue chip in today's market for brains.

Fritz Machlap of Princeton estimates that $136 billion or 26 per cent of the gross national product was spent as far back as 1958 for the production and distribution of all kinds of knowledge.

Bringing this figure up to date, last year Fortune magazine estimated that the nation's total outlay for knowledge is now over $200 billion and is still increasing dynamically.

As one college president has observed:

"What the railroads did for the second half of the last century and the automobile for the first half of this century, may be done for the second half of this century by the knowledge industry."

Viewing the next decade, the principal challenge to higher education will be to double the skilled and qualified faculty in our 2300 colleges and universities.

A wave of 9,000,000 students is on the way to these institutions in 10 years, which today house only 60 percent of that number.

It is thrilling to look around us and see that Marymount is moving to meet its share of the growth. The new Gaines Memorial Library and Study Center is the latest addition to the continuing building program and is a credit to all who know, love and serve Marymount.

I am pleased that the Federal Government has, through the Higher Education Facilities Act, had some share in this development.

Thankfully, that day has come when at every level, elementary, secondary and higher education, the Congress has acted under the leadership of President Johnson to give new meaning to our long standing national dedication to educational equality and educational excellence.

For the first time in the history of our nation, after 89 Congresses and 36 Presidents, we can say that every American child has an opportunity to be educated to the full extent of his ability whether he attends a state school or a non-state school.

I am certain that you, the Jubilee Graduates of 1966, share with the Cardinal of Education, some degree of satisfaction that some areas of partnership have finally developed among public and private schools in this multi-billion dollar knowledge industry.

I dislike to be so materialistic about the value of knowledge, which is of course precious and priceless. It is just that every now and then, I find it necessary to remind certain public authorities that if we did not have the contributory church-related schools and colleges in this nation, state and especially in New York City, the whole educational budget would blow up like a 1961 Brazilian cruzeiro.

Contribution is the key word in the call to you who graduate today. What can you contribute to the great work of Christian education? That all of us must contribute something personal, some part of our lives, is without question if we should follow the example of the Cardinal of Education in this Archdiocese. Here is his record as a builder of schools:

Since 1939, the first year of his Ordinariate, the enrollment in the Archdiocesan elementary and secondary schools has increased from 117,000 to 221,000—total teachers, lay and religious, have increased from 3,800 to 7,500.

105 new schools have been opened.

47 old schools have been totally replaced.

34 schools have been completely renovated.

109 schools have been enlarged by additional buildings.

College students increased from 1,563 men in 1939 to 12,000 in 1966 and from 1,745 women to almost 11,000. He is truly named the "Cardinal of Education."

The graduates who are here from other dioceses around this country and from other countries, are undoubtedly aware that your bishops at home and the religious in the great teaching orders are similarly expanding or would like to expand facilities for modern Christian education.

What is needed, what can we do to help? The answer is clear. We must be prepared to give something of ourselves to the great work of education in the Judeo-Christian tradition.

Recently, Secretary McNamara suggested that every young man should spend two years in some form of service to our country.

I would go further.

I believe that not only every young college man, but also every woman graduate should be encouraged to serve her country in some voluntary effort or engage in some church sponsored work in educational or health or social welfare which serves the country and the community.

Further, I would not restrict this to recent graduates but to all Americans, young and old, who are in a position to serve as teachers or aides in education or health and social service.

Perhaps the time has come to consider federally supported mid-life institutes for those who choose a second career in public or private voluntary activities in education or other related fields.

We have the beginnings of such short term mid-life institutes in programs such as the National Teacher Corps, the Vista Program and aides in Operation Headstart.

I assure you I have no intention to keep you 1966 graduates here until it is time to serve in a mid-life institute.

But is it too far-fetched to think that one day when your children or your religious vocations, or your business or your school can spare you, that you may be coming back to Marymount, for the refreshment of new learning or to assist others in the work of education at such institutes?

For us as members of the Church in this day, there is a new mandate to assist in the work of Church education.

Under the form of the Declaration of Christian Education proclaimed in October of 1965 at the Second Vatican Council, several precepts are quite clear.

One is that there can be no longer any foundation for a theory of diminished or reduced role of the Church in education.

The Schema which now has the force of Church Dictum reads in just reverse terms:

It states that "Holy Mother the Church must be concerned with the whole of man's life even the secular part of it insofar as it has a bearing on his heavenly calling. Therefore, she has a role in the progress and development of education. Hence, this Sacred Synod declares certain principles of Christian education especially in schools. The Declaration goes on to state that there will be a post conciliar commission to further develop these principles. Most importantly, the Declaration speaks of the inalienable right to Christian education for all men of every race, condition and age so that we may no longer think of formal education or reeducation as reserved to the young or the fortunate. This means a vast expansion and need for commitment to teaching and support of God-centered education for all of us.

Only by continuing participation in a developing and constantly growing diffusion of knowledge, can we satisfy this new order and requirement of Christian Witness. It is for each of you to decide what your contribution will be but the call is for you to help to the best of your ability.

Only by such participation can you of the class of 1966 truly fulfill your May Day pledge to serve as "Christian womanhood—instruments of peace."

Through the work of extension of the message of Marymount, you the graduates of 1966, can truly live the precept of Pope John XXIII in his introduction to "Pacem in Terris," when he stated:

"The progress of learning and the inventions of technology clearly show that, both in living things and in the forces of nature, an astonishing order reigns, and they also bear witness to the greatness of man, who can understand that order and create suitable instruments to harness those forces of nature and use them to his benefit."

You, the Class of 1966 go forth then from Marymount to live in the era of the "astonishing order" and the "greatness of men."

It is for you to teach the world that this order and greatness demonstrate above all the infinite greatness of God.

How shall you do this: Your special patron, His Eminence Cardinal Spellman, has charted your course for you in his poetic work, "What America Means to Me":

"Would we America immortal make?
Then must we learn to live in unity—
Neighbor with neighbor, group with group be strong
In charity, and generous with strength
To open wide our hearts in friendly aid
And feed and clothe the hungry and the cold.
Thus may our land achieve enduring life;
For only in God may men have strength to rise
Above the Stygian levels of man's hate,
Only in God may men have strength to build
A city and a nation that shall endure."

God bless you and Ad Multos Annos.

Father Emanuel

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to read in the May 26, 1966, issue of the Navajo Times of a former resident of Pekin and Peoria, Ill. Father Emanuel Trockur has seen a great many changes in the years he has spent on the Navajo reservation and I am sure his life story would be most fascinating. I extend heartiest congratulations on his 50th year as a priest and I know all his friends in the 18th District of Illinois wish him many more happy and fruitful years in his missionary work. The article follows:

FIFTY YEARS OF PRIESTHOOD CELEBRATED

Father Emanuel Trockur, O.F.M., missionary priest at St. Michaels, Ariz., will celebrate his 50th year as a priest by offering a Solemn Mass of Thanksgiving, June 9 at 11 a.m., in Mary Mother of Mankind Church, St. Michaels. There will be a public reception from 3 to 5 p.m., at the Recreation Hall.

A native of Pekin, Ill., Father Emanuel, 75, has spent all but four years of his life as a priest in the Cincinnati Province Franciscan missions among the Navajos. He has written extensively about the Navajos. Many of his articles have appeared in national publications.

Fr. Emanuel was ordained June 20, 1916, at Holy Family Monastery in Oldenburg, Ind. After a year as assistant in Bloomington, Ill., he was assigned to St. Michaels, Ariz., until 1925. He then spent two years in Chinle, Ariz., and two years in Tohatchi, N.M., as a missionary to the Indians. In 1929 he returned to his hometown of Peoria as chaplain of the State Hospital, in 1932 he returned to the Southwest, this time to Sacred Heart parish in Gallup, N.M. After 10 years he was assigned to the mission in Houck, Ariz., returning to St. Michaels in 1952. He was a Definitor of the Province from 1945–48; editor of "Padres' Trail" from 1952 to 1957; and diocesan CCD Director in Gallup from 1941–61.

"When I arrived at St. Michaels in 1917 there were about six automobiles on the entire 25,000 square mile Navajo reservation. We had one of them. The roads were merely trails that zig-zagged around hills, through arroyos, over vast stretches of solid rock or blown sand; and in the rainy season, through axle-deep abode mud. The safest and surest way of travel was by team and buckboard or on horseback. Trips in those days that took one hour now take ten minutes," said Fr. Emanuel.

"Since 1917 our Cincinnati-based Franciscan missions among the Navajos have increased from three to twelve, plus numerous mission stations; with resident priests and number of priests, from seven to 24; and the number of brothers, from three to ten," Fr. Emanuel added.

"I have had quite a few experiences both in the days of horseback travel and in the era of the Model T Ford, the latter chiefly in the form of breakdowns, broken axles and springs, running out of gas or water or oil, getting stuck in the mud or deep sand and as a result taking a few long walks and sleeping under the stars," Fr. Emanuel continued.

"Most remarkable about Navajoland are the changes, improvements and progress, all unbelievable forty years ago, in both the country itself and its native inhabitants. Discovery of oil, helium, uranium and other subterranean resources on the reservation since the early 1920's have brought large funds into the tribal coffers and the Tribe has applied its monies to community enterprises, building of roads, irrigation projects, establishing of scholarships, etc. which have resulted in numerous changes in the social, economic and cultural life of the Navajos," Fr. Emanuel concluded.

Awards, Rewards, and Christian Commitment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I include an address given by the Reverend Jerome A. Holland, OSA, guidance director at Archbishop John Carroll High School here in the District, upon the recent occasion of the granting of awards for achievement in extracurricular activities:

AWARDS, REWARDS, AND CHRISTIAN COMMITMENT

I have been given the honor of congratulating the young men of Carroll High upon their reception of awards for achievement in extracurricular activities. I do not take this honor lightly, I recognize the many, many hours that have been expended in the pursuit of these honors. It is for us adults to confer these awards upon you, these things of paper and brass and wood. They are called "awards" because *we* give them *to* you. But you have already received the better part, the "reward" that comes from having given of yourselves in the activities of the past year.

If we never had this banquet, if you were not here to accept these awards, you would still have had the best part of it, the part of having given of yourself. By giving of your time, your energy, your fatigue, yourself, you have enriched your lives beyond your ability to realize its significance now.

The story is told of a weary merchant lost in the desert. He found his way to an oasis and flung himself into the muddy water to refresh himself for the journey ahead. It seemed to him that the breeze rustling through the palm trees was a voice; he heard the voice urging him to reach into the murky water and grope for pebbles at the bottom. "Take them with you," the voice said, "they will make you glad and they will make you sad." The traveler did as he was bid, he took a handful of pebbles and put them into his clothing. A long time later he found himself back among his fellow men, and when he looked at the pebbles he found them to be small diamonds.

The voice was right. They made him glad that he had heeded the advice, that he had taken the handful of diamonds, for they were precious indeed. But he was sad too, sad that he had not taken more when he had the chance, for he could never hope to find his way back across the desert to that oasis again.

In the years to come you will look back on your years at Carroll, at the opportunities you have had and trophies such as these will make you glad and make you sad. Glad, of course, that you used your talents to earn these awards, realizing how enriching your experiences have been. Sad because you can never go back for more and there were so many more you might have had.

For life goes on and there is no going back. The opportunities at hand now will never be available again, the knock on the door only comes once, "the moving finger writes and having writ moves on." GBS once said, "Youth is such a wonderful thing. What a crime to waste it on children." The adults here tonight would all have me urge you on to use the energies of youth, to pile life on life while you can, to lay the foundation for a zestful future. But grown-ups have the function in life, to give advice; youth's role in life is to ignore the advice; and so we are functioning in normal fashion.

But perhaps an incident may make an impression here. Last Wednesday a former student dropped by to say hello. He is completely blind now; he was operated on for a brain tumor over a year ago, when he came out of the operation he was completely blind. But he is not down or out or ready to cry the blues. He was filled with enthusiasm telling how well blind people can operate vending machines, the thrill of bowling in a league of blind people.

As we talked, he reminisced a bit about the past. He said, "When I was a freshman and sophomore, I was scared of my own shadow, very quiet and backward. Then, in 1958 you and Father Kelley put on the production of *Mr. Roberts*." Well, the rest of the story I remember myself. Here was this short, fat, Negro boy asking to try out as a member of the crew. As the rehearsals went on, we all became aware that this boy was one of the most naturally funny boys we had ever seen and gradually the whole crew sequences revolved around him. He was the unexpected hit of the show. Did he quit then while he was ahead? Of course he didn't. He became involved in school politics, other clubs, other plays. By graduation time Ronald Morgan's name was the most well known in the school.

The point is that through participation he found himself, his dignity, his worth to himself and to others. He found he had a personality and at first he didn't know what to do with it. Through participation in activities of all kinds, find *your* worth, *your* personality. It will stand you in good stead in the future when you meet opposition. May you meet them with the same enthusiasm and zest for life that Ronald has now.

The task of education is not only to provide facts and develop knowledge, but also to inspire action, the application of principles to doing. You young men here tonight attest to the success of Carroll High in getting that message across, that to do good is better than to merely know what it is good to do. You have *done* good things and for that we congratulate you. You have achieved something of value, the enrichment of your lives with the realization of having done something worth while. And *that* no man can take away from you.

So far we have talked about the significance of these awards in terms of what you have done; it remains to point out what they should mean for your future. We should look first at your motivation.

You may be familiar with the story of the young man finding a short-cut through the cemetery at night. Of course, he fell into an open grave; otherwise there would be no story. Well, he was very short and though he tried in every way to get out, he succeeded only in getting himself all muddy. But being of a very philosophical bent, he curled up in a corner to sleep till morning. An hour or so later he was startled by an intruder. Another young man, no bigger than himself, had had the same accident, fallen into the same grave and in terror was scrambling frantically to get out.

Well, the first man knew it wasn't any use, but not wishing to frighten the other man by suddenly blurting out something, instead, he put his clammy hand on the man's arm and whispered, "You can't get out." But he did . . . . .

There are all kinds of motivation and while I don't suppose anyone here sought these awards out of fear, still a certain amount of selfishness was involved. This is only natural and good. You have to be concerned with yourself, with the development of your talents, your personality, your opportunities. This is to be encouraged. But don't stop with selfish interests. Your motivation should grow and mature just as your body grows and matures. As it grows it should be nurtured by an outgoing spirituality that reaches out to others in a spirit of justice and love.

We are living in a time of revolution, a time of transition from one order to another. It is a time of upheaval, of turbulence in every level of society, science, colleges, seminaries, in the Church itself. It was the peculiar genius of John XXIII, that he recognized the symptoms of the times and convoked the Vatican Council to update the Church in terms of this revolution. In *Pacem in Terris* he urged every Christian to be "A spark of light, a center of love, a vivifying leaven amidst his fellow men." Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., reminded us at the time of the tragic death of the President that we could best serve *his* memory by observing "the values of decency, of rationality, of civility, of honor" for which John Fitzgerald Kennedy stood.

So we have two men, two Johns, one a man of God, one a man of the people; yet, there was a divinity and a humanity in each man that made both of them dear to all hearts. In fact, this is their legacy to us, that the good man *is* a man of God and a man of the people, that the love of one embraces the love of the other.

Because of these two men, and because of the Council provoked by the revolution, your role in the future has a significance it would not have had otherwise. The world today needs men like them. It doesn't need solutions to problems; the world needs men to put the solutions we have at hand to work.

Justice, love, peace, recognition of the dignity of other men, the rights of minorities to live in peace. We have all the solutions we need; what the world needs now is to be powered by a Christian sense of hope and it will be the likes of you who can contribute. The likes of you, because you have already indicated your willingness to pitch in and put your shoulder to the wheel. These awards tonight impose upon you a new dignity and a new responsibility. They say in effect: "Here I am, use me."

Your parents should be proud tonight. Don't you catch just a glimpse of the men your boys will soon be? Look at them as they will be just a few short years from now, dedicated young Christian men, taking on responsibilities, being "doers of the word of God," to quote Saint James. Yes, you just sit back and enjoy this evening. You deserve it for the sacrifice you have made, the trips you made in all kinds of weather to pick them up, the chores you did yourself to let them stay late night after night. Take a look at that award when he picks it up; part of its belongs to you.

And the moderators. This is certainly your night too. You face the kids all day in class and then give of your time to be with them many more hours: the coaches, Skip and the Glee Club, Fathers Ryan and Hennigan, Paul Clemmer with speech, Fred Sharkey and dramatics, Fathers Maloney and Smith with the musical, . . . the hours of drilling and patience and dedication. You have been great and you share in the awards given tonight, too.

This will be the last function at which all of us will be together. Graduation is almost upon us; the seniors will leave and next fall will find some members of the faculty re-assigned. But, this we should all take with us, wherever we may go: priest, lay-teacher, student, parent, secretary, friends—we all share in the common dignity of being fellow Christians. We are meant by the dignity of our calling to inspire one another on to that completeness of character and personality in Christ called holiness. This inspiration, of one Christian to another, this basic friendship will live on years from now.

Someone said last year that teaching is like having a baby; there are nine months of labor and the last few weeks are hell. Well, it's all been worth while if we can feel that we have given new life to those here tonight.

Next door to Carroll is a great red house. It now belongs to the Atonement Fathers, but it was the winter residence of Daniel Webster, and it is said that Senator Webster would practice his speeches for Congress on the grounds of Carroll High School. I would like to close with some words of his that are particularly suited to this occasion and to the students of Carroll:

"If we work upon marble, it will perish; if on brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; but, if we work upon immortal minds, and imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and love of our fellow men, we engrave on those tablets something that will brighten and brighten to all eternity."

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Appendix

Toward Safe Accidents

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT C. BYRD
OF WEST VIRGINIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, an aspect of our troublesome traffic safety problem is discussed in the May 19 editorial, "Toward 'Safe Accidents,'" carried in the Charles Town, W. Va., newspaper, Spirit of Jefferson—Farmer's—Advocate.

I ask unanimous consent that this newspaper editorial be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the column was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TOWARD "SAFE ACCIDENTS"

We at this newspaper have been watching from afar, as it were, the Congressional investigations into the charges of one Mr. Randolph Nader against the automobile industry to the effect that American automobiles are unsafe. And we were pleased to see the national publicity that focused on the President of the United States last week making an emotional pitch in the Rose Garden for safer cars and calling attention to the fact that in 1965 50,000 lives were snuffed out in traffic accidents. Both Mr. Nader's charges and the President's emotions can be helpful in making the public want to do something about this great national scandal. But we cannot escape the feeling that the Nader charges of mechanical and structural deficiencies and the President's plea evade facing the real responsibility for the deplorable statistics: the real culprits in highway deaths are the nut behind the wheel, and his counterpart in the factory who blandly goes on producing bigger and more powerful cars for smaller and smaller minds.

Mark you our words on this: when the automobile industry unveils its new models later this year the emphasis in its advertising program will be on safety. And this is precisely what this newspaper, for one, is afraid of. For the emphasis will be slanted in such a way as to lull the public into believing that Model X has been designed in such a way that the driver can have the most impossible of all results: "a safe accident." This is so potently absurd that we cannot restrain ourselves from forewarning against it. For the car has not yet been made, nor will it ever come off the drawing boards, that will protect the public against the weak nut at the wheel.

The modern automobile, with its emphasis on speed, horsepower, and beauty, is and will remain a death instrument. The present trend towards having the manufacturer place added safety features into its construction is commendable, but it is also dangerous. The danger is that the driving public will be lulled into a sense of false security, into a sense of believing that death on the highway can be avoided at the factory. Perhaps, a hundred thousand or more deaths from now, the impact of what we are trying to say will register.

District of Columbia Tenants Lose Their Fears and Learn To Mobilize for Action

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CARLTON R. SICKLES
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. SICKLES. Mr. Speaker, the May 29th edition of the Washington Post carries an article by Mrs. Dorothy Gilliam which captures the spirit of community action in the District's antipoverty program and describes how Washington citizens can meet their needs for better schools, housing, and welfare programs.

Community action activities supported by Federal dollars and the local community action agency, the United Planning Organization, have given the less fortunate citizens of Washington new hope and a stronger voice in the affairs of our Nation's Capital.

Community action is really another name for democracy in action and I commend Mrs. Gilliam's article, with its valuable insights, to my colleagues:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TENANTS LOSE THEIR FEARS AND LEARN TO MOBILIZE FOR ACTION

(By Dorothy Gilliam)

The rumblings started early. It was back last summer, and needy-citizens' organizations started popping up in offices downtown.

They told Washington's appointed officialdom that things weren't all right.

The Capital has no city hall, but it does have the District Building, and somehow, from somewhere, citizens who had been silent for years and years came forth with their problems.

This activity sprang from a nebulous, sometimes terrifying (to public officials), exciting (to the citizens) concept that has evolved in the war on poverty. The poverty people call it community action.

And it is happening, often, because of the dollars pumped into the community by the Federal Government's anti-poverty arm, the Office of Economic Opportuntiy.

Poor citizens in Washington have been awakening, joining hands and voices to try to make an impact and get things changed.

Nine days ago, tenants of the Barry Farm Public Housing Project in Southeast Washington noticed a car that had been parked outside their homes for a long time.

They suspected its occupant was a welfare investigator, a symbol of official harassment and a source of fear to many in public housing projects.

They got together, went into the street and barricaded the man's car and asked the police to arrest him.

Later, these same citizens started picketing the Welfare Department's Investigations and Collections Office in protest against "harassment" by investigators.

Now, they picket almost daily the Alexandria home of William R. Galvin, head of the Office.

And yesterday, they asked whether the Welfare Department is using "a new form of terror" against them. They charged that one picket, Shirley Jones of 1302 Stevens rd. se., has been told she owes the Department $99 because her husband allegedly stayed away from work six years ago.

"We will fight for her," the group said in a statement. And they asked City officials once again: "Which side are you on?"

A PUBLIC DEBATE

Their actions have raised eyebrows and brought on healthy public debate from District offices to Capitol Hill. Sen. ROBERT C. BYRD (D-W. Va.) has complained that the welfare recipients are harassing the welfare workers and has called on the District Commissioners to protect the employees.

Welfare Director Donald Brewer has had to declare that no picket will be punished but has charged that the United Planning Organization is stirring up trouble. The UPO has retorted that it is simply encouraging the Barry Farm residents to voice their complaints.

These tenants are not the only ones who are getting organized.

Eleven days ago, another group of citizens, these at the Neighborhood Development Center at 3308 14th st nw., pleaded with presidential adviser Charles A. Horsky to do something about the city's welfare rules.

On May 10, a group of Cardozo area citizens attacked the UPO, the city's antipoverty coordinator, for failing to name a Negro to head its Manpower Division.

On Feb. 26, a group of young adults and teenagers from Anacostia sat in at the UPO's main office and, in effect, forced the UPO to sponsor a demonstration project with young people as community organizers.

On Nov. 29, representatives of Lower Cardozo block clubs organized a pep rally to spur the UPO to appoint Samuel Harris director of operations.

On Nov. 1, 80 pickets, organized by UPO workers, marched in front of a tenement house where two families were evicted.

SANCTIONED PROTESTS

Times have changed, and in many areas it is UPO and OEO money that is doing the changing.

All through this, some public officials have been bitterly critical of the UPO, just as nationwide, some city officials have been critical of the OEO. They say the citizens' noisy demonstrations have not been spontaneous—that they have been "put up to it" by Government-financed organizers.

The thing is, the officials are right.

The poor citizens have been chided into action by paid organizers, but many of these organizers are poor citizens themselves. And the other poor citizens have welcomed the impetus.

The poverty program has but poor people on the payroll and has taught them and others how to make noise and make it effectively. This is what community action money was for in the first place.

In Southeast Neighborhood House, for instance, 50 per cent of the paid neighborhood workers are tenants of public housing. They are men and women who earn $80 a week.

THE WORKER'S ROLE

The big question is, when does a man picket officialdom as an antipoverty worker and when as an aggrieved citizen?

Ralph Fertig, director of Southeast House, draws the line this way: Staffers can demonstrate only on their own time. He discourages them from speaking out at meetings of the Neighborhood Advisory Board.

"This dual role thing is a real problem," says Joan Cole, head of the UPO's housing division. "Sometimes they get their roles as neighborhood workers confused with that of tenant, and we do have more educating to do here."

The next problem is whether the paid staff is forcing the citizenry further than the citizens really want to go—whether it is more militant.

Say the professional poverty workers:

Poor people do not have book learning, but they have a kind of savvy that has somehow permitted them to exist in a hostile society. It is doubtful that they would blindly follow organizers if they were no convinced of their cause.

Joan Cole says the idea that the paid organizers are more radical than the people is "nonsense. Poor people have both the intelligence and the guts to decide what they want to do," she says.

George Holland, in charge of all ten UPO neighborhood centers, agrees with Mrs. Cole.

Many tenants still refuse to go along, but most feel they are not being dictated to.

Maria Lefwitch, a Barry Farm tenant, says the organizers "have a little influence over the group, but not that much. They couldn't make us do anything we didn't want to do."

BARRY FARM CLOSEUP

A close look at what is happening at Barry Farm, one of the most changed areas of Washington, illuminates the whole poverty program.

Barry Farm is a dilapidated, isolated housing development in Anacosta. It is between Summer and Wade Roads and Firth Sterling Avenue. Its 2600 tenants live in 442 units, set down in a valley.

The buildings are of dirty white brick and have black slate roofs. The project looks like a concentration camp.

Barry Farm has no public bus transportation, no traffic lights, no laundromats, no supermarkets. Yet it has those 2600 tenants, enough people to fill a small city.

Those people, just five or six months ago, reflected their surroundings.

"The best way to get along here is to mind your own business," one resident told a reporter last year. "People will rat on you in a minute if they know anything about you."

"I hate this place," a teenager said, spitting on the grassless ground. "They named it right. That's just what this place is—a farm!"

The transformation of Barry Farm began after the UPO gave $162,000 to Southeast Neighborhood House in January, 1965. Southeast House is an old, established welfare agency that is funded partly by the United Giver's fund.

The people who ran Southeast Neighborhood House quickly realized that, while $162,000 was a lot of money, it wasn't enough to solve many problems. Staffers were troubled that nothing permanent was being accomplished.

So they started to pick some targets, with Barry Farm a principal one.

ORGANIZERS PICKED

First, six "community organizers" were carefully selected. They were to be called the Southeast Target Team (SETT). Chosen to head it was Pharnal Longus, a young man who grew up in Washington's slums and who, at the time, was working for another welfare agency, the United Givers Fund-supported Family and Child Services.

On Jan. 3, 1966, SETT set to work, one street at a time, in Barry Farm.

The six found alienation, anger, complacency, lethargy. Nearly two of every three residents were getting public assistance.

The tenants were afraid of welfare investigators, of their neighbors, of the National Capital Housing Authority, the manager of the city's 40 public housing projects.

The six organizers started knocking on doors. At first, they were just telling residents about the poverty program.

They quickly learned there was plenty of reason for lethargy—many of the residents had not even heard of the poverty program. Many did not have a television set or a radio and did not get newspapers.

They found, too, that some of the people had lived in Barry Farm for five or ten years but had never spoken to a neighbor, any neighbor.

So the workers started "organizing." They asked questions, like what community problems affect you, what changes would you make in Barry Farm, how would you go about changing things?

They contacted about half the 2600 residents.

Most of all, they found tenants feeling powerless to do anything. They did have complaints, though.

THE GRIEVANCES

Lack of upkeep of the project was the complaint most often made.

While the team talked to adults, Southeast staffer Leroy Washington spent two months organizing the young people—the idle, hostile jobless teenagers and young adults.

He started with 12 young men who he knew "hung together."

They were suspicious, but he kept talking. Finally they started talking too: about their problems—no jobs, no money, no recreation, no hope.

From these two months of organizing came a 250-member youth group now called Rebels With a Cause.

That the youth of Barry Farm had become organized became very, very clear when Southeast House signed a new contract last January with UPO. The contract omitted one item—pay for young neighborhood workers, like the Rebels With a Cause.

The Rebels first tried to get some results from their elders, the advisers to Southeast Neighborhood House. No luck.

So the youths marched on UPO headquarters. First the UPO's trustees again rejected them. But the Rebels persisted.

Finally, on April 6, they were granted $15,000 for a trial run of 90 days.

Back home at Barry Farm, people were stunned.

If the youngsters could do it, some of the older people reasoned, maybe we can, too.

With the SETT survey completed, meetings were called. At one, 20 or 30 scared, skeptical people showed up.

Many of them shifted uneasily on the hard, wooden seats of the basement meeting room as the target team encouraged them to think of solutions to their prbolems.

At one point, the SETT staffers suggested they could even buy Barry Farm from the housing authority, and run it themselves.

But the tenants weren't that far along, yet. They didn't want to swallow a whole loaf, they wanted a bite: They wanted to improve what they had.

They wanted, eventually, a supermarket, a laundromat, bus transportation.

But first they wanted better maintenance, they wanted rodents and bugs controlled, they wanted outdoor lighting.

So, with strength in their numbers and in the Southeast Neighborhood House staff, they set out to tackle officialdom.

They first discussed the need for lighting with two aides of Walter Washington, executive director of the National Capital Housing Authority.

Court lights had been installed several years before, but youngsters had broken the bulbs so many times that the management stopped replacing them.

An aide insulted the tenants by saying: "Barry Farm was without lights for almost 20 years. Why should they be important now?"

AN INITIAL SUCCESS

So, the people went over the aide's head to Washington himself.

Washington had new bulbs burning in two days, simply by supplying the tenants nearest the lights with bulbs and asking them to replace broken ones. And light bulbs aren't broken so often any more.

With the success, the tenants of Barry Farm, who now were calling themselves the Band of Angels, were really ready to move.

When Washington announced that $385,000 would be spent on an improvement project for Barry Farm, they didn't accept it gratefully.

They were worried that the money would be spent for the outside, and they wanted interior repairs.

Lillian Wright, chairman of the Band of Angels, complained that the renovations had been projected without consulting the tenants' "needs, wants or opinions."

Mrs. Wright's efforts to see Washington in his office were rebuffed by a NCHA secretary, she said.

What to do? The tenants already know, from the light bulb incident, that the only way to get things done was at the top.

Longus's team told them they could do one of three things: call a press conference and tell the whole city how they felt; try Walter Washington again, or forget the whole thing.

They called a press conference Feb. 26. To their surprise, four newspapers sent representatives, and all four published stories.

When Washington was called by a reporter to get his side of the story, he moved in quickly.

He said he had never heard of the Band of Angels, but he would be "delighted to meet with them" and right away.

That Sunday, he showed up at the Farm with his top staff.

But the Angels thought they smelled a rat and picketed the meeting. They were resentful of the secretary's rudeness and said they wanted to see Washington downtown.

The incident split the community. "Publicity seekers," some tenants spat at the Band of Angels.

So the target team suggested that the Tenant Council, defunct for years, be reactivated, with the Band of Angels a part of it.

From this grew the recently formed citywide Tenant Association. Twenty of the city's 40 housing projects are represented.

The Association has held two heated meetings with Washington, at which members issued demands, booed and catcalled.

Residents of public housing insist that their target is not Walter Washington, but rather bad public housing. "He responded real nice to us," one resident explained. "I don't think he knew a lot of things were going on."

Washington has stressed new and man buildings since he has headed the public housing program, and his awareness of the need for services can be seen at Garfield Terrace, where he hired a full-time social worker.

But Barry Farm was in disrepair and the responsibility was Washington's.

Partly in response to what he felt were just demands, he hired a special consultant, a skilled, veteran community organizer who now is making the rounds of the apartments, organizing tenants along less militant lines.

REACTION DIFFERS

Some tenants have applauded the hiring of an organizer by the official agency; others say the action has divided the tenants, pitting neighbor against neighbor.

Washington's organizer insists that any improvements must be a joint affair between tenants and agency. He says members of the tenants' union have tried to break up his meetings and opposed his program of fixing up the project.

"We're after the same thing—a better community," says Longus, the poverty program organizer. "We are attacking the causes and encouraging the poor people to change things themselves. This new move by management is trying to attack the symptoms."

In all of this, Barry Farm is growing; it has become a vital, concerned community.

Its people are learning how to get things done, from getting some light bulbs replaced to getting an organizer assigned to them by officials.

One case made clear their growing readiness to confront authority.

The tenants picketed the Welfare Department's inspections office and intentionally blocked the door. The police arrested one community organizer, Phil Perkins.

The whole group decided to be arrested.

But Southeast Neighborhood House Director Ralph Fertig, renowned as a militant, walked up and advised them that it didn't make sense for them to get arrested "just to go to the precinct and pay $10."

Later, Maria Lefwich, by now an official of the Tenant Council, said, "Ralph's saying not to was all it took for some people to back out."

Tenants claimed Fertig's moderating influence split the group.

FERTIG HAS DOUBTS

Fertig, who has been arrested in civil rights demonstrations in the South, says he emerged from the incident as a "ratfink."

"Maybe it was bad advice," he says now. "Maybe they needed just the experience of getting arrested for a cause they believed in."

The irony of the incident is that these were the same people who, just months ago, were afraid to even speak to their neighbors, too reluctant to attend a community action meeting.

Now they were beginning to be more radical than their mentors.

Barry Farm is still a slum. It still has no buses, no traffic lights, no laundromats and no supermarkets. But it does have light bulbs.

And for the first time residents have a say in the decision-making that concerns their daily lives. They have an avenue through which to act in their own behalf.

And it feels good, they say.

"I just felt wonderful walking in front of Galvin's house," a Barry Farm tenant said of her first picketing experience. "It was like . . . like you was full up. It was like nothing I've felt before. For once in my life I wasn't just throwing up my hands. I was saying, 'This is wrong.'"

Barry Farm will never be the same.

Goals of the Great Society

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLAIBORNE PELL

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Appendix of the RECORD an address by Joseph A. Califano, Jr., special assistant to President Johnson, which he gave at the annual luncheon of the Thomas More Society of America here in Washington, D.C., last month.

Although I was not able to attend this luncheon, a member of my staff did so and brought Mr. Califano's excellent speech to my attention.

I believe Mr. Califano's address about the goals of the Great Society clearly delineates the breadth of purpose and high-level motivation which this administration exemplifies. I ask that this forthright speech be inserted into the RECORD because I believe it would be worthwhile for all my colleagues in the Congress to read it and cogitate over it, for the only way we can achieve the goals of the Great Society is to work in concert with the administration in this endeavor.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS BY JOSEPH A. CALIFANO, JR., SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT, BEFORE THE THOMAS MORE SOCIETY OF AMERICA ANNUAL LUNCHEON, AT THE NATIONAL LAWYERS CLUB, WASHINGTON, D.C., MAY 19, 1966

An invitation to address the Thomas More Society about the goals of the Great Society sets up an almost irresistible temptation.

One is readily tempted to deliver a talk on the topic of "Utopia and the Great Society."

I have decided to resist that temptation. I have no desire to read a headline in tomorrow's newspapers stating: "White House Aide Says Great Society is Utopia."

I have even less desire to read that "White House Aide Says Great Society is no Utopia."

Without creating that particular dilemma, however, I would like to invoke some thoughts about Thomas More's best known work, and the world of The Great Society.

Thomas More's Utopia is part of a long tradition of writing on ideal political societies which began with Plato and the Republic.

In More's Utopia, the chief narrator comes upon a state which is in being, rather than in the process of development. As in Plato's Republic, More presents his Utopia as an achieved ideal.

All the ideal societies of the past—all the Utopias—had one common characteristic. They were all static societies. They did not change. Change might be necessary at first to achieve the ideal. But once the ideal had been achieved, time itself virtually came to a stop.

In More's Utopia, everything is in a state of perfect balance:

There are 54 identical city-states, "all spacious and magnificent, identical in language, traditions, customs and laws."

"No city has any desire to extend its territories for they consider themselves as the tenants rather than the master of what they hold."

Diseases are curable and medical care is plentiful.

Not only is there full employment, but each individual performs the work for which he is best suited.

Poverty is non-existent, and leisure hours are all spent in productive and reinvigorating relaxation.

All the inhabitants are motivated only by the highest ideals; pride, ambition, avarice are unknown.

In short, the old are respected and secure. The young are healthy and educated. The government is always wise, compassionate and just. Complete harmony reigns supreme, and there is no need for change.

The Utopias have passed beyond progress. They are beyond change, because they have achieved Perfection. The city of Man has—very nearly—become the City of God.

Like it or not, we have not achieved perfection and never will in this world. Perfection remains the elusive goal which man on earth will pursue, but never quite attain. Each change that brings us a step closer to that elusive goal also brings new problems which make the remaining steps ever more difficult and ever more challenging.

Like it not, change—social, economic, and scientific—is the most significant factor in the world today. Change has always been the very heart of the human condition. But today the pace of change is startling. The prospect is that its pace will become faster and faster, affecting every part of life. It will affect personal values, morality, and even religion—those things which seem most remote from technology. So swift is the acceleration, that as one commentator put it, trying to make sense out of change may soon come to be our basic industry.

Change is certainly the central ifluence in our Federal System—in the city, in the state and in the National Government. The programs of the Great Society are responsive to changing conditions. They constitute nothing less than a revolution in education, in health, in economic opportunity, in man's attempt to control his environment.

Yet, the Great Society programs of last year have barely been signed into law before this year's needs project us into new adventures to rebuild cities, clean rivers, eliminate poverty, reduce crime.

In this dynamic atmosphere, ever-changing programs must not only be administered efficiently. Their administration must take full advantage of the inventive genius the Constitution was designed to foster. With constantly increasing involvement of government at every level, the object of the Great Society is to provide each American citizen with a full and equal opportunity to attain the highest level of human and spiritual development of which he is capable. And the problem of the Great Society is to achieve this end in an environment of constant and rapid change.

It is precisely this problem to which the Administration addresses itself when we speak of "creative federalism." For even in More's Utopia, the provision of extended social welfare, employment and educational opportunities resulted in severe restrictions of individual freedom.

For a generation, we debated the extent and limit of the Federal role in general welfare. While we argued, a remarkable—but little noticed—thing happened. Federal participation—through the "cooperative federalism" that launched and guided the welfare programs of Franklin Roosevelt—helped to keep our state and local governments alive.

Now the steam has gone out of the old controversy. The vast accomplishments of the 89th Congress in welfare legislation have confirmed the baptized child of the New Deal. The nation now accepts—indeed demands—a Federal role in promoting the general welfare.

But the new accomplishments of the 89th Congress have brought new problems.

We are now embarking upon the great adventure of extending Federal services to education at all levels, to mass transportation, to regional development, to urban rehabilitation, to a concerted war on poverty, to the purification of our waters and atmosphere, to beautification of our natural environment, and even to that most fundamental right of the individual citizen in a democracy—the act of voting.

As we do so, we discover that an even more remarkable thing has happened. Now that we acknowledge that national responsibility in every sphere, we find that Federal power cannot be applied in any sphere except as it works through states, cities, local institutions and private citizens. We are entering a new era of relations among governmental levels and with private institutions and individual citizens. It is an era in which Federal laws and funds fail to achieve their full potential without a vast array of actions at all levels—action which we do not yet fully perceive or wholly comprehend.

This, nothing less, is the scale of the political and organizational problem we face, as our nation moves into the decisive decades ahead.

It is the need for our political instiutions and forces to adapt to relentless and electric change. It is the problem of a new, creative federalism.

The problem has many facets:

First, Federal, State, and local governments alike are now determined to deal with a host of public needs in social and economic development. Most of the needs behind such laws cut across established governmental boundaries. They cannot be met by single jurisdictions, acting alone.

Air and water pollution are prime examples. The air we breathe and the water that flows in our rivers know no local and state boundary lines. Mass transportation—with commuters moving in and out of central cities, and, in many cases, across different state lines—is another example.

Second, no two public needs call for the same groupings of governments. These needs, and others of the sort, demand concerted action by numerous jurisdictions which differ, markedly, from case to case. For instance, the State and local units which must join together in the case of air or water pollution may not fit the needs of transportation, urban development or law enforcement.

Third, these public needs require contributions from all levels of government—Federal, state and local. The costs involved and the technical, human, and scientfic resources that must be marshalled combine to levy staggering requirements on our society. As President Johnson observed last week at Princeton,

"Over the next five years, the Federal Government [alone] will need 30,00 more scientists and engineers and 6,000 more specialists in health, technology and education."

But local conditions vary so much, and local participation is so critical that cities, towns, and countries must not abdicate their functions. If these are the requirements of the Federal Government—just think of the problems for states or cities.

Fourth, not governments alone but private citizens—as groups and as individuals—have active roles to play in meeting many of our urgent needs. Our poverty programs, our mass transit and pollution programs, our supersonic transport and communication satellite programs, show our new dependence on a participating private citizenry.

Yet, all too often there are no precedents for citizens to follow, whether as neighbors, union leaders or corporation managers—no organizations in the field, no structures to guide their necessary efforts. Here, for the most part, we must rely on the spirit of innovation.

Fifth, within the Federal Government itself, the public needs for which we now provide, spill over the dividing lines and rectangular boxes of organization charts—both in the traditional Executive departments and in the committees of the Congress. They involve hundreds of separate authorizations under law. They engage scores of operating agencies with their own intra-departmental bureaucracies. These needs no more respect the jurisdictions of Federal departments than they do local or state governments, for the needs are functional. The Federal Government must find new ways to pool its talents and resources—in Washington and in the field—in a manner commensurate with the scope of the final decades of the Twentieth Century.

These five points suggest some of the elements of a creative Federalism and the problem of bringing it to fruition.

Historically, the Federal system was invented by the framers of our Constitution as a check against abuse of centralized power. It balanced Federal and State governments against each other by providing each a measure of exclusive jurisdiction. While certain activities were mingled deliberately, each level of Government was meant to guard its own prerogatives against the other.

But this historic Federalism no longer meets modern conditions. The new "creative Federalism" requires:

Joint action by all levels of government on common problems that cannot be solved by anyone alone.

Joint action at the local level through groups of governmental units—and of citizens as well—which differ sharply from problem to problem.

In the Great Society, it is precisely this joint action, and not jealously guarded jurisdiction, which preserves the checks a Federal system should provide. In the Great Society, no one governmental level acts, or can act effectively alone. "Togetherness" becomes our guarantee of balance under the Constitution.

If we are to work toward such a new, creative Federalism we must first discard a number of stale notions. To mold the institutions of creative Federalism, we must stretch our minds in a herculean intellectual, organizational, and, above all, political effort. We must abandon many notions that have guided conservatives bureaucracies at all levels of government for a generation:

The notion that the issue is states' rights—when the issue is states' responsibilities.

The notion that cities or counties are self-sufficient political entities—when the great problems of crime and transportation, of nutrition and education know no artificial boundaries in a mobile society.

The notion that free enterprise requires a wall of separation between the Federal Government and business and labor—when federal partnerships are essential to nourish and sustain our economic system.

The notion that obsolete programs must be continued for their own sake—when they have been supplanted by broader, more effective and less costly programs.

The notion that there is some one, single government institution that will solve all problems—when we require many institutions, as versatile as the problems are varied.

The notion that we cannot afford to attack poverty head on, to rebuild our cities, to clean our rivers and our air—when we are such an affluent society that our $112 billion dollar budget for 1967 is a smaller percentage of our Gross National Product than it has been in all but one of the last 16 years since 1951.

The principle that Federal involvement in poverty, in employment, in education and in medicare somehow diminishes individual freedom and initiative—when economic security, good health, and education on the ability to learn rather than ability to pay, enhance each individual's opportunity to achieve his highest level of human and spiritual development.

With what do we replace those outworn ideas? How do we shed old prerogatives? How do we proceed through shared authority and joint responsibility, without dooming ourselves to poor administration, waste, confusion, ineffectiveness, and most of all, lessening of individual freedom?

This is the heart of the problem. This is the problem—as well as the opportunity—of which President Johnson spoke, when he said:

"Only through a creative and cooperative partnership of all private interests and all branches of Government—a creative federalism—can our economic and social objectives be attained."

The problem cannot be solved by the President alone. For the President cannot be the Mayor of every city, or the Governor of every State. He cannot be the Chairman of every Board or the President of every union. Nor can Secretary Gardner be the head of every school board, any more than the Surgeon General can be the head of every health district.

Governors must govern their states, and Mayors their cities. For these elected officials—no less the President—are the bulwarks of our constitutional system. But they must recognize that some of their most critical problems today transcend artificial boundaries written by Pilgrims in New England or Pioneers in the West.

For our part, the Federal Government must get its own house in order. It must encourage the establishment of local and regional institutions essential for effective resolution of our pressing problems.

This, the President has sought to do.

At the Federal level, the President has already begun to organize the Government functionally.

He has proposed, and the Congress has established, a Department of Housing and Urban Development.

He has proposed and the Congress is now considering a Department of Transportation. He is focusing the problem of water pollution in the Department which handles all other water resource and planning problems. He has brought the Civil Rights effort of the Federal Government under the guidance of the Attorney General.

The President has also begun to encourage the formation of problem-oriented local and regional institutions.

He has proposed to the Congress a Community Development District Bill, whereby several counties in rural areas can band together, rise above their county lines, and pool their common human and material resources to provide services at a level never before known in rural America. In President Johnson's words:

"Our purpose is to demonstrate how a common effort can provide the needed district vocational school in one county, the hospital in another, the police training in a third, industry for an adequate library in a fourth. This effort can avoid the waste of duplication—or worse still, the total lack of such facilities or services because of a failure to pool common resources."

The President has proposed the Clean Rivers Bill to attack the problem of pollution on a scale never before attempted, to clean the entire river, from source to mouth, through union of state, city and county along the river. For one part of a river cannot be cleaned any more than one part of a bloodstream can be cured of leukemia.

The President has proposed mass transit programs and urban planning programs that recognize the mobility of the worker in and around the American city and the fact that city center can no longer ignore its suburbs, whether within or without the city limits, whether within or without the same state.

The President has recognized that deep Federal involvement and support may be essential for the development of individual freedom and the nourishment of free enterprise. From Project Head-Start to Project ComSat, the Federal programs are designed to preserve our traditional values. The need of a helping hand for the poverty stricken four-year old to become a useful citizen is no less enormous than the need of a billion dollars for an AT&T or a Boeing or a Lockheed to develop a Communications Satellite or a Supersonic Transport.

There are by no means the answers to all of our problems. They are not even—to paraphrase Churchill—the "end of the beginning." They are the first steps on the road to creative federalism. They show that under the enduring shelter of our Constitution, there is ample room for the political ingenuity essential to meet the challenges of tomorrow.

But we do not pretend to know all the answers. For we cannot know what the future holds for us—how many changes will take place in science, in housing, in transportation, in education.

Even now, as I speak, two American astronauts are preparing to circle the planet. It is a reminder that, in just a few short years, the world will be very different from the world we know today.

The unrelenting, swift pace of change is uprooting old ways and placing new demands on all of us—in every sector of the economy, in every walk of life, and in every branch of the Government.

Some have asked, "Are we really equal to the challenge of the sudden new world that confronts us?"

It seems to me that the answer was given back in 1835, by Alexis de Tocqueville, who said:

"[The Americans] have all a lively faith in the perfect ability of man, they judge that the diffusion of knowledge must necessarily be advantageous, and the consequences of ignorance fatal; they all consider society as a body in a state of improvement, humanity as a changing scene, in which nothing is, or ought to be, permanent; and they admit that what appears to them today to be good, may be superseded by something better tomorrow."

The Merchant Marine Academy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK EDWARDS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, the role of the Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, N.Y., is often overlooked. Perhaps this is because we have overlooked the role of the merchant marine itself over the past several years while our shipping strength has dwindled away to a dangerously low level.

The Merchant Marine Academy has served the country well. Graduates are so much in demand now that the Academy actually advanced graduation date by 2 months so that the new officers could get on the job.

The chairman of our Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, the Honorable Edward A. Garmatz, addressed the graduates recently at the 28th graduation ceremonies.

I request that the article from the New York Times of June 2 reporting on the graduation be reproduced here:

Good Posts Await Kings Point Grads: Academy Moves Graduation Up To Meet Critical Need

(By John P. Callahan)

Kings Point, L.I., June 1.—Commencement assumed immediate significance today for all 196 cadets in the graduating class of the United States Merchant Marine Academy. They all have officer berths aboard many of the nation's undermanned merchant ships.

The starting pay, including overtime, is more than $1,000 a month, plus room and board and other benefits. The average age of the graduates, who will be third officers, is 23 years.

Emphasizing the need for engine and deck officers, the graduation ceremonies at the nation's only Federal training academy for merchant marine officers were advanced two months to get the men aboard, particularly on cargo ships on the South Vietnam run.

Actually, two of the graduates received their bachelor of science degrees last Friday and sailed that evening. The others will ship out tonight and during the next few weeks.

JOBS GOING BEGGING

Maritime Union officials present at the 28th graduating ceremony on the 72-acre campus said officer jobs were going begging—four jobs for every graduate.

In addition to diverting many of the 900 privately owned ships of the nation's fleet to carrying supplies to South Vietnam, the Government has ordered more than 200 cargo ships out of its reserve fleet of World War II vessels for use in moving supplies to the fighting area.

Representative Edward A. Garmatz, Democrat of Maryland, chairman of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, told the graduating class that "over 90 per cent of the men and materiel in Vietnam today arrived there by sea."

Mr. Garmatz, who has been a member of the board of visitors at the academy for more than 15 years and is a champion of a strong merchant marine, drew applause when he asked how one could reconcile the technological strides in ship design and operation with the steady decline of the nation's merchant marine. He said 72 per cent of the fleet was obsolete, inefficient and uneconomical, and that less than 9 per cent of the tonnage moving through the country's harbors comes or goes in United States ships.

"This is where we were in 1909," he declared.

Because of obsolescence the majority of the American merchant ships being used should be scrapped within the next five years because they will no longer be economical units, he said.

Then comparing United States ship production with that of foreign nations, Mr. Garmatz said this country delivered only 16 new merchant ships last year "while over 100 ships were delivered by the Russian merchant marine."

Japan, he said, has a large shipbuilding program, including a tanker of 300,000 deadweight tons, while "the entire merchant ship program of this country will produce only 13 ships totaling less than 200,000 deadweight tons in 1966."

A Day in the Senate

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PETER H. DOMINICK

OF COLORADO

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, I recently had the opportunity to entertain a young constituent of mine from Colorado who watched one of the sessions of the Senate, as a result of which, when she returned to Colorado, she wrote a composition on the operations of the Senate and its processes of debate.

It is an entertaining composition, and very well done. I believe it gives the general feeling that most people have when they watch the Senate in operation.

I ask unanimous consent to have the composition printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the composition was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

A Day in the Senate

(By Lynn Dominick)

The visitors tiptoe noisily into the public galleries overlooking the Senate Floor and expectantly take seats in the front row. They look around, excitedly taking in every detail of the room: the big, high-ceilinged room, the circle of galleries overhead, and the semi-circle of beautiful wooden desks around the platform below. A little girl leans her elbows on the marble railing in order to observe more clearly the people below. A guard immediately steps forward, an admonishing frown on his stolid face. Sitting back guiltily, the little girl remembers that such an action is strictly forbidden; she might accidently knock or drop something over and thus distract the important personages below.

Having settled themselves satisfactorily, the visitors now concentrate on the history-making scene below them. Puzzled frowns of consternation cross their faces. The scene below is anything but history in the making. Five or six unfamiliar Senators are lounging in various attitudes at their desks. One elderly, unknown Senator is standing beside his seat, addressing a speech towards the platform. Of the three men at the platform, two, including the Senator-in-charge (not the Vice-President) are paying no attention whatsoever. The Senator-in-charge is leaning indolently back in the comfortable chair, and is busily occupied doing a cross-word puzzle. The second man is speaking to an aide who has approached with a message. Only a third man is listening: he is writing furiously, being the secretary recording the speeches for the daily Congressional Record. Sprawled lazily on the steps of the platform, the Senate pages wait for signs that their Senator has an errand for them. These pages are boys approximately fourteen to eighteen years of age. Of the other Senators, all are engaged in various activities: gossiping or debating political matters with a neighbor, speaking to a staff member, or writing or preparing their own dissertations. They wander in and out of the room, pausing to chat with friends. Not even the Senator speaking seems to be interested. His mumbling voice is practically indistinguishable above the hum of noise.

Just as the visitors are beginning to despair, another Senator rises. "Will my distinguished colleague yield the Floor for five minutes?" he demands of the platform. The first Senator yields, and his successor tries to disprove the theories just stated. A person seated next to the visitors turns to them and explains that usually the more important work is accomplished in committees.

"The Senators usually drop in for a while each day to see what is going on, but very often it is not important enough to demand their immediate attention. Usually it's just a debate, while the real results are largely a part of committee work. Of course, the vote on the Floor is the deciding factor; I think, as a matter of fact, that they're about to have one now."

Indeed, there seems to be a gradual influx of people below. The Vice-President enters for a moment, confers with the Senator-in-charge, and leaves again. The brothers Kennedy can be seen whispering conspiratorily in a corner. And Dirksen, with his tousled white hair, shuffles towards his desk on the Republican side. Other familiar faces begin to appear. In about ten minutes, the roll is called: about two-thirds of the Senate present. The vote, on some relatively minor issue, is taken, and the room gradually empties again. The visitors get up to leave, a little disillusioned, but satisfied that the work is being done and proud to have seen so many prominent personnages.

Statement by James L. O'Toole, President, National Association of Postmasters of the United States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. MORRISON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Speaker, on June 6, a Member of this body saw fit to besmirch the reputations of over 30,000 loyal, dedicated postmasters, because they exercised their legal right to petition Congress for better parcel post service. This was the same gentleman—a member of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee—who earlier indicted me and other members of my Subcommittee on Postal Rates, at least by inuendo, when he made absurd charges that a bill to reform the parcel post laws had "slipped through" my subcommittee. How something could "slip through" after 2 months of public hearings is beyond my understanding. But that is what the gentleman said.

Mr. James L. O'Toole, of Sharon, Pa., president of the National Association of Postmasters of the United States, has issued a statement which I believe effectively answers the charges made against members of his organization.

Under unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, I include the full text of Mr. O'Toole's statement in the Record:

STATEMENT BY JAMES L. O'TOOLE, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POSTMASTERS OF THE UNITED STATES

A blanket indictment casting a shadow over the integrity of more than 30,000 postmasters in the United States has been made by a member of Congress. As President of the National Association of Postmasters, I want to set the record straight.

In a speech on the floor of the House, Congressman Edward J. Derwinski of Illinois has accused members of this association of violating the Anti-Lobbying Acts. The Congressman is misinformed. The National Association of Postmasters has in no way violated the law.

This association strongly supports legislation now before the Congress which would reform and improve parcel post service for many millions of Americans. As a private organization—privately financed through the dues paid by its members—we have every right to support legislation which is in the best interests of the American people.

In his speech the Congressman referred to an issue of the "NAPUS Officers' Reporter." This is an internal publication of our organization—entirely financed by the dues payments of our members and mailed in envelopes carrying postage paid for by the association.

I have no evidence that any postmaster has used public funds to promote enactment of the parcel post bill.

I would like to call attention to the Federal law which specifically provides in Section 652(d) that:

"The right of persons employed in the civil service of the United States, either individually or collectively, to petition Congress or any member thereof, or to furnish information to either House of Congress, or to any committee or member thereof, shall not be denied or interfered with."

This association regrets that Congressman Derwinski, as a member of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, voted against the parcel post reform bill. The bill received the overwhelming and bi-partisan approval of the Committee on a 17 to 3 vote. As President of the association, I regret that the Congressman has been given misinformation concerning our activities and I am certain that he will want to reconsider his attack against the many thousands of dedicated and hard-working postmasters who are members of our association.

Questions Wisdom of Notre Dame ROTC Parade Pickets

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, a very timely and pertinent column by Michael Ward, appearing in the Thursday, May 26, Suburban Life, of Cook County, Ill., attracted my attention. I feel its message merits widespread review and I am, therefore, inserting it into the Record.

QUESTIONS WISDOM OF NOTRE DAME ROTC PARADE PICKETS

(By Michael Ward)

Young men are idealists and this is good. But sometimes in their enthusiasm for a cause, emotion overrides reason and they scorn those persons and institutions they revere.

The 26 students who picketed the annual review of the Reserve Officers Training Corps at the University of Notre Dame last week discredited themselves and the school.

Unfortunately, the 26 garner headlines for they are legitimate news. Let's not forget, however, that more than 1,200 cadets passed in review and there are more than 5,600 students at the university.

I don't dispute the rights of these young men to lawfully picket, but I do question their wisdom, especially those who are graduating seniors.

Their placards, according to press reports, bore sarcastic slogans: "War Is Good Business—Invest Your Son"—"A University, Not a Boot Camp."

I doubt those students really believe those slogans themselves. But if they do, then they are intellectual paupers who have benefitted little from the university life.

The nation has the right to protect herself and provide for the common defense and she looks to her citizens to fulfill that obligation.

Because we live in a predatory world, this means the nation must maintain armed forces, but those forces must have leadership and she looks to her universities and colleges as well as the military academies to provide it.

No one is forced to join ROTC. It is a free choice and many of the young men in the corps are receiving a good education at government expense in return for a pledge to serve a certain number of years in the service of their country.

Perhaps the 26 dissenters have never read, or maybe they have rejected the words, "For God, Country and Notre Dame" which are inscribed over an entrance to Sacred Heart Church on campus.

Those words are a lasting memorial to all those Notre Dame men who have died in the service of the U.S. and serves as a fitting reminder that patriotism is one of the highest virtues.

I'm sure the 1,200 cadets who marched in the ROTC parade do not want war any more than the 26 protesters. But the former are doing more to help insure the peace and prepare themselves for the leadership America will rely on in the decades ahead.

Today, picketing is regarded as a status symbol; it is looked upon as the mark of the intellectual; the mark of the nonconformist. Pickets are talked about, written about and considered the only ones involved in the world.

Still the accomplishments are made by those who have the quiet courage and maturity required to meet the challenges and responsibilities of everyday life; people who are prepared to give their best to the task at hand.

Such persons have always been the strength of Notre Dame. In fact, they have always been the strength of America.

Mrs. Flora Kawashima Outstanding as Teacher in Hawaii for 40 Years

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, an outstanding example of a person who is totally dedicated and devoted to the education of our young citizens is Mrs. Flora Kawashima, a fourth grade teacher at John H. Wilson Elementary School, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Mrs. Kawashima has the enviable record of not missing a day of school for 40 consecutive years. Such an outstanding achievement merits recognition from the House of Representatives. I am sure that all of us would like to extend our sincere appreciation and gratitude to such a dedicated public servant.

Hawaii has always been proud of its educational system and the teachers—like Mrs. Kawashima—who help to make it one of the best in the Nation.

The story of Mrs. Kawashima—an inspirational teacher—is found in a May 27, 1966, Honolulu Star-Bulletin article, which follows:

LONGTIME TEACHER NEVER MISSED A DAY IN 40 YEARS

(By Tom Kaser)

You'd think that anyone who has taught public school for 40 years straight would be a little tired, perhaps even a little cynical of her job.

Not Mrs. Flora Kawashima, a 4th grade teacher at John Wilson Elementary School. She's happy in any classroom.

Perhaps that's part of the reason she has never missed a day of school in her 40 years as a Hawaii school teacher. Some of her friends have scolded her for not taking a day or two "sick leave" to relax, but Mrs. Kawashima doesn't see the sense of it.

She likes teaching.

In many ways, Mrs. Kawashima is an enigma. She was born in Honolulu and she has never been out of Hawaii, yet she teaches with the exuberance of someone who has seen the world.

She is also one of those rare Class I teachers remaining in the State school system. That is, she doesn't have a bachelor's degree; her teacher training consisted of four years at the old Territorial Normal School.

Yet says one of her considerably younger fellow teachers at Wilson Elementary: "She got much more energy and enthusiasm than any of us."

Mrs. Kawashima was graduated from the Territorial Normal School in 1923 and began her teaching career at Haiku Elementary School, on Maui, in 1925. In 1927 she transferred to Kawailoa Elementary School, in Waialua, Oahu, where she remained until 1961, when she was assigned to the new Wilson Elementary School.

One of the reasons why Mrs. Kawashima likes her job is that she looks upon teaching as "an art of giving." She also likes children.

She says she says has had few "problem" children because she tries to spot them early in the school year and give them some responsibility.

"Whenever I leave the room, I ask a potential trouble-maker to be in charge. It works wonders," she says.

Mrs. Kawashima also likes to use games in teaching as much as possible. This, she says, makes learning an interesting experience for almost every youngster.

"It's amazing what you can get children to do if you make it interesting," she says. "They end up doing things they ordinarily wouldn't do."

Mrs. Kawashima believes the tape recorder is one of the most useful instruments of instruction—particular the teaching of good English.

"A tape recorder encourages a child to talk more; it makes him realize he is saying things he didn't think he said. I would say it has been the most useful device I've come across in the teaching of good English."

The Winona Story

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, as has often been noted, the people of Indiana are generally very much inclined to meet their needs and problems directly, with a minimum of requests for outside assistance.

Last week I had the happy privilege of observing a cornerstone ceremony for the new Winona Memorial Hospital in Indianapolis which again exemplified this spirit. The hospital is becoming a reality through the dedicated efforts of many private citizens in Indianapolis. Their story is told in summary form in an editorial from the Indianapolis News of April 7, which follows:

THE WINONA STORY

Another chapter in the Indianapolis saga of self-help and private philanthropy is being written by the directors, trustees and contributors of the Winona Memorial Hospital.

The new hospital at 3200 N. Meridian, which will enlarge Indianapolis facilities for handling the sick and convalescent by 230 beds, is scheduled for completion by the end of this year. Its construction is a monument to personal vision and private energy.

An outgrowth of the present Memorial Clinic, a 42-bed unit directly south of the new structure, Winona hospital will fulfill a long-cherished goal of its president, Dr. Joseph E. Walther. It will be both an open-staff hospital—much-needed in this present time of crowded facilities—and an outpost of medical advancement.

Winona will provide both research facilities and fellowships to promising graduate physicians through the Winona Memorial Foundation, already in operation. The foundation also offers medical and scientific scholarships, administered through Indiana University.

To provide all this, the sponsors of the Winona program have undertaken on their own initiative to borrow from private sources some $4.3 million of the $6.8 million cost of the new facility. Now, since the new construction project is not included in the expanded-facilities drive of the United Hospital Campaign, they are attempting to raise the other $2.5 million.

The fund drive according to Winona spokesman Richard H. Englehart and Noble L. Biddinger, has met with good results to date—with approximately half the needed money already subscribed. The spokesmen point out that the per-bed cost of the new facility is extremely low, and that because construction is already well under way the new north wing of the hospital will be open this summer, ready to serve the community.

To complete the job, further public support is needed, and Winona leaders are now engaged in a campaign to secure contributions from industry, philanthropic organizations, and private citizens. We are sure Indianapolis will respond generously to this well-conceived effort to meet present needs while planning for the requirements of tomorrow.

Socrates V. Sekles

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BILLIE S. FARNUM

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. FARNUM. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to bring to the attention of my colleagues in this House, the fine work of an outstanding citizen from my district in Michigan.

My good friend, Socrates Sekles, has done an astounding amount of work on behalf of Greco-American relations. His humanitarian endeavors have been felt by many in our State and around the country.

This outstanding man, Socrates V. Sekles, came to America as a young man from Thessaly, Greece. He came to this country, adapted to its ways, and became a prominent businessman in his area. He has since worked long and hard, cementing relations between the two countries. In this spirit, he founded the Hellenic Community in Pontiac. He has always been active in civic affairs there, undertaking many philanthropic activities, in and around that city.

With Sam Pappas, a fellow Greek-American, he established the Pontiac branch of AHEPA, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. This group is dedicated to increasing mutual understanding between the two countries. He has served the AHEPA organization from chapter president right up to chairman of the board of trustees.

Years of his work, aimed at holding an AHEPA convention in Greece itself, were realized this last August, when no less than 15,000 people went from our country to Athens. There were many eminent Americans among them, including Senator PHILIP HART and Gov. Pat Brown. All who attended this week-long convention, enjoyed a display of Grecian cultural events, and, in turn, were able to answer all the questions their Greek hosts put to them about our American way of life. This cultural exchange could not help but bring the two nations closer together, and this enormous program was due, almost solely, to the untiring efforts of Socrates Sekles.

AHEPA has been his labor of love in this country, but in Thessaly, his birthplace, he had another. In memory of his mother, Socrates was able to establish and see in operation, a waterworks for the whole city. For this he has been recognized by the Greek nation. He received, from the King of Greece: The Commander of the Royal Order of King George the First. It is the highest award the King can bestow upon a non-Greek citizen.

He was also honored by the Patriarch of Istanbul, with the Order of Great Archon Referentharíou of the Greek Orthodox Church. This again is the highest possible award that can be given a layman. In our own country, President Johnson has honored him with a luncheon invitation during the last visit of the Greek Prime Minister.

Socrates Sekles has always been especially proud of what he considers a winning combination: being a son of Greece, and a citizen of America. He has kept alive the ancient Hellenic tradition that is his, by never forgetting the heritage he received at birth. As the Romans borrowed from Greek learning, so our own country, at its very foundation, borrowed from the wisdom of the Greek classics to shape our government. Men like Socrates Sekles, by not forgetting the past, have kept this spirit of exchange alive. This exchange can only strengthen the fabric of our world community.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to salute his efforts on behalf of all Greek-Americans. My personal admiration for his meritorious service is best expressed from the page of a Greek citizen who lived 2,700 years ago, our world's first poet. Homer says it like this, when he refers to men of Socrates Sekles' stature: "Always to be best, and distinguished above the rest."

Welcome Back, Congressman Ed Willis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. MORRISON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a pleasure to join with my colleagues in welcoming Congressman ED WILLIS back after his illness. His talents and indefatigable energies have been sorely missed, and his return to the job he loves so much is a cause for rejoicing. Ed has worked tirelessly for the people of his district, State, and Nation and is certainly one of the most effective and well-liked Members of Congress. I know that I speak for the entire membership of this body in welcoming him back. Ed, you look great and it's great to have you back.

Nevada's Governor Sawyer Backs Brock's Tax Sharing Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. E. (BILL) BROCK

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, since last August 26 when I introduced a bill, H.R. 10696, which would return up to 5 percent of the Federal Government revenues to the States with no strings attached for their use in the field of elementary and secondary education, I have received widespread support and encouragement from leading educators, businessmen, and public officials.

Gov. Grant Sawyer of Nevada, a Democrat, last November 2 issued a declaration outlining his strong support for H.R. 10696. I am very pleased to have his endorsement of my bill, and I hope other Members of Congress will take the opportunity to read Governor Sawyer's press release.

Under unanimous consent I include the statement in the Appendix of the Record:

STATEMENT OF GOV. GRANT SAWYER, CARSON CITY, NEV., NOVEMBER 2, 1965

Financing an adequate education for our young people is the most critical problem faced by Nevada today, and it is a problem shared by all other states. Already close to 70 percent of our budget is allocated to education, one of the highest percentages in the country, yet the educational system we want for our children requires even more financial support. There are many needs crying for a share of the state tax dollar, however, and Nevada may be approaching its limit in providing funds for education.

Therefore, I am supporting a plan to rebate directly to the states from one to five percent of income tax revenues for the purpose of education. This could mean a grant to Nevada of close to $14 million annually, without any federal control except the stipulation that it must be spent on education.

The plan has been introduced in the Congress by Rep. Bill Brock of Tennessee, who worked with governors in Nevada and other states over the past two years in perfecting an equitable formula of distribution. It would rebate one percent of income tax revenues the first year of operation, two percent the second year, etc., ranging up to five percent the fifth and succeeding years. Nevada's share of this rebate would range from $3 million the first year to more than $13.5 million for the fifth and later years.

The money is allocated on a formula based half on the number of enrolled students and half on the effort each state is making in the field of education. Those states doing the least would be provided with an incentive to work harder, while those now making a significant effort would be rewarded. The formula ranks Nevada among the top eight states in providing outstanding education, so it is particularly advantageous to us.

This plan will give the states finances to meet their growing responsibilities in the manner they deem best. By reserving to the states the final determination of how they will spend this money, we will take a significant step toward restoring a proper balance in our federal system between all levels of government. I feel this approach eliminates the possibility of unnecessary federal interference in an area that properly belongs to our local authorities. Without this additional aid, I am afraid of increased federal controls under the specific-grant approach used today.

Protection for UHF Television Stations Against the "Blackout" Practice Prohibiting Them From Broadcasting Nearby Professional Athletic Events

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK T. BOW

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Kirwan] and myself have introduced legislation which would provide reasonable protection for UHF television stations against the "blackout" practice by which many of them are now prohibited from broadcasting nearby professional athletic events. The Kirwan bill is H.R. 15424 and my bill is H.R. 15460. My purpose today is to call attention to the need for this legislation and enlist the interest and support of our colleagues.

The recommended legislation would prohibit professional sports leagues from arbitrarily blacking out television broadcasting of sports events on UHF television stations which are located more than 40 miles from the main post office of the game site on a day when a contest is being conducted at that site. No other change is made or proposed in the existing law and the sports leagues, with antitrust immunity, could continue to impose limitations on VHF stations whose signals penetrate within 75 miles of the game in question.

The legislation, therefore, would recognize the established differences between the signal strengths of UHF and VHF stations. This differential was confirmed by the authoritative professional engineering study known as the TASO Report. This report, after defining "critical distance" as that distance after which television service deteriorates very rapidly, revealed these significant differences in UHF and VHF coverage:

Frequency range	*Channel range*	*Critical distance—miles*
Low VHF	2–6	65
High VHF	7–13	55
Low UHF	14–40	40
Medium and high UHF	41–83	30

The plain fact of the matter is that UHF stations located more than 40 miles from a game site will have no effective coverage within that market. A lower separation standard is fully justified for UHF stations.

The need for this proposed legislation is manifest. Attached to this memorandum is a recent statement from David Steel, a comunication consulting engineer, which enumerates the UHF channels in those areas between 40 and 75 miles of major league cities housing football, baseball, basketball, or hockey teams. This statement establishes clearly that there are 73 UHF channels allocated within such areas. Of these, there are 11 operating and licensed stations. In addition, seven construction permits have been awarded for the construction of UHF stations and there are 14 applications pending before the Federal Communications Commission. Several UHF stations within these areas were on the air, but had to quit telecasting.

This significant grouping of stations—under existing legislation—could face television blackouts simply by the arbitrary whim or caprice of the sports leagues. CBS and the National Football League are to be commended in voluntarily eliminating the television blackout for the vulnerability of these stations to future risks. The relief afforded by this current action could be temporary. However, the agreement does not cover future rights for football contracts with the National Football League after 1967. Moreover, the agreement is limited to professional football while the basic legislation is concerned with baseball, basketball, and hockey as well.

Questions of broad public policy as are involved with the blackout of professional teams sports events on television must not be left to the individual vicissitudes of the negotiating table, but must be reserved for congressional action. To hold otherwise would mean that the professional sports leagues could on a combined pooled basis make independent determinations of the "needs of the listening audience" and deprive substantial portions of the public of their opportunity to witness important sports events.

As only one example, all of the television stations in Youngstown, Ohio, are UHF stations. These Youngstown stations are located more than 40 miles but less than 75 miles from Cleveland and Pittsburgh, two National Football League cities. WKBN–TV, Youngstown, is a CBS affiliate. During the 1964 season there were 22 National Football League football games which were carried by the Columbia Broadcasting System. Of these 22 games, there were 5 doubleheaders; that is, 2 games on a particular day played from different sections of the country. Of the 22 games—which included the doubleheaders—WKBN–TV could only carry 10 games. Of the 10, there were 2 doubleheaders. The balance of the games were legally blacked out.

During the 1964 season WKBN–TV was blacked out whenever there was a game at home in Cleveland or Pittsburgh. In the interim, if the home team played in Cleveland but Pittsburgh was away, the powerful VHF signals from Pittsburgh, Pa., or Steubenville, Ohio, were able to beam those same games into the Youngstown territory. Similar results occurred when Pittsburgh was at home and Cleveland was on the road.

Moreover, additional competition to the UHF television stations is being developed from CATV systems. These CATV systems would be able to bring into local areas sports programs which are eliminated on UHF television broadcasts because of the blackout rules.

THE GROWTH OF UHF

The proposed legislation is in accord with the established congressional intent to foster the development of UHF television broadcasting as a means for creating a truly nationwide and competitive broadcasting system. By Public Law 87–529, the Congress amended the Communications Act of 1934 to grant to the Federal Communications Commission the authority to require that all television sets shipped in interstate commerce contain all available television channels including both UHF and VHF. The aim of this legislation was designed to improve the competitive position of UHF television stations so that there could be an effective intermixed system of both UHF and VHF within the United States—Senate Report No. 1526, May 24, 1962, title 1, United States Code, Congressional & Administration News, 1962, page 1879.

Moreover, this proposed legislation would support the Federal Communications Commission action in recently revising the UHF–TV assignment table. The FCC stated:

> Revision paves the way for more and wider dispersion of TV service over UHF channels—now the only avenue for TV broadcast expansion. (Public Notice 79741 as released by the FCC on February 9, 1966.)

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a list of the UHF channels that are affected by this proposed legislation:

UHF channels in areas between 40 and 75 miles of major league cities (football, baseball, basketball, and hockey)

City and State	UHF channels allocated	CP's or licenses
Los Angeles:		
San Bernardino, Calif	18	1 CP (KITR) and 1 application pending for San Bernardino.
	30	
Ventura, Calif	16	
San Francisco-Oakland:		
Modesto, Calif	17	KLOC-TV (CP).
Sacramento, Calif	15	2 applications pending for Sacramento.
	40	
Santa Rosa, Calif	50	KHCD (CP).
Stockton, Calif	19	
	58	
Denver:		
Colorado Springs, Colo	21	
Fort Collins, Colo	22	
Atlanta:		
Athens, Ga	34	
Macon, Ga	24	1 application pending for Macon.
	41	
Rome, Ga	14	
Chicago:		
South Bend, Ind	16	WNDU-TV (license).
	22	WSBT-TV (license).
	46	
Racine, Wis	49	
Boston:		
New Bedford, Mass	28	
Concord, N.H	21	
Manchester, N.H	50	
	60	
Portsmouth, N.H	17	
Providence, R.I	16	WNET (quit air in 1955).
	64	
Detroit:		
Jackson, Mich	18	1 application pending for Jackson.
Port Huron, Mich	44	
Toledo, Ohio	24	WDHO-TV (CP).
	54	Application, Rustcraft Broadcasting Co.
	60	
Minneapolis: St. Cloud, Minn	19	
	41	
Kansas City:		
St. Joseph, Mo	16	
	22	
Topeka, Kans	29	2 applications pending for Topeka.
	58	
Buffalo:		
Jamestown, N.Y	26	2 applications pending for Jamestown.
Rochester, N.Y	31	
	61	
New York City:		
Bridgeport, Conn	43	
New Haven, Conn	59	2 applications pending for New Haven.
Waterbury, Conn	20	WATR-TV (license).
Patchoque, N.Y	67	
Riverhead, N.Y	55	
Cleveland:		
Ashtabula, Ohio	15	WICA-TV (CP).
Canton, Ohio	17	WJAN (CP).
	23	1 application pending for Canton.
Sandusky, Ohio	51	
Youngstown, Ohio	21	WFMJ-TV (license).
	27	WBKN-TV (license).
	33	WYTV (license).
	45	Application, Dynamic Broadcasting Co.
Cincinnati:		
Dayton, Ohio	16	
	22	WKEF-TV (license).
Springfield, Ohio	26	WSWO-TV (CP).
Philadelphia:		
Atlantic City, N.J	53	WHTO-TV (quit air in 1954).
Wildwood, N.J	40	WCMC-TV (license).
Allentown, Pa	69	WLEV-TV (quit air in 1957).
Bethleham, Pa	60	
Lancaster	15	WLYH-TV (license).
Lebanon, Pa	59	
Reading, Pa	51	
York, Pa	43	WSBA-TV (license).
	49	
Pittsburgh:		
Johnstown, Pa	19	WARD-TV (license).
Fairmont, W. Va	66	
Wheeling, W. Va	14	
	41	
Dallas: Sherman, Tex	20	
Houston: Beaumont, Tex	21	
Green Bay:		
Fond du Lac, Wis	34	
Sheboygan, Wis	78	

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion I include the text of H.R. 15424 and H.R. 15460 in my remarks, as follows:

H.R. 15424

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the antitrust laws to authorize leagues of professional football, baseball, basketball, and hockey teams to enter into certain television contracts, and for other purposes", approved September 30, 1961 (15 U.S.C. 1292), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. Section 1 of this Act shal not apply to any joint agreement described in section 1 of this Act which prohibits any person to whom such rights are sold or transferred from televising any games within any area, except within the home territory of a member club of the league on a day when such club is playing a game at home: *Provided, however,* That the last exception shall not apply in the case of an ultrahigh frequency television broadcasting station the transmitter of which is located more than forty miles from the main post office of the city of the game site."

H.R. 15460

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the antitrust laws to authorize leagues of professional football, baseball, basketball, and hockey teams to enter into certain television contracts, and for other purposes", approved September 30, 1961 (15 U.S.C. 1292), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. Section 1 of this Act shall not apply to any joint agreement described in section 1 of this Act which prohibits any person to whom such rights are sold or transferred from televising any games within any area, except within the home territory of a member club of the league on a day when such club is playing a game at home: *Provided, however,* That the last exception shall not apply in the case of an ultrahigh frequency television broadcasting station, the transmitter of which is located more than forty miles from the main post office of the city of the game site."

Supplies to the Vietcong

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK EDWARDS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, there is growing evidence of the importance of Cambodia in funneling supplies to the Vietcong in South Vietnam.

It has already been pointed out that ships are reaching Cambodia's capital city of Pnompenh by traveling on the Mekong River directly across South Vietnam itself.

Supplies can also be off-loaded at the port city of Sihanoukville from where they can travel inland on a road built with heavy investments of American aid.

Now comes news that 100 supply trucks a month are moving through Cambodia with materials to support the Vietcong. The article as it appears in the Christian Science Monitor for June 1 follows:

Laotian Says Reds Use Trail To Supply Vietcong

(By Reuters)

Vietianne, Laos.—Gen. Thao Ma, Lao, Air Force commander, asserts 100 supply trucks a month are passing along what he calls "the Sihanouk Trail" through northern Cambodia to the Vietcong guerrillas in South Vietnam.

Traffic on this reported new route—named *after Cambodian Chief of State Prince Norodom* Sihanouk—is expected by Lao military sources to increase, with the so-called Ho Chi Minh Trail through southern Laos under frequent attack.

Neutral Cambodia has strongly denied allegations that its territory is being used by North Vietnam for aggression against the south. Cambodia has told Britain and the Soviet Union—cochairmen of the 1954 Geneva conference on Indochina—that it will defend its frontiers against any violation and may ask for the help of friendly countries.

Cambodia also reserved the right to appeal to the United Nations General Assembly or any other international organization against a reported United States decision to authorize American forces in South Vietnam to fire across the Cambodian border in self-defense.

The State Department protested this month to Cambodia that Viet Cong troops were using Cambodian territory to launch attacks against United States forces in South Vietnam.

General Ma said the Communists are bringing supplies into Cambodia by sea, then sending them by barge and truck up the Se Kong River into Laos.

Fruits of the Interparliamentary Union Conference at Canberra

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. R. POAGE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, while in Canberra attending a conference of the Interparliamentary Union last month, it was my privilege to meet and greet one of our former colleagues, the Honorable Omalio Osias, once Resident Commissioner from the Philippines to the U.S. Congress. Those of us who knew him remember him as a great and a forceful patriot. Today he is a senator of the Republic of the Philippines. As such, he represented his country at the Canberra conference.

During the years, Senator Osias has lost none of his fervor, his logic, or his patriotism. He delivered one of the great speeches of the conference in support of the American position. More recently, he spoke to his own people on the floor of the Philippine Senate in the course of debate on a bill to expand the Philippine aid in Vietnam. This speech was so cogent and so forceful that I ask unanimous consent to include excerpts therefrom at this time:

Mr. President, what I am about to say may be rather controversial. It may invite criticism of my humble person. I will say bluntly and without reserve that one reason that moves me to support the Vietnam aid is my will and desire to lend cooperation to the United States of America. It will be said that I am one of the puppets of America. I am past the age when I am onion-skinned. I have been toughened by obstacles, difficulties, sufferings. I know that from the Communists circles I may be cited by the statement I am about to make as a stooge of the United States. Over and above possible adverse criticisms directed against me I follow the dictates of my conscience and express my gratitude to the American government and people of the United States. I do not want the Filipinos to be ungrateful to America. And I regret that there are some demonstrators who have given the wrong impression that the Filipinos may be anti-American. I deny that there is anti-Americanism on the part of the Filipino people. There is pro-Filipinism, yes. I am of that persuasion.

One placard carried by some misguided demonstrators had this slogan: "America Destroyer of Human Liberty." That is not an expression emanating from the hearts of thinking Filipinos. The correct slogan should be "America Defender of Human Liberty." That is borne out by the facts of history.

The young people who demonstrated in Manila for or against the Vietnam Bill merit praise and respect because no group resorted to violence. The opponents were not unduly influenced by foreign Communist agitators who slipped into the city to organize leftists and demonstrators. They only managed to inject some indecorous, denunciatory utterances and arouse some hatred against America and its supposed imperialistic designs. I am constrained to say to the youth that they are not in the right direction when they develop hate toward men and nations who are sympathetic and helpful to our people. It is disservice to weaken and not strengthen amity among nations that cherish ideals and aspirations identical with ours..

Mr. President, I just came back from participation in the Inter-Parliamentary meeting at Canberra, Australia. I was impressed and I was also distressed by the concerted attacks of the Communist Delegates led by those from the Soviet Union attacking America and her allies as imperialists. As long as the attacks were concentrated upon America, I did not feel called upon to reply because the American Delegates were there to defend themselves. But when they accused America and her allies as being imperialistic, I felt the Philippines was alluded to and I thought I would be remiss in my duty if I did not take up the cudgels. Silence may be interpreted as assent.

I spoke before the parliamentarians of many countries in Canberra, Australia, as a Philippine Delegate in defense of the common stand of the Republic of the United States and the Republic of the Philippines on the Vietnam conflict. The charge of imperialism against "America and her allies" clearly included the Philippines. I repeated the Spanish adage, "*Dime con quien andas y te diré quien eres.*" Tell me with whom you associate and I will tell you who you are. I made no secret of my friendship and respect for the United States of America with which the Philippines is associated on the most friendly and intimate terms. I said it is ridiculous for the Communist group to consider the Philippines, a country relatively small, weak, and poor, a country operating under a Constitution committed to peace, a country whose greatest hero and martyr, Rizal, was a man of peace, as imperialistic.

I likewise said then and there and I say here and now that America by her record in the Philippines can not be said to be imperialistic. She is to be admired for sending over 200,000 of the consummate flower of her manhood to fight in a war in the Oriental theater. She is after no conquest of territory. She is not spending millions for self-aggrandizement. She is in an undertaking in the defense of a cause, in the pursuit of an ideal more precious than property or life. We were critical of American policy that was primarily Europe oriented. We ought to commend her now that America's policy is Asia oriented.

On the eve of our making a fateful decision I desire to emphasize friendship and cooperation with the United States of America as a vital part of my stand in favor of the Vietnam Bill which provides for our sending an engineering construction team with security support. Permit me to touch on some points which are pertinent to our deliberation based upon experience and matters that spring from knowledge of the facts which I positively know.

In the United States there are a great many foreign students. One university student in New York City coming from a Communist Country one day wanted to go across the Hudson River to visit a friend. Accustomed to the practices in her totalitarian native land she went to a police officer and said, "I wish to ask a permit to go to New Jersey."

The police officer said, "What for?"

"Well," she said, "that is what we have to do in my country."

The officer very good naturedly said, "Go right ahead, my dear young lady. You do not need any such permit in this country."

This incident is brought to the fore at this juncture to underscore contrasting conditions in a totalitarian country and a free democracy. I was one of the early *pensionados* or government students sent to the United States during America's administration of Philippine affairs under Hon. William H. Taft, then Governor-General of the Philippines. I believe the Filipino students sent to America at the expense of our government will testify that all of us were given absolute freedom. There was no regulation of our movement; there was no effort to regiment our minds; there was no attempt to exercise thought control. We could go where we wanted to go; we could take courses or subjects we wanted to take; we could express verbally or in writing the sentiments that we pleased. And yet that was an investment of America because by the grant and observance of freedom, the students came back better Filipinos and at the same time admirers of America, her people, and her institutions.

Then I had the good fortune of being elected Philippine Resident Commissioner to fight for our rights, for our interests, for our freedom and independence in the Congress of the United States. My first week in the United States House of Representatives witnessed my participating in a rough-and-tumble debate because the distinguished Congressman from Colorado, Mr. Timberlake, was defending a bill to exclude Philippine sugar from the American market. I arose and fought that bill. I said that was not in keeping with democratic justice—the author was a Democrat—that was not in keeping with republican justice, I think the majority at that time were Republicans, and that was not in keeping with American justice.

I fought the plan of excluding Philippine sugar because, I said, Americans cannot do that justly and fairly, for that would be discriminating against Philippine products while all American products go free of duty and without limitation to my country. I was fighting on the floor of the House of Representatives consisting of 450 members or thereabouts against a Congressman who was an American protecting American interests.

The majority of the members of Congress saw the justice of the Philippine stand and they voted against excluding Philippine sugar from the American market.

The author was undismayed. When he could not get a bill through for the exclusion of Philippine sugar, he changed tactics and he submitted a bill that would prescribe limitation of Philippine sugar that could be exported to the American market.

To make a long story short, I fought that Bill again, consequent upon my concept of duty to our Filipino interests. That measure, too, did not prosper.

And then I had a fight with a New Jersey Congressman who presented a seemingly innocent amendment on the floor when the House of Representatives was discussing the Oleomargarine Act. He arose to advocate imposing duties upon "ingredients of oleomargarine coming from without the continental United States." That woke me up, aroused my curiosity, and, upon sober thinking, I saw that that was contrary to Philippine interests because coconut oil goes into the making of oleomargarine. The advocate was Congressman Fort, an eloquent and influential Representative. I took the opposite side. And when it came to voting, the majority favored the stand of the Philippines as I voiced.

I mention these, not in a spirit of vainglory but to show that the Americans, by and large, are fair; that they are just; that they are sympathetic and friendly.

And I want to mention one other important event that happened during my incumbency in office, the Philippine Independence Bill. We had fought long for independence, in war and in peace. We had sent various commissioners to the United States to fight for our freedom and independence. We sent several Independence Missions to present our case; and in God's appointed time, the American Government and people approved the Independence Law which authorized our country and our people to hold a Constitutional Convention, approve a Constitution, inaugurate the government of the Commonwealth—semi-sovereign and semi-independent and later established the Republic of the Philippines free and sovereign. On the floor of the Congress of the United States I said—and on this floor today I say—that that act of beautiful cooperation on the part of the two republics on both sides of the Pacific is an object lesson now and for all time to come. I believe we ought to share in the glory that emanates from that fact because we have shown in a war-weary and war-torn world that relations between countries and peoples can be adjusted amicably and permanently without resorting to war or to bloodshed but simply by appeal to peaceful and democratic processes.

Mr. President, I mentioned in Canberra—I repeat it here—that America cannot be accused of imperialism because if America were interested in territory, that country which is great and powerful did not have to approve the independence law giving us our sovereignty and independence. It could just be possessive and continue to hold the Philippines. We could not wage war against America. And yet, through friendship and neighborship, we were able to secure in peace what we were not able to obtain in war. I believe that the Philippines, side by side with America, can be an object lesson to the world in the pursuit of peace and democracy. And so, Mr. President, I plead for friendship with America, even loyalty to America's tradition, without being animated by any spirit of mendicancy or subserviency.

President Quezon cannot be accused of being a mendicant or being subservient in his long and checkered career. When he was at the helm of State in our country, he led in the observance of a Loyalty Day on June 19, 1941, a day coincident with the birthday of the apostle of peace and advocate of freedom that was Jose Rizal. On that occasion, President Quezon spoke the sentiment of the Filipino people in these undying words, and I quote:

> "We have set aside this loyalty day to express the wholehearted and unswerving loyalty of all the elements of our population to the United States of America and to the Philippines, as well as to the great principles of liberty and democracy which are cherished by Americans and Filipinos alike. This enthusiastic demonstration is doubly significant because it is held upon the initiative of our laboring masses and their leaders who, in this manner, have sought to prove that their loyalty to our country is above their loyalty to any class, and their condemnation of communism and other political philosophies which are subversive of the present order under our Constitution. No more fitting day could have been chosen for this purpose than the anniversary of the birthday of Rizal, for the ideals and way of life for which he strove and died are the same as those in the defense of which we are ready to sacrifice our lives and our all."

That is not Osias speaking. That was Quezon, a great man—and I am only a common man.

Mr. President, it is in this spirit that I favor this bill. And if anybody criticizes me for being pro-American, let the criticism come. I am pro-Filipino first but I am not anti-American. I believe that America is our best friend in the world, and I trust that the Americans will also recognize that the Filipinos are their best friends in the Orient.

Memorial Day Services of Cespino-Russo Post 1544, the American Legion, Staten Island, N.Y.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, typical of thousands of Memorial Day services throughout our land were those conducted by the Cespino-Russo Post No. 1544, the American Legion, Staten Island, N.Y. The services were conducted by Comdr. Joseph Squatrito and the principal address was given by Assistant District Attorney Pasquale DiVernieri, past commander. I commend his sentiments to my colleagues:

> Today legionnaires all over this Nation along with their fellow citizens will pause to pay honor and tribute to the more than 1¼ million patriots who gave of their lives to insure the American heritage of freedom. This year will mark the 98th observance of Memorial Day by the American people who first celebrated Memorial Day in 1868. We Americans have continuously honored those of our war dead, beginning with those who died on the first battlefield in Lexington in 1775 to and including those who have paid the supreme sacrifice and are continuing to do so in Viet Nam. We are gathered here today to participate in such a memorial observance. This day touches the sole of America and as Americans we remember lovingly all those who have gone and we pledge ourselves to the proposition that their life blood was not given in vain.
>
> We who participate in this program enter into a solemn communion with the voices of our gallant beyond the grave.
>
> Since its foundation in 1919, the American Legion and its more than three million members, has dedicated itself to the promotion of the interests of our nation and the defenders of our country. For each of the rights that they protected and died for, we have earned and become bound to fulfill certain obligations. We who survived are obligated to participate, teach, promulgate and instill in the hearts of all Americans this love of country for which they died.
>
> We are obligated to our neighbors, to our fellow men, to all races, colors and creeds, and we should not ever be overzealous in the protection of any individual rights to the detriment of the rights of our fellow men nor should we in any way infringe upon those rights. It is perhaps more important that as individuals we respect and safeguard the rights of others rather than to fiercely advance personal interests. The selfish existence of any individual, community, state or nation, can only result in the extermination of that individual, community, state and nation. Individual rights can best be promulgated and safeguarded without any violation, disrespect or infringement upon the rights of our fellow men.
>
> The realization of our obligations to each other is something upon which the American Legion is founded and as legionnaires we become steeped and schooled in the selfless contribution we continually make for the benefit of community, state and nation.
>
> We have on one hand the great society and on the other perhaps a great catastrophe. We live in a world facing conflict and torn by internal strife. We are in the midst of social reform and should be primarily interested in the immediate advancement of the brotherhood of men.
>
> There is no greater conviction than to one's ideals and ideological positions in order to be more tolerant, more understanding and more respectful of one's fellow man who may differ with you in belief or ideology. A genuine approach to this problem can only be crowned with success. We must learn to live together in mutual respect and acceptance.
>
> Such an effort must begin, of course, in the home, spread to the community and progress through the state and nation. If you and I make a determined effort, this bitter struggle can be concluded happily. As a member of the National Americanism Committee, I have had the opportunity to participate in the efforts of our organization on a national level. The legion has always been inspired by the sacrifices of those whom we honor this day. It should be the one desire of each of us who are participating in these ceremonies to pray God to permit us to strive to translate the devotion of war into a devotion of peace; the sacrifice of war to the sacrifice to work for a better way of life; the tolerance of war to a tolerance in peace which will insure our progress toward a better and happier world. We must will to live as well as they died for our great nation. Then, only as set forth in the Star Spangled Banner which was made our national anthem by an Act of Congress in 1931, "Conquer We Must, When Our Cause It Is Just and This Be Our Motto, In God Is Our Trust.'"

East Glacier Airport

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ARNOLD OLSEN

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I extend my remarks in the Appendix and include the resolution passed by the Montana State Planning Board urging the Congress to authorize and appropriate funds for construction of an airport at East Glacier, Mont. The site of this airport is adjacent to one of the most beautiful national parks in the Nation. The proposed airport has been approved by the Federal Aviation Agency and is included in the national airport plan. H.R. 11089, which I had the pleasure of introducing, increases the authorization for Interior Department funds for airports built in close proximity to national parks. I am hopeful that the House will be able to act on this bill during the remaining months of this session.

A RESOLUTION PASSED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE MONTANA STATE PLANNING BOARD ON MARCH 31, 1966, TO THE MONTANA CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION ENDORSING LEGISLATION AUTHORIZING AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF AN AIR FACILITY NEAR GLACIER NATIONAL PARK WHICH WOULD BE CAPABLE OF ACCOMMODATING COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT

Whereas, Glacier National Park is richly endowed with a natural Alpine beauty not to be found in any other part of the North American Continent; and

Whereas, it is a major national park that tourists from all over the United States and the world attempt to visit; and

Whereas, it is located in the northernmost region of the United States which consumes considerable travel time under present means of transportation available; and

Whereas, at the present time there is no adequate air facility in the vicinity of Glacier National Park; and

Whereas, an adequate airport near Glacier National Park would permit many additional persons to visit the Park; and

Whereas, such a facility would not only increase tourist trade in Glacier National Park but would also increase tourist trade at Yellowstone National Park where installation of a commercial airport was completed last year; and

Whereas, commercial airlines have indicated a keen interest in such a facility and have also indicated an interest in promoting tourist traffic if such a facility were available.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Montana State Planning Board:

That the Board unanimously endorses legislation now under consideration by the Congress authorizing an air facility capable of accommodating commercial aircraft near East Glacier and appropriating funds for its construction as soon as possible, and urges support of said bill by the Montana Congressional Delegation, and

Be it further resolved, that the secretary be instructed to send copies of this resolution to the Honorable MIKE MANSFIELD and LEE METCALF, Senators from the State of Montana, and the Honorable ARNOLD OLSEN and JAMES BATTIN, Congressmen from the State of Montana.

HENRY J. SAWTELL, *Chairman.*

Attest:

E. V. DARLINTON, *Secretary.*

Eliminate the Middle Class

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK EDWARDS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, a recent editorial appearing first in the Greenville, S.C., News, and reprinted in the Publishers Auxiliary of June 4 makes a point of real interest.

The editorial says that the Great Society may succeed, not in eliminating the lower classes in our country, but in eliminating the middle class.

It is accelerating the process under which taxation becomes more burdensome, Government control becomes more objectionable, private initiative becomes more difficult, dependence on Government becomes easier and attractive, homeownership faces more obstacles, small business has greater problems, middle class values are ridiculed, and the individual becomes insignificant in the face of bigness—big government, big labor, and big business.

The country should give careful consideration to the big question which underlies all of the Johnson administration's domestic program: Are we really eliminating poverty, or are we merely dragging the middle class down with the result that we are being converted into a nation which closely resembles most others, with only two classes, the rich and the poor?

I include the editorial here in full:

THE GREAT SOCIETY

President Johnson has declared that he intends to eliminate poverty, raising the standard of living of the indigent and of those who earn less than $3,000 a year, through his Great Society. This is another way of saying that he is aiming at doing away with the "lower classes" as defined by economic standards, and that is the only standard the Great Society is using in its primarily if not totally materialistic approach. But if the present trend continues, the group that really will be eliminated is the "middle class"—those who earn from, say, $8,000 to $15,000 a year. It is on this group that the income tax burden falls heaviest.

It will bear the greater share of any tax increase the administration may shove through Congress this year, or next year at the latest. It will pay for expansion of Medicare and higher old-age benefits. This group produces the largest number of homeowners, college graduates, etc., and it takes every cent the head of the household earns. A major illness, a catastrophic fire or a serious accident can put such a man so far into debt as to be "de facto" indigent. Yet he is not eligible for any sort of assistance except what he can scrounge in loans from his bank, by borrowing on his insurance and the like. The federal government won't even give him a break or so much as a delay on his income taxes.

If he is on a salary, his employer is required by law to withhold from 10 to 20 percent or more of his income and turn it over to the state and federal governments. He is paying for retirement and medical care for elderly persons while the odds are against his living long enough at today's pace to collect those benefits himself. The Great Society, it seems, is dedicated to bringing the poor, both the helpless indigent and the deliberately indolent, up to middle-class standards. It now appears that rent subsidies, for a select few to start, enabling them to move into middle-class neighborhoods with the government paying the difference between 25 percent of their income and the rent on their homes, are assured.

The next step in this methodical madness probably will be guaranteed incomes, with the government providing the difference between what the indigent and the indolent are able or willing to work and earn and what the bureaucrats consider a median standard of living. Thus will be created by federal subsidy of the individual a new middle class, living not by bread alone but on cake provided with tax money produced by the sweat of the brows of others.

Since it is written that poor will always be with us, it looks like these in the future may be those who now are in the middle income brackets. They simply can't stand the cost of the welfare state, on top of caring for themselves and their own. Yet, nobody feels sorry for them. Non-earners and lesser-earners envy them as having "it made." They are expected to contribute generously to any and every cause, and they get no sympathy when they give less than is asked or regretfully decline. Even the vote-seeking politicians all but ignore them, unless they happen to belong to labor unions.

As for the administrators of the Great Society, the salaries fixed for the primary and secondary echelons of command in the war on poverty place them in the upper middle class and make them relatively secure from the hazards of private employment. It is they who may replace the producing middle class with a new, non-producing middle class.

Down in Iredell

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BASIL L. WHITENER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, one of North Carolina's distinguished newspaper editors, Mr. Jay Huskins, editor of the Statesville Record and Landmark, writes a daily column under the caption "Down in Iredell."

On June 7, 1966, Mr. Huskins wrote a very thought provoking column which I believe will be of interest to my colleagues. I, therefore, include it as a part of the Appendix of the RECORD today:

DOWN IN IREDELL—DOUBLE STANDARD

Another trigger-happy white man has taken a potshot at another civil rights troublemaker down in Mississippi—and there you have the perfect excuse for another full round of vilification and abuse of the south.

And, if things follow their usual course, more restrictive legislation will be in the mill before the summer is over.

That is the price tag that is attached these days to what, in other times or other places, would amount to a simple case of assault with a deadly weapon by one man upon another.

But we are now operating under a double-standard which makes it an offense against the nation for a James Meredith to be shot in Mississippi, but hardly any offense at all for a white delivery man to be beaten to death by a mob in the Watts district.

Word of the Mississippi case reached the President's ears within minutes after it occurred and he immediately set the machinery of the Department of Justice in motion despite the fact that state authorities had already arrested the culprit and charged him with the crime.

But word of the Watts crime has not yet reached the President although it occurred last winter; nor has the Department of Justice been called upon to intervene, although the racial element was more flagrant in California than in Mississippi.

It is doubtful that James Meredith was shot because he is a Negro. It is more likely that he was shot because he was picking at an old sore, which had its origin at Ole Miss in Oxford and which has been festering since.

True, he has every right to walk the highways of Mississippi in safety; just as white people have every right to walk the streets of Harlem in safety, but few dare to exercise that right.

The point is that there is a matter of judgment involved. The man who insists that he has the right of way at every intersection of racial strife will, like the driver on the highway, sooner or later come to grief.

So, James Meredith was, in a way, asking for trouble. But the milk delivery man out in Watts was not. He was merely making his rounds when he encountered a mob of Negro hoodlums. He was chased by the mob from door to door, crying for admission and safety. But all were locked against him.

Finally, the mob caught him and killed him, simply because of the color of his skin. Yet, no delegations of preachers and students, politicians and federal agents descended upon Watts in protest. On the contrary, they made every excuse for the mob, which "acted out of desperation."

These two examples can be multiplied over and over. Indeed, they have their parallels here in North Carolina, where highway patrolmen are sent to protect Negro demonstrators and court orders are sent to prevent klansmen from assembling.

Is this the way to build responsibility among those so anxious to enjoy their newfound freedoms? Is this truly the path to a Great Society? Or is it toward a sort of pigmentocracy which will inevitably become a pain in the neck?

William P. Thompson, of Wichita, Elected Stated Clerk of United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER
OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, it was with considerable pride that the community of Wichita and the State of Kansas received the news recently of the elevation of William F. Thompson, a distinguished citizen and able attorney, to the chief administrative post of stated clerk of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

Bill Thompson is the first layman to hold this high office since 1883. During the past year he served as moderator of the church.

I have known Bill Thompson for many years and worked with him in many civic causes. He has given unselfishly of his time in helping to build a fine community. Needless to say, he has been an ardent worker and leader in his church. We congratulate him and wish him success in the important position which he assumes in the Presbyterian Church.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorials from the Wichita, Kans., Eagle, and the Newton Daily Kansan:

[From the Wichita, Kans., Eagle]

WICHITA'S PROUD OF BILL THOMPSON

If pride is a sin, then Wichita is sinfully proud of one of her leading citizens, William P. Thompson, who has just been elected to the highest administrative post in the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

His position as stated clerk of the church will make his one of the most listened-to voices for Christianity in the world. He succeeds the Rev. Eugene Carson Blake, who in his 15 years in the office has become one of the best-known American churchmen.

Mr. Thompson's election to the office is especially interesting because he is a layman, not an ordained minister, but an attorney. He is the first layman to hold this post in nearly a century, and the layman elected in 1872 served only the Cumberland Presbyterians, which since have merged with others to become the present 3.3-million congregation. As this Wichitan carries on his duties, he undoubtedly will add new dignity to the role of the lay member in Christian churches.

The Wichita attorney upset tradition last year when he was elected moderator of the church, an unpaid position of leadership which also has seldom gone to laymen.

That he carried out his duties well is evidenced by the way he was elected to the office of stated clerk. The official committee on nominations had proposed the name of a minister, but Mr. Thompson was nominated from the floor and elected by a great majority.

The Thompsons will be leaving Wichita as he takes up his five-year term in the headquarters at Philadelphia. Both Mr. Thompson and his wife have been civic leaders, and they will be missed. But any tinge of regret Wichita feels at losing them will be compensated by our pride in the accomplishments of this native Kansan.

[From the Newton Kansan]

FORMER NEWTONIAN HONORED BY CHURCH

Newton can take a bit of pride in the elevation of William P. Thompson, Wichita attorney, to the chief administrative post in the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

For Thompson spent part of his early life here and received a part of his education in Newton.

Selection of Thompson for the post comes after he has served as moderator of the church's General Assembly, the top honorary position in the denomination.

Thompson will succeed the Rev. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake as stated clerk of the denomination. During his 15-year tenure in the post Dr. Blake became an internationally prominent churchman.

Thompson is the first layman to hold the office since 1883.

The fact that he was chosen for the post over two ministers testifies to the esteem with which Thompson is held by those who elected him to the position.

It goes without saying that the Wichitan faces a tremendous task in succeeding a man of the stature of Dr. Blake as chief executive of the denomination.

Dr. Blake has been active in many fields during his 15 years as stated clerk of the church organization and is known as one of the religious leaders in the world today.

Law and Morality

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, recently I heard a sermon by the Reverend W. Paul Ludwig, pastor of the Chevy Chase Presbyterian Church on "Law and Morality," which strikes me as an excellent exposition on this subject. I am delighted to have the privilege of inserting this sermon in the body of the RECORD:

LAW AND MORALITY

Romans 8: 15—"You did not receive the spirit of slavery to fall back into fear, but you have received the spirit of sonship."

"We are a most terribly unhappy people. Spiritually, emotionally and sexually, we have lost our way; politically we never really knew it. We do not know what we want, nor where we are going. So we grasp desperately at the things we can get—wealth, comfort, amusement. We have built up a great structure of material luxury to keep out the empty spaces of the spirit, as our forefathers built stockades round their communities to keep out the perils of the wilderness. We keep the radio going to distract our empty hearts. We console ourselves with clever mechanical gadgets as a homesick child consoles itself, desperately, with toys. But in fact we are the most unhappy nation on earth."

Those are the words of Ann Bridge in "Singing Water," a book which she wrote more than two decades ago. Many indictments of American life are irresponsible and cynical, and I grow weary of them. But occasionally one like this deserves the dignity of historical science. Students of civilization have cause to dread the stagnation of a materialistic way of life as much as they dread the swifter but no more certain destruction by nuclear fission.

Our symbols are the lever and the ledger; technology and the glitter it produces are the magicians who are trusted to set us free from the spiritual confusion of our time. The scurvy of dogs of a morally decadent society snap at our heels, but we gleefully push ahead as if their fangs could never poison our life.

But if American life is conducive to a softening of our moral stamina, it is not because either machines or money are sinful. Only man can sin, and he errs in attitude long before he transgresses in action.

Billy Graham's crusade in England has been severely criticized as a "redundant anachronism"—an out-of-date theology. His gospel of personal salvation and private responsibility has been declared irrelevant. The implication is that so long as we change our systems and our structures individuals can live successfully within them without any alteration of character.

Graham, nevertheless, is the superior historian. He has the record on his side. From the clear witness of the Old Testament, right through the major civilizations of mankind, the death of nations closely follows their godlessness and moral deterioration. "Change and decay in all around I see. O Thou who changest not, abide with me!" And we choose not to believe it.

The drug that has done the most damage to the human race since the beginning of time is the moral sedative: "It can't happen to me!" LSD is not new. It is just a quicker-acting, more effective way of being whisked into a land of dreamy delight. It is so human to be susceptible to fantasy. Can anyone ever forget the absorbing hours spent at his mother's knees, lost in the castled lands of fairy-princes and shimmering queens? I keep wondering what a psychological study of this childhood experience might reveal. Is this the beginning of a trail from which most of us are powerless to turn away, the tendency to flee from the truth? Our refusal to face the threat of a sudden shift in our high-flying economy may be the most contemporary illustration we can find. I am not wringing my hands over the possibility of an eventual financial collapse in America. Would it shock you to hear me say that this may be our only hope? Excessive prosperity and moral responsibility have never been good neighbors. Gold and God have always been incompatible. Not that they need to be! I do not make them alternatives! We could have both; but there is no evidence available at the moment that we want both or that we are yet strong enough for both.

The editor of the Tulsa Tribune, speaking of Communism, said: "However much the leaders of the Communist conspiracy may lie to their subjects about our motives, about our conditions of prosperity, about our policies and aims, one thing they themselves believe implicitly, and that is that America is in an advanced state of moral decline."

I would characterize the contemporary American scene as being dominated by mass adolescence. The adult segment of our society has abrogated its moral leadership and appears to give silent assent to the beatnik rebel and the draft-card burner. Inside the church, as well as outside, we devote our ingenuity to the defense of immorality. We relegate truth and chastity to the rank of third class virtues.

In matters of belief and behavior, we have adopted a policy of multiple choice. So long as the choice is our own, it makes little difference whether we elect integrity and decency, or something cheaper and easier.

In a comprehensive and scientific study of American values, Dr. Getzel of Chicago University deplored our drift toward group conformity and asserted: "the goal of behavior is not personal rectitude but group consensus; not originality but adjustment."

One of our Congressmen believes that "we have sewn the dragon's teeth of pseudoscientific sentimentality, and out of the ground has sprung the legion bearing switchblade knives and bicycle chains."

On this Memorial Sunday, America has a few things to remember. And Christian America has something very special to remember. This is not a lecture on ethics, nor an essay on patriotism, although I would make no apology for either.

This is an excursion into the life and spirit of the greatest religious thinker of all time. He wrote a book which we know as "The Letter to the Romans." Its title might have been: "Law and Morality." It has more notable and quotable sentences than any spiritual treatise I know anything about. One of them is my text: "You did not receive the spirit of slavery to fall back into fear, but you have received the spirit of sonship."

This is the great act of God. It is His holy love poured out for us. It is His deep longing for His children that is the most overpowering force in human experience, making man's slavery to Christ the mark of his sonship with God.

Out in a western tourist camp, a car and trailer with an Illinois license pulled into their allotted space. The owner plugged in his lights and blocked up his wheels. With dinner over, the man and his wife emerged from their trailer home. The man carried something which proved to be a section of white, folding fence. He carefully set it up around the end of the trailer. His wife placed two folding chairs on the grassy plot, and they sat there contented and at home in a littel backyard which wherever they went was forever Peoria, home.

One of the most heart-rending sentences in scripture is the cry: "By the rivers of Babylon, there we sat down; yea, we wept, when we remembered Zion." Maybe this is what Ann Bridge was saying without knowing it. We are unhappy when we become so immersed in things, including geography, like the Babylonish exiles, that we leave God all packed up in His little box back in the Jerusalem of our yesteryears. Maybe this is what the couple were symbolizing with a little white picket fence.

But Paul says there is a special kind of love that crosses the mountains and the seas and the tragic desert places of our life where everything is dried up and the horrible distortions of the hot sand lure us to empty wells. There is a love which never despairs at our mistakes, because it claims us as sons. It is this relationship which forms the only substantial base for morality. A godless America becomes an immoral America.

Many of us, if not all of us, have come into God's house this morning with some kind of despair gnawing at our courage, some temptation threatening our peace, perhaps with what Ann Bridge called the terrible unhappiness of our American way of life as we watch regard for authority, respect for law, devotion to morality crumbling about us. There is an answer, but it is not in nature; and it is not in science, and it is not in government! It is in the love of God! This was Paul's most immense discovery. This was the only kind of law that a man or a nation could bet its life on.

One of the Scottish martyrs, looking up to the hills of his native Nithsdale, shouted triumphantly: "I could pass through these mountains were they clothed in flame, if I could only be sure that God loves me."

John Steinbeck paints a sombre picture of America's vast push to the Pacific. He wrote:

"It wasn't the Indians that were important—it was the whole bunch of people made into one big crawling beast. It was westering and westering—westering was as big as God—the movement piled up and up until the continent was crossed.

"Then we came down to the sea and it was done. There's a line of old men along the shore hating the ocean because it stopped them. But that's not the worst . . . Westering died out of the people. Westering isn't a hunger any more. It's all done." God forbid! Are we that soft?

I'm not ready to put my country up for auction. I confess she is on the edge of moral collapse. But I keep remembering—and what a day this is for remembrance!—that we have received the spirit of sonship. What else is there that can make a man stand up straight?

The Current Campaign of Vilification of the American Farmer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, the current campaign of vilification of the American farmer, and particularly the California farmer who pays about the Nation's highest agricultural wages, seems intent upon showing the farmer as a ruthless profiteer, adding to his own wealth by exploiting the miseries of the poor. Many persons say the consumers would pay a "few pennies per can" more if the farmers would raise wages.

The truth is that farm wages have been going steadily upward but that prices received by farmers and net income have gone steadily downward.

The California Council of Growers recently pointed out that U.S. Department of Agriculture figures show that if the prices received by farmers had increased proportionately to prices of all other products since 1952, American housewives would have spent $7 billion more for food than they did in 1965. In fact the council says prices received by farmers in 1965 were 14 percent lower on the average than they were in 1952.

According to Mr. O. W. Fillerup, executive vice president of the council, cost of food, in relation to average family income, is still lower today than 5 years ago.

Measured against income, Americans spend less on food than do people anywhere else on earth.

True—

Says Mr. Fillerup—

> growers of some, but not all, products are receiving more today than last year. But gross income by itself is meaningless. It's net income that counts. And, in 1965 net income per farm in California was roughly 3.5 percent lower than in 1964, because production costs rose faster than prices received by the growers.

Mr. Speaker, it is suggested that those who vilify the farmer consider his problem. Apparently it isn't so easy for him to get his share of those "few pennies per can."

Philip E. Meyer: Nieman Fellowship Winner

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM H. AYRES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, amongst the most distinguished honors that can come to a young journalist is his selection for a Nieman fellowship at Harvard University. Each year that university chooses 12 American newsmen who have shown great promise. These men are given the opportunity of a year's study at that university.

Many of the men chosen this year are well known to the Members of this Congress for they have served here. It has been my good fortune to have had close contact with one of these, Mr. Philip E. Meyer of the Washington bureau of the Knight newspapers. A great number of Mr Meyer's stories were directed toward news affecting the Akron, Ohio, area and therefore appeared in the Akron Beacon Journal.

I have always found Philip E. Meyer to be one of the best informed journalists on national affairs. Many of his stories were syndicated throughout the Knight Newspaper Syndicate and were acclaimed for their objectiveness and research.

I wish to congratulate Philip E. Meyer on becoming a member of this most noteworthy group. I have stressed his participation in the program because I have had a long association with him and know at first hand of his fine talent. I also want to congratulate the Knight newspapers. Many awards have come to that fine newspaper chain and their staff. One of our most able newsmen, Mr. Robert Giles of the Knight newspapers, is just now completing a year of study under the Nieman fellowship.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to also congratulate the other recipients of the 1966 Nieman fellowship I would like to compliment their newspapers or news services for developing such able men.

The list of the recipients follows:

Dana R. Bullen II, 34, Supreme Court reporter for the Washington Star.

Ken W. Clawson, 31, labor reporter for the Toledo (Ohio) Blade.

Anthony Day, 33, of the Washington bureau of the Philadelphia Bulletin.

David H. Hoffman, 33, Washington correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune.

Leamon D. James, Jr., 34, city editor of the Florence (S.C.) Morning News.

Walter W. Meek, 31, assistant city editor of the Arizona Republic, Phoenix.

Philip E. Meyer, 35, reporter in the Washington bureau of the Knight newspapers.

Joseph Mohbat, 28, member of the Washington bureau of the Associated Press.

Alvin Shuster, 36, assistant news editor of the Washington bureau of the New York Times.

Richard H. Stewart, 35, city editor of the morning Boston Globe.

Remer H. Tyson, 31, Washington reporter for the Atlanta Constitution.

James R. Whelan, 32, United Press International manager for Venezuela.

William F. Woo, 29, feature writer for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Real War in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting at this point in the Record an editorial from the Monday, June 6, 1966, issue of the Newport, Tenn., Plain Talk.

This is a thoughtful article on what we are fighting in Vietnam, and I take this opportunity to bring these comments to the attention of my colleagues and the readers of the Record.

VIET NAM IS PART OF GLOBAL CONFLICT WITH COMMUNISM—IT IS NOT JUST A "LOCAL WAR"

Those who subscribe to the Fulbright, Schlesinger, Kennedy views on Viet Nam that the conflict is not critically important, that we could pull out without disaster, that other areas of conflict in the world are more important, ignore basic and fundamental facts.

Viet Nam is not a local war. It is a part of the global conflict between Communism and the free countries of the world.

In the current issue of the American Legion magazine an article by Gerald L. Steibel entitled "If We Leave Viet Nam * * * Then What?" is most interesting.

Mr. Steibel points out that three American Presidents since 1954 have had to face the truth in Viet Nam, while many homefront critics, including some in Congress, have simply avoided it or tried to put it aside. The responsibility is not basically on their shoulders.

Steibel says, "To the Communists, Viet Nam was never a local war. In 1961, Soviet boss Khrushchev publicly spelled out that the 'war of liberation' in Viet Nam 'must not be identified with local wars' and that all Communists everywhere are in the 'front rank' of this 'sacred war.'"

Steibel points out that General Giap, the North Vietnamese Defense Minister himself, made the bluntest proclamation of all in 1964. He announced that Viet Nam was "the model of 'national liberation movements' of our time * * *. If the special warfare that the U.S. 'imperialists' are testing in South Viet Nam is overcome, then it can be defeated anywhere in the world." Nothing could make it clearer that in Viet Nam a world war is now being fought.

Mr. Steibel points out three possible results if we leave Viet Nam. These are:

(1) To continue to fight the global war in other places with nothing actually having been solved by leaving Viet Nam but much having been lost.

(2) For the United States to retrench its world position and revert to the isolationism that ended in the United States just before World War II. He does not propose this, but cites it as one of the roads open to us if we leave Viet Nam.

(3) He sees a third possibility. Our leaving Viet Nam could prove such a disaster that it might awaken the rest of the free world to more unified and more militant stands against Communist ambitions. The risk in this case would be a world-wide showdown versus a limited confrontation as presently in Viet Nam. Global showdowns were disastrous in 1914 and 1939 and resulted in World War I and II. "Viet Nam has seemed as something like our own 'Munich' where the penalties for backing out could be worse than for standing fast," he points out.

Fulbright, Kennedy, and Schlesinger all seem to feel that if the United States shows a more conciliatory attitude toward the Communist that all of our problems will eventually be solved. They point out that Communist Aggressionists would take a facesaving out if the United States would make the first conciliatory move. They say that if we should be big enough to back off in some way that would show that we are not interested in conquest. Apparently, these men have not looked at history very thoroughly or they could hardly recognize that weakness at any time in respect to the Communists has ever resulted in a solution to a problem.

The National Commander of the American Legion pointed out in an editorial in this month's issue of the American Legion magazine that our government attempted to conciliate Red China after the 1949 takeover when Chiang Kai-shek was driven to Formosa. Our diplomatic corps stayed on mainland China and we did everything to attempt to establish a relationship with the Red Chinese government. The plain fact is that China threw the book at the United States from the very beginning and forced us to take action in supporting Chiang Kai-shek simply by driving our diplomats out.

Again in Korea, we attempted to conciliate the Communists and it ended in the Korean War and a disaster. However, the Korean War was a shock to the Soviet because it discovered that the United States would fight and that is something that they had not believed possible. Out of this experience came what today is referred to as Russian "peaceful coexistence." Commander James says that although it is still practiced with nasty belligerence, it is an improvement over Soviet dreams of armed conquest of an unarmed world that preceded 1950 and led to the Russian role in Korea.

Red China today scorns "peaceful coexistence" and is openly split with Communist Russia on this very issue. We cannot see where giving ground would result in anything but another disaster for the free world.

Vice President Humphrey pointed out recently: "Aggression unchecked is aggression unleashed. If we have not learned that in the last 25 years we have learned nothing in this century."

Steibel, in his article says, that if we leave Viet Nam the results could be catastrophic. He feels that present countries in Southeast Asia such as Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, would immediately be seriously affected and forced into an accommodation with the Communists. He follows this up with the opinion that Burma, India, Pakistan, nations a little further out, would feel the strength of the Communist success and their freedom would be threatened more seriously as the Communists increased their power.

The third action that he sees from a pullout would result in a gradual moving away from the west by Japan, Formosa, Korea and a weakening of Australia and some of the other friendly countries in the South Pacific.

Finally, Steibel notes in his article that the largely hidden world-wide reliance on the United States by free nations does not require that we destroy the Communist power in North Viet Nam, China or in the Soviet Union but if we fail to turn back the "war of liberation" aggression against South Viet Nam, it will leave the lesser nations of the world in the position of a child who suddenly loses his parents and it literally will force them to mend their fences with the Communists. Starting in Thailand it would shake our position around the globe.

It is for this reason that it is our firm belief that the United States must and should stay in South Viet Nam. That our own freedom, in a way, will depend on our firmness. We do not see success in Viet Nam soon, or without great cost, but then someone has fought for freedom for generations to give us what we have today and perhaps this is the price this generation must pay to sustain freedom as we know it.

Draft Changes Needed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HASTINGS KEITH
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, as more and more of our young men are called to serve in Vietnam, it becomes imperative that we take a sharp look at our system for selecting those who will go to defend this country.

Nor only do gross inequities exist between the practices of draft boards in one State and another—but even among the draft boards within each State. Further, present priorities discriminate heavily against certain groups of young men—in a way that far surpasses what recent civil rights laws were passed to prevent.

A recent editorial in the Old Colony Memorial in the town of Plymouth, Mass., presents a concise picture of the present system and its defects and would merit reading by a wide audience:

REVAMPING THE DRAFT LAW

The present draft law favors the college student and penalizes those who lack the money, brains or initiative to seek a higher education. There is a growing feeling throughout the country, in which we share with strong conviction, that this inequity, as far as possible, should be eliminated. Too often going to college is being used as a way of saving one's own neck at the other fellow's expense.

We say correct inequity "as far as possible" for the reason that even before a finger has been lifted in this direction we know that perfect justice is impossible. Human nature and the social structure make absolute equity a goal beyond reach.

No form of conscription, however stringent, can be entirely stripped of special privilege. Nor does favoritism end when a man puts on a uniform. If the draftee has the right connections or a gift for ingratiation and seizing the main chance, he can always finds a safe niche in which to ride out the perils of military service.

And if a man is really determined not to expose his carcase to shot and shell, by mere persistent display of ineptitude he can create an impression of unfitness and that way quite possibly get himself relegated to some backwash of military life.

Such considerations lead to what its proponents would call a "realistic" view of the present draft system. People who hold this view contend, in effect, that to be an effective, professional kind of soldier you have to be limited in intelligence, at home in a rigid command-and-obey situation and find fun in killing whatever enemy is handy. Cannon fodder, from this point of view, should be rough-grained, not overly bright and latently sadistic.

Well, it is true, up to a point, that a good soldier has to be a man of action, capable of deciding first and talking afterwards. It is also true that military life often does attract young men unable or unwilling to get along in civilian pursuits.

But even allowing for all inherent defects, real or imagined, of the military situation, the fact remains, so we deeply believe, that merely going to college should not be used as an excuse for escaping a soldier's obligations, as some sort of trick.

To permit this sort of thing to continue makes for great bitterness among those who take the rap for the smart boys. This bitterness all but invites political exploitation of an authoritarian nature. From the standpoint of the national wellbeing, favoritism in the draft over the long run is very bad indeed.

Moreover, if it is true that the bulk of American college students have a superior intelligence, this intelligence is badly needed as leaven, above all in the "policy" type of small wars and pacifications common these days. After all, restraint and understanding are of the essence in this limited kind of conflict, quite different from the case in all-out wars of survival.

Finally, it is unjust to favor one group to another's gross disadvantage. There is no dodging this moral issue.

No draft law can be 100 per cent equitable. But the one we have now is clearly in need of improvement.

Financial Aid Needed To Restore Famous Bark "Kaiulani," Named After Hawaiian Princess

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, the history of our maritime industry is one in which we can all take pride. The American-built square riggers of the 19th century were the envy of their times. These ships played an active part in the early growth of our maritime industry.

One of the most famous of these ships is the *Kaiulani*, named after a Hawaiian princess. This ship, the biggest three-masted bark ever built in the United States, is currently lying in a dilapidated shipyard near Manila. It was given to the United States by former President Diosdado Macapagal as a good-will gesture from the people of the Philippines.

Charged with getting the old ship sailing again, Capt. James Kleinschmidt—a director of the National Maritime Historical Society—is doing a commendable job. Unfortunately, Captain Kleinschmidt is not getting adequate material and financial support to make much progress in getting the *Kaiulani* back into sailing condition.

I insert the following article from the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, May 24, 1966, with the hope that more people will take an interest in and come to the aid of restoring the *Kaiulani* as a floating museum to be put on display in Washington, D.C.:

PROJECT IN FINANCIAL TROUBLE: REBUILDING OF BARK "KAIULANI" LAGS

(By Peter O'Loughlin)

MANILA.—In a dilapidated shipyard near Manila, a gaunt American sea captain is fighting a losing battle to restore the rusty hulk of the three masted bark Kaiulani, last of 17,000 American-built square riggers.

"If we don't get some money soon, the whole project will come to a stop," said Captain James Kleinschmidt, a director of the National Maritime Historical Society and the man charged with getting the old ship sailing again.

"We can't go on the way we are."

The project to restore the vessel to its former glory is foundering in a sea of financial troubles.

If it sinks without trace, the result will be an embarrassing blow to American prestige in the Philippines—the ship was given to the United States by former President Diosdado Macapagal as a goodwill gesture from the people of the Philippines.

President Johnson accepted it at a White House ceremony in 1964 and directed the Maritime Historical Society to restore it and get it back to America.

This was easier said than done, considering the ship had not sailed since 1942, was riddled with rust, had no sails, masts, rigging or spars.

COST $200,000

The society, hard up for funds, estimated the restoration costs at about $200,000 and that it would take some two or three years to get the Kaiulani shipshape.

So far considerably less than $100,000 has been raised by public appeals in the U.S. and despite moral support from the U.S. Embassy in Manila, the project, according to Captain Kleinschmidt is way behind.

"We are in a bad way," said the 43-year-old former Merchant Marine skipper. "It would be a tremendous loss of face for us to back out now.

"Not only that, it would be a great blow to the United States—Kaiulani is a priceless relic of our maritime past."

The only help on the horizon is a resolution presented recently in Congress by Representative EDWARD A. GARMATZ, Democrat-Maryland, which calls for public and Merchant Marine support to get Kaiulani restored.

For the tanned and leathery Kleinschmidt, who has been working on the ship for ten solid months, any help is welcome.

MARITIME HISTORIAN

Kleinschmidt, well known in the U.S. as a maritime historian, quit his job as assistant curator of the famous Marine Historical Association in Mystic, Connecticut, to come to the Philippines and rebuild the Kaiulani.

"Before we came, we went into the project carefully and decided to build the ship here and said her back to the 'States, where she was to be put on display in Washington as a floating museum," he said.

"But the project is bigger than we thought and I am now convinced we can never do the job here in the Philippines. The facilities are not suitable and it is extremely difficult to get the things we need.

"I am going to Hong Kong to get a quote from a commercial yard there. I think that would be one way to get it done.

"As a last resort, I would recommend that she be towed back to the West Coast where we could take our time working on her."

Work on the Kaiulani would have stopped some time ago if it were not for the help of local businessmen whom Kleinschmidt has been able to interest in the project.

Kleinschmidt, who has been returned to the active Navy rank of lieutenant while he is working on the project, operates from a cubby hole office in a wartime quonset hut in the Philippine Navy yard at Cavite.

He has a staff of 28 Filipino workmen and a secretary.

PHOTOGRAPHS

His office is decorated with photographs of the Kaiulani under full sail taken in the days when it was one of the fastest sailing vessels afloat.

The photographs are a marked contrast to the patched and grimy hull moored a few yards away.

"The hull is basically sound despite all the years of neglect," said Kleinschmidt, kicking a large chunk of rust across the deck.

"Some of it will have to be replaced to make her seaworthy. The whole upperdeck will have to be renewed as well. It's in a hopeless condition."

The fact that Kaiulani is still afloat at all is a tribute to its builders.

BUILT IN 1899

The ship was designed and built in 1899 by Arthur Sewall and Company, of Bath, Maine, as a fast sugar packet for the Hawaiian trading firm of H. Hackfield and Company.

It was named after an Hawaiian princess who died the year the ship was launched. Two hundred and 25-feet long, displacing 1500 tons and with a cargo capacity of 2,400 tons, Kaiulani was the biggest three-masted bark ever built in the United States.

In 1907 Kaiulani visited Newcastle, the big port on the east coast of Australia to pick up a load of coal and got involved in a strike that kept 130 windjammers tied up in port, probably the last great collection of sailing ships ever seen.

Thirty-five years later Kaiulani went back to Australia, a final voyage that led to the Philippines.

By 1910 steam ships had driven the old "downeasters" off the Honolulu sugar trade and Kaiulani was sold to the Alaska Packers' Association.

Renamed the Star of Finland, she ran supplies to the isolated Alaskan canneries for many years until finally her owners put her into mothballs.

In 1940 a San Francisco group bought the ship, restored its original name and loaded it with timber. On September 25, 1941 Kaiulani set sail for Durban under the command of a cantankerous Swede named Hjalmar Wigsten.

After discharging cargo at Durban, the vessel picked up a load of explosives and sailed for Sydney. But the captain heard by radio that Japanese submarines had attacked the Australian seaport on May 7, 1942 and after a stormy meeting with the crew, decided to put in to Hobart, Tasmania.

In Hobart, Wigsten charged the crew with mutiny and had most of them thrown in the local jail. They were released by the Tasmanian authorities and rejoined the ship.

Meantime, the U.S. Army, on the retreat in the Pacific, got to hear of the Kaiulani. Needing vessels, the Army promptly seized the ship, towed it back to Sydney, took out the masts and unceremoniously converted the bark into a coal barge.

The Navy towed Kaiulani to New Guinea and for the rest of the war the ship tagged along with the fleet until the Philippines was recaptured and the war ended.

A Manila shipping company bought Kaiulani in 1948 and for the next 17 years the ship was used as a lumber barge between Manila and the southern Philippine island of Mindanao.

GIFT TO UNITED STATES

But history-minded sailing buffs like Jim Kleinschmidt got to hear of Kaiulani's fate and were preparing to purchase the vessel when President Macapagal gave it to the United States.

"When I first saw her lying in in Manila Bay I just gulped," said Kleinschmidt. "She was covered with rust, the woodwork was rotten and she was infested with rats, cockroaches and almost every other kind of pest you could imagine.

"We managed to get her cleaned up first, then we started strengthening the hull and replacing some of the damaged hull plates.

"We've got beautiful pictures of the ship taken almost from the day she was laid down and with the original plans it won't be hard to rebuild her exactly as she was—provided we get money.

"We found the masts in the Sydney dockyard where she was stripped and converted in 1941 and they are now in the United States.

"We estimate that it will take about $250,000 to rebuild her here. But the way we are going and the facilities we have make it doubtful that the project can ever be finished here.

"In a commercial yard which I think is essential, the cost would be about $500,000.

"If we had to get it done in the States, it would cost a million dollars."

Kleinschmidt, a soft-spoken laconic sailor, admits he had been bitten by the sailing ship bug.

"Let's face it. I'm an old ship fanatic. I want to see her sailing again under her own canvas," he said wistfully.

Brig. Gen. Schiltz Discusses Power for Peace

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN C. CULVER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the opportunity to take part in Armed Forces Day celebrations in Dubuque, Iowa.

At a luncheon meeting that day, Brig. Gen, Howard F. Schiltz delivered an interesting and informative speech on the role of the U.S. Army in Vietnam.

General Schiltz is the commanding general of the U.S. Army Aviation Materiel Command in St. Louis, and is therefore well qualified to discuss supply and logistical problems in Vietnam, and the importance of maximum mobility in the execution of our military operations there.

A particularly intriguing point which the general discussed was the use of advanced computer technology for the rapid filling of supply requirements for the American soldier in Vietnam.

I would like to bring this excellent address to the attention of my colleagues, as an example of the means by which we are combining our past experience and modern capabilities in the defense of freedom and insert General Schiltz' remarks at this point in the RECORD:

POWER FOR PEACE

(Speech by Brig. Gen. Howard F. Schiltz, commanding general, U.S. Army Aviation Materiel Command, St. Louis, Mo., at the Armed Forces Day luncheon meeting, Dubuque, Iowa, May 19, 1966)

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, let me say what a real thrill it is to be here today. I am honored that you would invite me to address you. But honor is also due all of you—for your presence is a tribute to your interest in and support of our Armed Forces. . . .

It is appropriate that we have set aside this time to honor those who are, in the President's words, the "guardians at the gate" in the defense of freedom. Our men and women serving in the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines and Coast Guard rightly deserve recognition for their many sacrifices at home and abroad.

I will talk more about the Army than the other services because the Army is the service I know best, not that I don't fully realize all services are indispensable members of the national defense team. Although each of the services has a distinct mission, each is dependent on the other. Together their actions have become the slogan for Armed Forces Day, "Power for Peace". This day—and this slogan—again remind us that the strength of our Armed Forces plays a vital part not only in providing for the security of our nation but also for seeking world peace.

The past year has been a significant one for our Armed Forces especially (a) their role in Vietnam, (b) their world-wide commitments, and (c) their expansion.

This afternoon I will discuss one phase of these changes, the role played in Vietnam's struggle for freedom.

Why is it so important that we take a stand in Vietnam? President Johnson and other Government officials have answered the "Why Vietnam" question a number of times. The President's basic statement is still applicable: "Our power . . . is a very vital shield. If we are driven from the field in Vietnam, then no nation can ever again have the same confidence in American promise, or in American protection. . . . In each land the forces of independence would be considerably weakened and an Asia so threatened by Communist domination would certainly imperil the security of the United States itself. . . . We do not choose to be the guardians at the gate, but there is no one else."

To those who might challenge this stand in Vietnam, we reiterate the broad objective assigned our Armed Forces.

First, to prevent, if possible, total nuclear war; if one does occur, to make certain that we bring it to the most favorable conclusion possible.

Second, to dispel any illusion of aggressors that they can successfully engage in local military adventures at the expense of the Free World nations.

Third, to prevent the Communists from gaining control of independent nations through subversion, coercion, assassination, terror or guerrilla warfare. These are realities under the cloak the Communists cynically call a "war of national liberation" or, "a people's war."

In an 18,000 word manifesto, "Long Live the Victory of People's War!" published last September, Communist China's defense minister emphasized that Vietnam is only the current example of a "people's war".

The Communists see such a war in three phases: Guerrilla Harassment: battles of annihilation by enlarged and better-equipped guerrilla units against isolated units; and finally, massive attacks by powerful guerrilla armies. This is the kind of enemy we face in Vietnam—tough, determined, and ruthless.

Right about now I think a little background information about the country of South Vietnam would be in order. South Vietnam contains roughly 65,000 square miles, slightly larger than the State of Iowa. It's approximately 585 miles long—and its width varies from 50 to 150 miles. The northern area is dominated by rugged mountains, with flat, fertile stretches along the east coast. The central area is a large plateau. The south is mostly the rice-rich Mekong Delta.

The country has a monsoon climate—rainy and hot during one period, dry and hot during the other. The north is dry while the south is rainy, and vice versa.

The population of South Vietnam numbers around 16 million. About 85% are Mongoloid in origin. The remaining 15% is comprised of various groups, including the mountain tribesmen—or Montagnards.

North of the 17th parallel lies North Vietnam, a bit smaller in size—some 56 thousand square miles and roughly the same population as its neighbor to the South. North Vietnam has its mountains and its plateaus as does the South. The people are essentially of the same stock as those in South Vietnam. In other words—North and South Vietnam are pretty much alike as far as geographical features and people are concerned.

Logically, this leads to another question. Since the background and the people are the same—why are they fighting against each other?

This seems an appropriate time to dispel a misconception held by many people. If you have two different segments of people from the same basic group—fighting between themselves, this really constitutes a civil war. This is the misconception. The fighting in Vietnam is not a civil war. It is not a rebellion. It is naked, cold-blooded aggression from North Vietnam. President Johnson stated last year, "It is guided by North Vietnam and spurred by Communist China. Its goal is to conquer the South, to defeat American power, and to extend the Asiatic dominion of Communism."

The Vietnamese have asked our help in their struggle for freedom against Communist domination. We have promised assistance and are fulfilling the pledge given by three American Presidents since 1954. As earlier moral support and economic aid proved insufficient, in the early '60's we committed large numbers of military advisers and huge amounts of equipment to strengthen Vietnam militarily.

From May '65 through January '66, the Army deployed two combat divisions and four brigades to the Republic. The 173d Airborne Brigade on Okinawa deployed to Vietnam in May. It was followed by the 2d Brigade of the 1st Infantry Division in July. The same month, the 1st Brigade of the 101st Airborne Division reached Vietnam. And in September, the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) arrived, followed by the rest of the 1st Infantry Division in October. In the closing days of last year and the start of this year, two brigades of the 25th Infantry Division were dispatched from Hawaii to Vietnam. Concurrently, the Marines deployed two divisions and the Air Force sent several tactical air command squadrons. The Navy increased its fleet size with the addition of the atomic carrier *Enterprise* and the Coast Guard sent a flotilla of patrol vessels to help prevent infiltration by sea. A third brigade of the 25th Division is now in Vietnam. Substantial forces from Korea, Australia, and New Zealand continue to give a good account of themselves against the Viet Cong. And the valiant South Vietnamese armed forces have improved in effectiveness as they wage their long fight against the enemy.

I would like to go into detail about the deployment of one of the divisions to Vietnam—the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile)—I think that probably the most striking development in the Vietnam conflict is the acceptance of the helicopter in carrying out the concept of maximum mobility.

The importance of mobility—and constant search of military commanders for greater mobility—has been recognized since earliest times. Julius Caesar, before embarking for Greece and the final battle which defeated Pompey—said this to his troops: "Fellow soldiers; neither winter nor the delay of our comrades shall check my onset. I consider speed the best substitute—the most potent thing in war is the unexpected." And you remember that famous saying attributed to the brilliant Confederate cavalry general Nathan Forrest, "Get there fustest with the mostest."

Army aviation has brought the ground soldier a degree of mobility unknown in the past. He can almost be here—there—everywhere at the same time.

After three years of study, tests, and evaluation by the Army, the 1st Cavalry Division was deployed to Vietnam in just over a month from the date of its activation on 1 July 1965. The major innovation of this division is the use, where practicable, of aircraft—mostly helicopters—instead of trucks, tanks, and personnel carriers, to speed up the movement of troops and supplies.

The airmobile division is authorized 434 aircraft, all but six of which are helicopters, compared with only 101 aircraft in the standard division. The new division has only 1,600 ground vehicles, mostly jeeps, compared with 3,200 in the infantry division.

The special advantages of the airmobile division are summed up in this statement by Major General Harry W. O. Kinnard, the first commander of the 1st Cavalry Division: "In brief these include the use of air vehicles to move over difficult terrain—to operate over wider areas with an enhanced surveillance capability; and use of the helicopter to permit combat units to be introduced near their objective, not fatigued by marching, and in tactical formations—. The division already has proven it has a very rapid speed of reaction inherent in our massed assault supported by either tube or rocket artillery as well as tactical air strikes. Finally, because of its inherent mobility, the division, even more than the insurgent, has the ability to choose its own time and place either to fight or not as is most logical."

With the buildup I have mentioned, there came supply and logistical problems. Before we get into the subject of these problems, let me give you some information about the general conditions the American servicemen must cope with. The heat—the leeches—the diseases—the less rain—dampness—wind—sand—dust, and I could go on and on. Let me make these conditions a bit more concrete. There's the sand—for one thing. Fine—white—shifting sand. It gets into your eyes and burns your face. Its companion is red, clay-like dust. These take their toll not only of men but also of equipment. For instance—we have some rotor blades for helicopters which normally have a service life of some 2,500 hours. In Vietnam—in some instances, the life is much less—thanks to the sand and dust.

Then there's the rain and the dampness. Again, these are felt by men and machines. When I visited the headquarters of the 1st Cavalry Division last October and November, it was raining when we landed. We learned it had been raining for eight straight days. Clothes never really dry—mildew establishes itself on leather and metal and everything else. To say the least—it's unpleasant and uncomfortable. These few words are just to supplement what you already know about the conditions in Vietnam. And conditions—especially when we get into the area of equipment—naturally lead to another question. Are our men getting the equipment they need—in the quantities they need—at the time they need it?

I'll only speak specifically of Army aviation—for again, that is the area with which I am most familiar. Our men are getting what they need—*when* they need it. Right now we—along with the other services—use Red Ball express—which I'm sure will stir some of your World War II memories.

For those who don't recollect and for the younger group, the original "Red Ball Express" was created during the Allied sweep through France in the closing stages of World War II.

The momentum of the drive was threatened and fears were raised that the advance would even grind to a halt because bomb-damaged railroads couldn't handle the vast amounts of supplies needed at the front lines.

To avert such a disastrous possibility, a huge fleet of trucks was assembled, a RED BALL signifying priority over other traffic was painted on the bumper, and essential supplies were carried to the front over shell-pocked highways as fast as the trucks could roll. As a result, the drive was sustained without critical shortages.

This same approach, with some streamlining and modification, is now being used again. This time the roads are air lanes stretching from depots in the United States to Vietnam and the trucks are four-engine jet aircraft.

All of our equipment is being affected by the conditions I mentioned previously. Also, around the clock use of the equipment leaves little or no time for preventive maintenance. This then increases the requirement for repair parts. For the armada of U.S. equipment in Vietnam—fighter aircraft, helicopters, tanks, bulldozers, trucks, materiel handling equipment, and others—the essentials they must have to keep them operating are replacement repair parts. To cope with this problem, the jet age "RED BALL Express" was organized with a fleet of jet transports carrying priority repair parts and equipment, all marked with the RED BALL. The system is designed to have the required part in the hands of the mechanic in Vietnam within a maximum of seven days from the time the requisition reaches CONUS.

Let me briefly explain how the supply system for emergency requirements other than Red Ball Express works. I will confine my explanation solely to the Aviation Materiel Command in St. Louis.

Our system is built around a computer which sits in our head-quarters down in St. Louis. This computer is bulging with information about Army aviation materiel. In fact—there are some two billion pieces of pertinent information stored in our master file.

Each part of each of our aircraft has an identification number. This number—along with other information about the part—is punched into a card. In fact—we punch whole decks—as they are called—of such cards. And we send these decks out to field installations.

When the man in Saigon finds he needs a part—he pulls the appropriate card from his files and drop it into a transceiver. This is a machine somewhat like a teletypewriter—except that it transmits punched information—rather than words. The transceiver transmits the information to a major overseas supply depot. The information is then run through their computer, which determines whether or not the depot has the desired item in stock. If it has, the computer directs shipment to the requestor.

If the part is not in stock in the overseas depot the information is relayed into our computer. Our machine ascertains—that Sharpe Army Depot in California is the closest to the requestor in Saigon. The machine then checks the inventory of Sharpe. If the part is on hand there—the computer automatically punches out a shipping order to the depot.

If, however, the computer discovers that Sharpe doesn't have the desired part—it automatically then goes to the next closest Army Depot and repeats the same process. It continues this until it locates and orders shipment of the part. Finally, the computer makes an automatic adjustment of the inventory for that particular part in the particular depot—as well as making an adjustment in our master inventory records in St. Louis.

Sometimes the machine doesn't stop there. It may find that—after filling the requisition—our total stock has dropped to a point where we must order more parts. This sets off another chain reaction—the upshot of which is that a contract for re-order is sent to the manufacturer. This contract naturally has a delivery date specified. The computer quietly sits back and does nothing more. But if information is not fed into the machine saying that the order has been filled and delivered to the various depots as directed—the machine kicks out a letter to the contractor telling him he's behind schedule. And here a man finally gets into the act. He gets a copy of this letter—and he then seeks to determine the cause for the delay and resolve any problems which may have arisen.

The result? As I said—high priority requisitions for Vietnam are filled within seven days after the man in Saigon sets the wheels in motion. This computerized operation—plus the superb support provided by the Military Airlift Command of the Air Force—makes it possible to give our men over there what they want when they want it.

In conclusion, these are exciting times in the Army. Much has been done in the past year, but much more remains to be done. I assure you that the United States Armed Forces are fully aware of the trying days that lie ahead, in Vietnam and elsewhere, and are determined that these days will give way to a bright future for peace and freedom for mankind. As the late President Kennedy proclaimed on his first day in office, "Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty."

Today, I ask all of you to join with me in praying for our men who are fighting to keep free all countries from opppression. We should do our utmost to show to the world that America has not ended the only struggle worthy of man's unceasing sacrifice—the struggle to be free. Thank you!

Support for Headstart

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JAMES G. O'HARA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, for some time, I have felt that one of the most successful antipoverty programs and the one with perhaps the greatest potential is Project Headstart. I think my impressions, based in large part on the experiences of my own congressional district, are similar to those of many of my colleagues.

Today I received a letter from a Detroit woman whose 4-year-old youngster was enrolled in a Headstart program last summer. Letters such as this really emphasize the importance and effectiveness of Project Headstart.

I hope other Members of Congress will take a moment or two to read the excerpts from the woman's letter about the Headstart program in which her little boy participated. I have deleted from the letter the names of the woman, her son, and the teacher involved in this program. The excerpts from the letter follow:

> Thank you for endorsing the Head Start Program of the poverty program.
>
> Last summer, when my little boy, ———, was four, he was enrolled in the Head Start program at A. L. Holmes Elementary School, Detroit, with ———, his teacher, along with teacher helpers (young people) and a mother-helper (a mother from that school area as helper).
>
> ——— never missed a day at Head Start. It was wonderful, it was exciting, he had (along with all the others) good toys to play with; a teacher (———, who beamed neatness and happiness) who would sit down at the piano and teach the kids a song and everybody in the group sang songs and some days the kids learned to play simple kindergarten instruments.
>
> With the group accompanied by the teacher with her helpers, new doors were opened to the children. They visited a farm on a bus. They went downtown again on a bus (and it is thrilling for kids) to the University of Detroit Dental School where the children had their teeth cleaned and checked. They brought their coins (and sometimes supplied by teacher for some) to take a train ride from Pontiac to Detroit on the Grand Trunk. I have two children at home older and they still haven't been on a train.
>
> All this to enlighten you from one who saw the Head Start program in action at first hand. It helped my ——— to make a smoother entry into the world of kindergarten.
>
> I have at home a little lad, three years old. I don't want the Head Start program to end. It was so good I want it for him too next year when he is four.

Beyond the Moon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON FUQUA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Evening Star, Washington, D.C., for Tuesday, June 7, 1966. I think it very aptly sums up a basic problem for these United States and its space program. Now is the time to develop a program as imaginative as that of President Kennedy when he committed this Nation to landing an American on the moon in this decade.

The years ahead will see the wisdom of our decision.

BEYOND THE MOON

The United States has just passed through its most ambitious and taxing week to date in space. The total success of Surveyor 1, and the considerably qualified success of the Gemini 9 mission, have focused attention on the glories and the uncertainties of the multi-billion-dollar space program. So this is, perhaps, a fitting time for the nation to ask itself just where it is going in space and why.

There is, of course, an easy answer to that question. We're on our way to the moon, hopefully in this decade and hopefully before the Russians. But that answer is not enough. For the question that must be asked—and answered—is: After the moon, what? Do we call it a day, or do we move out into the boundless frontier of outer space?

James E. Webb, the head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, has been asking that question for some time now, trying to get an answer from the administration, which can suggest the national goals, and from Congress, which must come up with the finances. So far, the administration, the Congress and the nation as a whole have managed to find more pressing things to worry about and have postponed facing up to the seemingly remote problem of space.

But, as Mr. Webb has pointed out, the problem is not remote. The time of decision is upon us, and is rapidly passing us by. During fiscal 1967, which starts next month, some 60,000 skilled employes are scheduled to be laid off from the Apollo program which is designed to land the American astronauts on the moon.

The fact is that the nation's multi-billion dollar space effort is as of now, scheduled to come to a halt with the first lunar landings. And as the technology is developed to accomplish that feat, the technicians who have developed it will be released to private industry. Without any question, a delayed decision to continue the space program beyond the lunar landings would involve years of lost time and wildly increased costs.

The question of whether to pack up or push on should, as Mr. Webb suggests, be the subject of a major national debate. But from where we sit, there can be only one logical conclusion to such a debate: We cannot afford to stop.

We cannot afford, as leaders of the free world, to pull out of the great voyage of discovery, leaving the exploration of space to the Russians. We cannot afford to forego the technological achievements that necessity produces in the space program and that, as has already been demonstrated, can be of benefit to all mankind.

Mankind will, without any doubt, someday venture far beyond the confines of this planet and its satellite. And this nation cannot voluntarily turn its back on the limitless horizon that will present itself when man for the first time gazes out from his way station on the moon.

U.S. Power Well Used

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted I insert into the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an excellent editorial appearing in the Detroit, Mich., News of Sunday, June 5, 1966, entitled "U.S. Power Well Used":

L.B.J. WIN IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—U.S. POWER WELL USED

Critic's of President Johnson's foregn policy must be somewhat confused this weekend. In a free, fair, nonviolent general election, the Dominicans have selected a new president.

What made this possible was Mr. Johnson's decision 13 months ago to intervene with force and separate the suicidal warring factions in Santo Domingo, an action for which he was viciously criticized abroad and at home at the time. He acted while the Organization of American States (OAS), supposedly responsible for the cohesion and for law and order in this hemisphere, dithered like a litter of nervous pussycats.

The President did what had been advocated in general terms by one of his subsequent, most bitter critics, Chairman J. W. Fulbright of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He faced up to the "old myths and new realities" of the changing world scene. Mr. Johnson knew the OAS has a split mind when its older, traditional fear—intervention—clashes head-on with a new and a much graver threat—communism. He also knew this hemisphere could not afford two Castrolands in the Caribbean. So the Marines landed.

From that beachhead of sanity in the tide of fear, torment and bloodshed that gripped the hapless republic sprang the Inter-American Peace Force, headed by a Brazilian general. To their credit, Brazil, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Honduras, and Nicaragua provided supporting contingents, but the force was never truly representative of the OAS. That was the fault of those nations, which in pique or in the hallowed name of nonintervention contributed not manpower but a volume of hysterical invective that made even Castro appear to be a piker. Still, the task force did its job.

Order was enforced in the capital where there was a revolution within a revolution, where arms were handed to the mobs, where, unusual for Latin America, the professional military were at each other's throats, where the life of every foreigner was in peril and where the breakdown of law and order was complete. It was a situation custom-made for the extremists.

The mediation team of El Salvador, Brazil, and the United States (Ellsworth Bunker), went into the Dominican Republic a year ago this weekend. Despite all the setbacks and the carping criticism in this country and abroad, the team kept at it until four months later an interim government was installed, an impartial election board appointed, and Dominicans were guided to a democratic solution at the ballot box.

"Wave of the past," cried the New Republic, echoing other liberals who, when the Marines landed, accused Mr. Johnson of "invasion." "Just as it cannot be proved that the Reds would not have taken over," declared FULBRIGHT four months later with all the benefit of hindsight, "so it cannot be proved they would have."

Exactly, but amid these semantics, just reverse those two phrases and the President has his answer to FULBRIGHT and all the other critics.

Those critics now have been proved doubly wrong. They claimed Prof. Juan Bosch, a longtime liberal, was the real choice of the populace. Last Wednesday the military were confined to barracks, the people voted freely in an election that should be a showpiece to all Latin America and the people clearly rejected Bosch. How many times can you be wrong, and still holler?

There are two other pertinent factors to be taken into account now that the Dominicans have spoken.

It was charged that the Marine intervention, belatedly backed by only a token OAS force, would kill off the Good Neighbor policy and the Alliance for Progress. The alliance continues. Good neighborliness, if it means sitting on one's hands when the neighbor's barn burns down, is no policy at all. Better the updating of the Monroe Doctrine as Mr. Johnson did by declaring there would be no more Red coups in the Caribbean.

To those who talk of the arrogance of power, the reply is that if we refrain from using force or from taking risks and accepting responsibility that other nations shy away from, we make impotent the power that is the insurance of our national and hemispheric security.

Shakespeare said it all 400 years ago: "Out of this nettle, danger, I pluck this flower, safety." Mr. Johnson gave the Dominicans their chance at safety. What they now do with it is up to them.

Let's Stop Playing Games With the Law

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the entire Chicago area has been outraged by the release of Sam Giancana, Chicago area gang leader. The furor has been caused by the conflicting statements from the Justice Department and the failure of Mr. Katzenbach to personally review this situation. I insert into the Record an editorial of radio station WIND's broadcast of Friday, June 3, finding it reflects a clear point of view in this Giancana case:

Let's Stop Playing Games With the Law

Probably one of the most rash accusations that has been made against our law enforcement bodies was made yesterday against the U.S. Attorney's Office, when Edward Hanrahan was accused of seeking publicity rather than assiduously pursuing the case against repudiated national syndicate leader, Sam Giancana, who was released from federal custody this past Tuesday evening.

After being jailed for a little less than 1 year for his refusal to testify, Giancana was jailed by Chief Judge William J. Campbell of the U.S. District Court under the rules of the Communications Act, which permitted the Judge, after granting witness immunity, to keep the witness in jail until he either talked, or until the Grand Jury's term expired. As you know, the Grand Jury's term expired and the United States Attorney's Office for the Chicago area was reportedly suppressed by higher authority from proceeding with further action against Giancana, which might have brought him under the jurisdiction of the May Grand Jury.

When such an esteemed Chief Judge as William J. Campbell of the United States District Court calls an unheard of "press conference" to state his opinions publicly in opposition to the Justice Department's position in the Giancana case and, in the defense of the U.S. Attorney Edward Hanrahan, then it becomes apparent that something must be wrong. We are amazed that there could be anything but the joining of forces between our Justice Department's offices nationally and in Chicago for the collective prosecution of any and all persons suspected of crime, but at the same time, we are consoled by the person of Chief Judge William Campbell, who has exhibited the personal integrity and fortitude to speak his mind in this case. Our problem with the syndicate continues to be, throughout the country, that they are using the liberality of the law as it is intended for the protection of the law-abiding, to cover their unlawful activities. It is time to give more support to men like Chief Judge Campbell and U.S. Attorney Hanrahan. We are fortunate that we have such men, who are willing to stand up for what is right in the face of those who hide within the shadow of the law.

All Catholic Churches in Hawaii Touched by Hand of Bishop James J. Sweeney of Honolulu

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA
OF HAWAII
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, the growth of our great country has been marked with the unselfish and dedicated contributions of its many citizens. Leaders in education, religion, government, business, and other fields have provided impetus and direction to our American way of life.

One of the great religious leaders of our country today is Bishop James J. Sweeney, the first bishop of the Diocese of Honolulu. In Hawaii Bishop Sweeney has been respectfully referred to as a "building bishop."

Hawaii, for the past 25 years, has benefited tremendously by the leadership and service provided by this devoted servant of God. His contributions to the growth and progress of the Aloha State in general and the Catholic Church in particular were briefly recounted by the Honolulu Star Bulletin on May 14, 1966. I now wish to insert that article in the Record.

All Catholic Churches in Isles "Touched by His Hand"; James J. Sweeney—The Building Bishop of Honolulu

The Most Reverend James J. Sweeney, the first bishop of the Diocese of Honolulu, is known as a building bishop.

"There is not one church of more than 100 in the Islands that has not been touched by his hand," one of his priests told the Star-Bulletin.

"In his 25 years here, every old church has been replaced with a new one, or has undergone extensive renovations.

"All the schools have been rebuilt in the 25 years.

"And St. Francis Hospital has been expanded four or five times its original capacity."

In 1941, the diocese had 42 parishes and 55 missions; 82 priests, 78 brothers and 250 nuns serving 120,000 Catholics. The Catholic schools had an enrollment of 8,993.

Today there are 170 priests in Hawaii, including 17-Island born priests; 485 nuns and 124 brothers in 64 parishes and 45 missions, serving 220,000 Catholics. The parochial schools have an enrollment of 17,150.

There are now 10 high schools, 30 elementary schools, two seminaries (St. Stephen's and Sacred Hearts) and a college, Chaminade.

The Confraternity of Christian Doctrine, which teaches religion to Catholics attending public schools, reaches 22,613 students, while in 1945 there were only 6,000 students.

The man mainly responsible for these advancements is the son of a stevedore who worked on the San Francisco waterfront.

He was born on June 19, 1898, and attended parochial schools.

Bishop Sweeney, now 67 and considered a good golfer, played sandlot baseball as a youth and showed athletic prowess.

He was ordained a priest on June 25, 1925, and later became director of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith for the Archdiocese of San Francisco.

When he was consecrated a bishop on July 25, 1941, his mother commented:

"I only prayed that my son would be a good priest."

He was honored that day with a banquet at the Fairmont Hotel and said:

"May He, who has placed upon my shoulders the responsibility of the episcopate, place likewise in my soul charity and justice and wisdom and courage that I may guide safely into green pastures those of His flock whom He now entrusts to my care.

"The church in Hawaii was founded in poverty and toil, in tears and blood, in sacrifice and persecution. There were martyrs among the priests, religious and laity who lived lives of heroes—unknown to the world, but known to God . . ."

He sailed to his see on the Mariposa and landed here September 7, 1941.

Among those welcoming him was Maile Kau of Moanalua, a descendant of a Catholic family which traced its conversion to the 1820s.

She presented the bishop with a lei and then began an oli, an ancient Hawaiian chant reserved for the aliis.

"I come to continue the splendid spiritual work carried on in these Islands for more than a century," Bishop Sweeney said.

"With joy I come to a land that has been hallowed by the Christ-like efforts of pioneer missionaries, of zealous Vicars Apostolic, of self-sacrificing priests, of devoted brothers and sisters, and of loyal laymen and laywomen.

"For more than a century these followers of Christ have given themselves for the upbuilding of the Kingdom of God. It shall be my earnest effort to walk in their footsteps and to give myself, all that I am, and all that I have to this great work. I know that I can count upon the full-hearted loyalty and co-operation of priests, religious and laity for the glory of God, the spread of His Kingdom, and the salvation of souls."

Bishop Sweeney was on the Mainland when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, and he had to call the Secretary of War in order to get a berth on a ship coming to the Islands.

He was assigned passage on the first troop convoy to leave San Francisco.

He heard confessions aboard ship and offered Mass in the ship's library. On Pearl Harbor Day, his residence was damaged by an incendiary bomb, but no one was injured.

During the first year of the war, night travel was heavily restricted. But Bishop Sweeney was given a special pass, and he could be seen on his spiritual missions, with his gas mask slung from his shoulder.

He was delegated to care for the chaplains and troops in the Pacific early in the war, and for a time, his jurisdiction extended to Australia.

The bishop was a friend of the commanding officers of the various branches of the service.

"Bishop, I made new decisions today," Admiral Chester Nimitz has been quoted as saying. "It is up to you now to pray to God that they will be successful."

The war years delayed the bishop's building plans, but once the war was over, the bishop went full speed ahead as a builder and educator.

Bail Reform Act of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. JACOB H. GILBERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 7, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (S. 1357) to revise existing bail practices in courts of the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Chairman, I strongly support the passage of H.R. 1357, the Bail Reform Act of 1966. Briefly, this bill would authorize the release on personal recognizance of persons otherwise eligible for bail, it will credit time spent in custody for lack of bail toward service of sentence, and would otherwise implement the constitutional right to reasonable bail.

Our existing bail procedures in the federal system are unjust and often ineffective. The primary purpose of bail in our country is to assure that the accused will be present to stand trial. Each year thousands of citizens are confined because they cannot afford to post bond—not because they are guilty. When a person is confined before trial and before proven guilty by a court of law, he and his family suffer derision and humiliation, his attitude toward social justice, and often even his trial, is adversely affected. He is severely handicapped in the preparation of his defense, stigmatized by society whatever the outcome might be, deprived of employment and support for his family, and forced to associate with proven criminals.

I feel, as I am sure most of my colleagues in the House do, that personal responsibility, and not financial ability, should be the major factor in determining whether a defendant should be released before trial. Equality before the law disappears when a wealthy defendant may go free on bail while an impoverished defendant, charged with a comparable crime, must be confined in jail until trial, often for many months, because he lacks collateral for bond.

President Johnson, in his crime message to Congress, put it this way:

> Whether a person, released after arrest, is likely to flee before trial or endanger society is not determined by the wealth he commands. Yet all to often, we imprison men for weeks, months, and even years, before we give them their day in court—solely because they cannot afford bail.

Statistics show that of 34,000 accused of Federal violations in the year 1963, more than 5,000 were dismissed or acquitted, and half of the others were placed on probation or only fined. Yet a large number of these people spent time in prison awaiting their trials.

I wish to call attention to the Manhattan bail project sponsored by the Vera Foundation, for the release of the accused on his personal recognizance. The success of this project indicates the proposal in this bill is a sensible one. The defendants are interviewed to determine whether they are good risks and have appropriate family and community ties for release on their recognizance. As of 1964, over 3,200 accused persons have been released on their own recognizance in New York City's criminal court upon the recommendation of the Manhattan bail project. Ninety-nine percent of these have returned to court when required. Only 1 percent failed to return.

Mr. Chairman, pretrial confinement, as we well know, imposes a financial burden on taxpayers. Such detention depletes public funds that could be used more wisely, such as to provide counsel for indigent defendants. I also believe there is merit to the argument that our present Federal bail laws demonstrate that an important phase of the administration of criminal justice has become the responsibility of professional bondsmen.

I rise in support of H.R. 1357, and I urge my colleagues in the House to join me in supporting this proposal. The bail reform it provides is recommended by the Justice Department, the American Bar Association, local bar associations, and the Judicial Conference of the United States. It should be adopted.

The bill before us in the result of extensive and careful study by my committee—studies which have shown that our present bail system fails to give proper protection to the rights of the accused, and especially to the poor. I commend my chairman, the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] and my fellow members of the Judiciary Committee, for the comprehensive job they have done in bringing before us this bill to safeguard the constitutional rights of citizens in the administration of criminal justice.

Philippine Republic Independence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, as you know, on Sunday, June 12, the Philippine Republic will observe the 20th anniversary of its independence and freedom. Together with other Members of this House I am pleased to note this occasion and extend my congratulations to the people of the Philippines and their distinguished President, Ferdinand Marcos.

Beyond the significance of the commemoration itself to Filipinos there is added meaning in this event for all of us. Against the background of ferment which runs throughout so much of southeast Asia today it is reassuring for us to see this one great democratic system flourish. With special gratitude Americans should take particular satisfaction that the Philippine people with whom we feel such deep kinship have enjoyed the blessings of freedom and individual dignity.

In a few weeks it will be my privilege to make an official visit to the Philippines as a member of the Joint Philippine-United States Commission for the Study of Philippine Veterans' Problems. Those very veterans whom this Commission is dedicated to help, however, were among those members of the Philippine National Legislature who recently approved renewed mutual cooperation with the United States in agreeing to send troops to Vietnam. Once again, therefore, Filipinos will stand beside Americans in the defense of a neighbor against Communist aggression.

This record of mutual interest and cooperation between the United States and the Philippines is one in which we can be justly proud. It is within that spirit that I once again express by warmest congratulations to the Republic of the Philippines on its 20th anniversary of independence.

Risks in Aeronautics and Space

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the tragic accident today with experimental supersonic aircraft, the XB-70, serves to focus our attention on the fact that with all of the sophistication and vast technical skills available that risk is inherent in our attempt to expand man's horizons.

Joseph A. Walker, NASA, Alvin S. White, North American Aviation, and Maj. Carl S. Cross, U.S. Air Force, are among those valiant men who take these risks to assure that our Nation will be second to none in the air and in space. The Nation shares with Mr. Walker's and Major Cross' families and friends the grief of their death in this accident knowing that the work which they have pioneered must continue. We only can hope that Al White soon will recover and continue the outstanding work that has marked his career a leader in aeronautics.

This accident must serve as a reminder to the American public and to the world that all of the potential hazards of aircraft and space flight can never be entirely eliminated from our experimental program. The phenomenal success of our manned space flight programs Mercury and Gemini and the remaining flights of Gemini and the flights of Apollo which will start soon share the risk that Walker, White, and Cross faced each time they flew to test the XB-70.

In the face of such possible adversities, I am confident that if a similar tragic accident should occur in our space effort that America will gain strength from the example set by Walker, White, and Cross and push on to develop our capabilities to cope with and utilize the hostile environments which they challenged. Our national security and progress depend on these men who face such risk as a part of their daily life. Let us all face future possible situations of this kind with the candor of these men in the realization that leadership often entails great sacrifice whether it be on the battlefield, in the air, or in space.

The Police and the Courts

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES C. CORMAN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Valley Times, a newspaper in the San Fernando Valley, recently published a most thoughtful editorial on the difficult issues which our courts face on the issues of the admissibility of evidence and the rights of the accused.

The Valley Times points out that our law enforcement officials have been able to function effectively under the procedural safeguards established by the judiciary. The police and the courts are both vital elements in the American law enforcement system and irresponsible attacks on either can only serve to undercut respect for the law.

The Valley Times editorial is an outstanding contribution to public understanding of the processes of criminal justice and I am pleased to bring it to the attention of my colleagues:

LEST POLICE CONVICT

Significantly, many of the nation's top prosecutors now concede that law enforcement has not suffered from the United States Supreme Court's ruling in the Escobedo vs. Illinois case, which made a confession invalid if the suspect was denied permission to see his lawyer.

Yet, when that ruling was handed down in 1964, there was a tremendous outcry of protest not only from police and public prosecutors but also from some publishers. Editorials warned: "The judicial branch of government now controls the process of obtaining evidence" and "Police effectiveness is so weakened that society is now at the mercy of the lawless."

Law officials were just as bitter, charging that the Supreme Court was on its way to destroying confessions, the so-called "backbone" of law enforcement.

Two years later there is a much different feeling, as was evidenced recently by the clear consensus at the 60th annual meeting of the National Association of Attorney Generals that the Escobedo ruling had had little or no effect on the obtaining of confessions.

The wisdom of the court is acknowledged. The Constitutional guarantees are upheld.

The public might not have jumped to false conclusions, had it had a better understanding of the operations of some police stations—those with "squeal rooms" where police "make" cases by eliciting presumably voluntary confessions and rationalize their actions on the grounds "it saves time and money."

Ironically, the big-time crooks are rarely the subjects. They know their rights under the Fifth Amendment and have a lawyer standing by.

But the vast majority of arrested Americans are poor in pocket or mind. Sixty per cent of U.S. criminal defendants last year couldn't afford a lawyer. There may be a relation between this fact and that 90 per cent of the defendants pleaded guilty and were swiftly sentenced without a trial. There is reason to conclude that most of these people were convicted by the police, not by judges and juries.

The Hollywood Bar Association, in a resolution just issued, calls upon the public to uphold the dignity, honor and respect earned by our courts and to defend them against unfair attack.

"Equal and exact justice to all men" is no easy task; but such is the importance of the courts that there are times when they stand between society and anarchy or the police state.

American Legion, Department of Florida—Resolutions Adopted

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM C. CRAMER
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 12, 1966

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, upon the request of the American Legion, Department of Florida, I am inserting into the RECORD, the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the American Legion, Department of Florida, at its 48th department convention held in Daytona Beach, May 20 to 22. The resolutions follow:

RESOLUTION

Whereas: We, of The American Legion, recognize we are at war with international Communism, and

Whereas: By giving aid to Red nations, we are making them militarily and economically stronger in their goal to dominate all free peoples, and

Whereas: Our nation, with government sanction, has been importing and exporting goods in trade with Red nations in hopes of "easing tensions", and

Whereas: It has been proven over the years that the Reds will use any means that will benefit their cause, and the record of broken treaties, of harassment and communist actions throughout the world have proven time and time again you cannot do business with the Reds, and now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By The American Legion, Department of Florida, in Convention assembled in Daytona Beach, May 20, 21, 22, 1966, That we

1. Oppose the sale of communist goods, or goods containing Red products in manufacture, in our communities, and that our members be urged to refuse to trade with persons who import or export Red products of any type, and

2. Work for legislation or laws in our communities, state, and nation, to stop trade with Reds, and

3. That our members use whatever means necessary, and legally, to inform the citizenship of those officials who urge trade with Reds, and those business firms who use communist goods, or products, in the manufacture of goods for import or export, and be it further

Resolved, That his resolution be forwarded to the National Convention for further consideration.

RESOLUTION

Whereas: During the past five years, many Departments of The American Legion have passed resolutions calling for a full scale investigation of the Foreign Policy Association, and

Whereas: During past five years many incidents have occurred in several states where local investigations of the "Great Decisions" program of the Foreign Policy Association were held and, in many cases, the "Great Decisions" programs were dropped from schools, or by groups, or others concerned, because of the evidence showing that some of the so-called Great Decisions are not in the best interest of our Republic, and

Whereas: Over 12 Grand Juries in Georgia have called for full-scale investigation or went on record against the FPA/Great Decisions, and now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That The American Legion, Department of Florida, in Convention assembled at Daytona Beach, Florida, May 20, 21, 22, 1966, does hereby go on record continuing its call for Congressional investigation of past and present activities of the Foreign Policy Association and Great Decisions programs and full report be made to the public, and be it further

Resolved, That Legionnaires withhold any support of Foreign Policy Association and Great Decisions until such time such report is issued. Be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be forwarded to the National Convention for further consideration.

RESOLUTION

Whereas: There is a growing movement in our Republic to give recognition to Communist China, and

Whereas: Communist China, since late 1940's, has shown no reason why she should join the family of nations who prefer peace to aggression, and

Whereas: We must not forget the actions of the Red Chinese during the Korean War or the years following, and the actions which resulted in death for thousands of religious people; and Red China's unaccountability of missing Korean War POW's, and now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Legion Department of Florida, in Convention assembled at Daytona Beach, Florida, May 20, 21, 22, 1966, does hereby go on record

1. Against admission of Red China to the United Nations

2. Against trade and cultural exchanges with Red China

3. Against diplomatic recognition of Red China by the United States; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be given the wire services; the Chairman of the House and Senate Committees on Foreign Relations; the Secretary of State; the President; and the Secretary of Commerce, and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be forwarded to the National Convention for further consideration.

RESOLUTION

Whereas: Information in various government and state reports and comments from FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and Congressional members indicates a growing amount of evidence showing civil rights movement being infiltrated by persons with records of leftwing, pacifist and certain other type activities, and

Whereas: Documentation shows a cross section of certain members or supporters of such groops as Congress of Racial Equality; Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee; Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.; Students for a Democratic Society; W.E.B. Dubois Clubs; and others being involved in so-called "non-violent" demonstrations in our nation, and

Whereas: Materials from pacifist, socialist and leftist groups contain photos and articles of activity in civil rights movement by individuals with long leftist background, and now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That The American Legion, Department of Florida, in Convention assembled at Daytona Beach, Florida, May 20, 21, 22, 1966, does hereby urge Congressional investigation of any leftist infiltration in the civil rights movement, and be it further

Resolved, That the report of such investigation be made public immediately and copies of reports made available through U.S. Government Printing Office, and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be forwarded to the National Convention for further consideration.

RESOLUTION

Whereas: For many years, The American Legion has passed resolutions calling for a full scale Congressional investigation of the past and present activities of the American Civil Liberties Union, and

Whereas: The American Civil Liberties Union is growing in membership and spending more funds in supporting such things as banning the Bible and prayers in schools; freedom for Reds to speak in public places; freedom to use obscene literature; attacks against investigating committees and issues of similar nature: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That The American Legion, Department of Florida, in Convention assembled at Daytona Beach, Florida, May 20, 21, 22, 1966, does hereby urge Congressional investigation of past and present activities of the American Civil Liberties Union and some of the persons connected with them, and that a full report be made to the public, and be it further

Resolved, That members of The American Legion, withhold any support to the American Civil Liberties Union until such a public report is made, and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be forwarded to the National Convention for further consideration.

RESOLUTION

Whereas: For over 20 years the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee have rendered great service to this Republic by its investigation of subversive and unAmerican activities, and

Whereas: Both committees, by releasing valuable reports of said investigations, have kept the public informed and have exposed some of the methods and objectives of certain type organizations and individuals, and

Whereas: Both committees have recommended legislation that would strengthen our security laws, and now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That The American Legion, Department of Florida, in Convention assembled at Daytona Beach, Florida, May 20, 21, 22, 1966, does hereby commend these committees for their efforts and urges strong support of their continued investigation of certain type activities, and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be forwarded to the National Convention for further consideration.

Tribute to Ed Carney, Faithful Employee of the House

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOE L. EVINS
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 23, 1966

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, permit me to pay a brief but sincere tribute to my friend, Ed Carney, whose untimely passing is a great shock to all who knew him. We will miss Ed Carney immensely.

He was a faithful, devoted employee of the House of Representatives—a fine gentleman with a congenial personality—a man we will miss.

I extend my deepest sympathy to his family in their bereavement.

The Legal Aspects of Traffic Safety

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN BRADEMAS
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 25, 1966

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, the scandalous slaughter of innocent Americans on our Nation's highways deserves, and is finally receiving, greater attention from the public and its elected officials.

The traffic safety problem is also drawing the attention of the Nation's scholars. Among them is Prof. Paul C. Bartholomew, professor of political science at the University of Notre Dame. His recent article in the April 1966 issue of Traffic Quarterly recommends: First, creative action by the States to secure needed uniformity of regulations; second, more and better research on traffic problems; and third, better driver education.

I commend this article to the attention of my colleagues and insert it at this point in the RECORD:

THE LEGAL ASPECTS OF TRAFFIC SAFETY

(By Paul C. Bartholomew)

(NOTE.—*Paul C. Bartholomew, Ph.D., is Professor of Political Science at the University of Notre Dame. He has been a visiting professor at Northwestern, Michigan State University, St. Mary's College, Loyola University (Chicago), the University of Tennessee, and the University of Chicago. He has also been a special assistant to the U.S. House of Representatives and a consultant to the Department of the Navy, the State of Indiana, and the City of Chicago. Dr. Bartholomew has contributed numerous articles and reviews to legal and social science journals. His recent books include* American Government Under the Constitution, Leading Cases on the Constitution, *and* Public Administration.)

In the normal course of affairs under our federal system with its divided powers, most of the specific problems confronting government today are of immediate concern only to one or two units. The federal government alone may be involved, or the states alone, or the federal and the state governments, or possible the state and local, but rarely all three. In the field of traffic safety, however, we have a matter that is a real problem, one that places a claim on our best efforts for solution, and one that is of concern to all of our units of government—federal, state, and local. This problem of traffic safety is far from a definitive solution. It demands yet defies solution. The matter is of immediate local concern virtually everywhere, yet individual cities, towns, and counties cannot tackle more than specialized segments of the whole. Even state governments cannot individually handle it all. Cooperation and coordination among and between states, localities, and the federal government is required.

While no easy, simple, and immediate solution appears to be at hand, nevertheless the problem seems to resolve itself into three subheads—three glittering generalities:

1. Laws and regulations.

2. Appropriations, including research programs.

3. Education.

In this three-item lineup we have placed laws and regulations in first place, but, of course, there can be no properly drawn laws without adequate research, and, just as obviously, there can be no effective enforcement of those laws without educating the public to the need and reasonableness of such laws as well as how to abide by the legal requirements.

Just what laws do we need to enact by way of background for this thing called "traffic safety"? That is a question for research to answer, on specific details a question for agencies such as the legislative reference bureaus to handle. However, there are some rather obvious fields in which additional legislation appears to be necessary.

ADVANTAGES OF UNIFORM LAWS

Law has been defined as the embodiment of the moral sentiment of the people—indispensable for the protection of man's life, safety, and property. An automobile is not by nature dangerous in the same sense that an atomic bomb, or strychine, or a mad dog is dangerous. It is the automobile plus the human element that adds up to a dangerous potential. In some respects an automobile may be said to acquire certain of the characteristics of the driver, to express in its directed activity something of his personality—aggressiveness, selfishness, caution, conservatism. Just because this is true, and just because cars are operated in the relatively close confines of our streets and highways, some uniformity had to be injected into the traffic picture. Basically, the function of all laws is to inject a degree of order into a situation that otherwise would *not* be organized. Due to extremely fluid conditions of automobile traffic in which all kinds of boundaries of civil jurisdiction—city limits, county lines, state lines—are transcended, the matter of *uniformity* has been emphasized much more than normally in laws. The driver of a car should be aware at all times of what is expected of him no matter whether he is in his home town or a thousand miles east, west, north or south. In the United States the everyday matters of driving regulations and rules of conduct are becoming steadily more uniform. The desirability of this has been stressed repeatedly by the President's Committee for Traffic Safety.

However, much remains to be done in this matter of uniformity. Among the fields in which much greater uniformity is particularly needed is that of driver-licensing.

Those who pretend to know—the experts—maintain that the very best way to reduce traffic fatalities is to be as certain as is humanly possible that motorists really know how to drive before they are issued licenses. It is well recognized that the major means of traffic-accident prevention are adequate driver-licensing laws and adequate administration of those laws. In all of America there is no such thing as an adequate examination of a prospective driver. If a license is easy to get, there is little fear in the threat of license suspension. Statistics show that the states with the most stringent licensing laws have the best safety records.

Obviously our driver-license laws need a face lifting, particularly in the direction of uniformity. Adoption of the Uniform Motor Vehicle Operators and Chauffers law would be of tremendous aid. Once drivers' licenses are made uniformly hard to get, suspension of a license will mean something and an improved traffic "box score" should result.

One of the things on which most authorities are pretty well agreed is that our states should adopt the Uniform Vehicle Code first prepared by the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety in 1925–26, and since amended. The thing that the experts try to emphasize is the need for uniformity, and they mean *uniformity*. Many cities have adopted portions of the uniform laws referred to, but they have made changes that have reduced greatly the possible benefits. Changes in phraseology in laws make for changes in interpretation before the courts and lack of the uniformity aimed at. Under our federal system with its doctrine of delegated powers, the states possess the legal power of traffic control, at least chiefly and primarily. Therefore, lacking the uniformity of the federal approach, there remains the uniformity of concerted state action by adoption of uniform vehicle and traffic laws.

The uniformity that is referred to here is a uniformity within each state and municipality thereof, as well as among the several states. The advantage of uniformity in traffic laws and ordinances may be measured in terms of increased personal safety, reduction in property damage, better observance of traffic laws, more orderly traffic flow, and extensive economic benefit and savings.

Motorists quickly become accustomed to the regulations to which they are subject, and acquire instinctive habits as to proper and expected action in emergency situations. Such motorists when traveling in other jurisdictions in which contradictory regulations are effective instinctively conform with their accustomed practices, which may there be entirely erroneous, frequently causing collisions, irritation, and disorder in the traffic stream.

It will be impossible to instill into the minds of the millions of motorcar operators a proper respect for traffic regulation and to obtain complete obedience to the traffic laws and ordinances unless numerous states and municipalities revise present illogical, archaic, and conflicting regulations and adopt sound and uniform directives for traffic movement.

Variations in local conditions in different jurisdictions may make absolute uniformity impossible. However, the Uniform Code makes allowances for such variances and specifies what exceptions are permitted and how they shall be indicated. Such exceptions might deal with the prohibition of left turns, passing vehicles on the right, parking and other regulations.

Certain conclusions on the matter of uniform laws seem obvious.

1. State vehicle codes and municipal traffic ordinances should be uniform as to the general directives applicable to traffic movements.

2. Such state statutes and ordinances may definitely describe or expressly permit certain necessary variances due to local conditions, and any such variances should be indicated by appropriate signs or markings.

3. The plea that desirable uniformity in traffic regulations cannot be attained, due to local conditions, is untenable.

Certainly there is no good reason for variance in respect to serious offenses, such as driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor, failure to stop and render aid in the event of accident, failure to report accidents, and reckless driving.

Also, there should be identical statutory directives in reference to such matters as driving on the right side of the roadway, overtaking and passing, turning movements, right-of-way, pedestrians' rights and duties, special stops for through highways and railroad grade crossings, and uniformity as to standard required equipment, including lights, brakes, horns, mirrors, and windshields.

The state law should describe and limit those variances which may be determined by local or administrative authorities to meet special or local conditions and definitely require that notice of any such variances shall be given by uniform standard signs and markings.

Uniformity of state and local laws would therefore appear to be the generally recognized immediate step necessary in a legal approach to traffic safety. The advantages of such uniformity almost defy enumeration, but summarized as follows, it would:

1. Enable motorists to understand traffic regulations. Drivers can follow the same rules wherever they go.

2. Increase respect for all traffic regulations. Outmoded and conflicting rules will be replaced by sound and up-to-date laws everywhere.

3. Reduce the cost of manufacture and operation of motor trucks and buses: a fully equipped vehicle manufactured for any state could be operated legally in all states.

4. Eliminate highway barriers. This will facilitate the transportation of agricultural and industrial products throughout the nation.

5. Help police departments and traffic courts enforce the laws and regulations uniformly.

6. Increase the efficiency of existing streets and highways. Traffic will be speeded up and congestion reduced by the easy-to-understand uniform rules.

7. Guarantee that all drivers' licenses will be isued or revoked with the same minimum standards state by state.

8. Develop community benefits throughout the United States. For example, tourist trade will be stimulated by increased motor travel for business and pleasure.

9. Recognize differences in local traffic conditions. Provisions for variance in rules of the road to fit different local traffic conditions are entirely feasible.

10. Standardize safety equipment. This includes lights, brakes, warning devices, signaling equipment, reflectors, vision requirements, and many others.

11. Reduce the need for arrests and lessen ill will toward enforcement agencies. Many drivers are now stopped for unintentional violations due to conflicting laws.

12. Remove any cause for extension of federal control over highway traffic.

13. Provide an easy way to learn traffic rules. The Uniform Code can be printed in a small pocket manual for easy reference or study.

14. Directly result in fewer traffic injuries and deaths, reduce property damage, and save a tremendous economic loss annually due to traffic accidents.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR ADMINISTRATION, ENFORCEMENT, RESEARCH

Very brief treatment can be given to the second point in our three-way approach to the legal aspects of traffic safety. That has to do with the matter of appropriations for administration, enforcement, and research. No pictures need to be drawn to make clear the need for funds for administration and enforcement of traffic laws. It costs money to do a good job on driver-licensing or any other field of administration. This involves among other things the use of equipment such as cameras as standard police equipment for the purpose of photographing all accidents. Appropriations are also needed for more adequate street lighting as a safety factor. The traffic death rate at night is three times the day rate; night accidents are twice as severe as those in the daytime. One in 300 day accidents is fatal whereas one in 150 it fatal at night. Since the difficulty of night driving is visibility, more adequate street lighting would do much to alleviate the situation. Properly lighted streets have comparatively excellent accident records. Other aids to traffic safety also cost money, such as marking of streets for crosswalks, traffic lanes, and other purposes, proper signal lights for both vehicular and pedestrian traffic, and highway engineering generally. Each city should maintain an official traffic department. Accident records and similar data must be kept to aid in highway design, signal design, and other traffic direction aspects.

As a result of records, investigations, and other research activities, improvements in traffic-handling can be made. For example, by taking traffic counts, cities have found that signal lights were unnecessary, in fact a real danger, at some intersections, or that flash signals would do a better job, or that the signal cycle needed changing. Many cities have found that a staggered signal system is better than a simultaneous system. Such research costs money. So will investigations of what we need in the way of off-street parking, segregation of through and local traffic, one-way streets, limited-access highways, pedestrian overpasses, and underpasses, and other matters. Obviously, once the research has shown what is needed, money will be required to meet the needs. Among the rather obvious benefits of research is the determination that a yellow barrier line has more attention value than any other color and that the effectiveness of yellow is greatly increased when used alongside a white or black center line. This particular finding resulted in studies by traffic engineers of the National Safety Council.

EDUCATION FOR SAFETY

The third and last of the general points we are considering on the legal aspects of traffic safety has to do with education. This phase is capable of subdivision into (1) "selling" the public at large on safety activity and (2) the teaching of formal courses in driving in high schools. Once we have determined what should be done, once we have the results of the best thinking today on the techniques by which the fullest measure of traffic safety can be achieved, we cannot assume that the application of the safety blueprints will be automatic. We cannot assume that the great majority of the people are prepared to accept the recommended safety practices in their daily lives.

Studies of successful programs in driver education and training show that traffic safety education in the secondary school is unquestionably the most fertile territory for the motivation of desirable habits, skills, and attitudes related to traffic. Therefore it deserves special consideration. The principle is reaffirmed that every secondary school is responsible for providing a comprehensive program of driver education and training.

The secondary school years, when students ordinarily reach legal driving age, are most suitable for training drivers. The secondary school, therefore, offers the best known opportunity for reaching the largest number of youths about to begin driving.

The content of driving courses is practical and is closely related to the content of other subjects designed to teach students how to live successfully.

Competent and trained secondary school teachers, conducting well-organized courses, can provide learning experiences that are superior to those customarily received outside the school.

Drivers who receive organized training for driving attain superior skills, develop more desirable attitudes, and make a valuable personal and social contribution to traffic-accident prevention. An analysis of accident records of over 3,200 secondary school students revealed that those who received driver education and training in the high school had only one-half as many accidents as those who did not receive this training.

Driving courses are concerned primarily with the development of character through stimulating the student to adopt and display attitudes of cooperation and consideration for others. They are designed to orient the student to live safely and with greater pleasure through skillful and efficient behavior on streets and highways. The growing need for training operators of buses, trucks, and other commercial vehicles further warrants the inclusion of such instruction in the secondary schools, especially in the vocational units.

The fact that no single blueprint will fit every school situation is sometimes viewed as an obstacle in driver education and training. Actually, this fact should be accepted by the school administrator as a challenge to his ingenuity in discovering or devising ways of adjusting the course to fit the requirements of his own program, as in other fields of learning. Experience shows that schools desiring such a course can schedule it in a way that is administratively feasible and make it a worthwhile curriculum.

Financing is frequently mentioned as a handicap to the adoption of a complete course in driving. Several ways in which the financing of such a course is now being handled offer proof that the problem need not be serious.

The soundest plan is for the school to take the lead in building strong public support for a driving course so that the community will provide for it through the school budget. Only on this basis will instruction in driving maintain its place in the school. In situations where public support for financing programs is lagging, worthwhile instruction may appropriately be provided through the aid of nonschool agencies. In some communities, parent groups, service and civic organizations, and motor clubs have made training cars and testing equipment available to the schools.

School shops have contributed by making driver-testing equipment. A few schools have paid the teacher of the course in driving for the use of his own automobile as a training car. Other schools have bought new or used cars, equipped them for training, and maintained them as they do electric power tools, cooking equipment, and printing presses.

The need for training young drivers will grow with the inevitable increase in the number of motor vehicles.

What we have in mind here is a driving course in high schools made *compulsory* by law, not a course that the student might *elect* to take.

SUMMARY

These, then, are the chief elements in this problem of the legal aspects of traffic safety. First, law and regulation, where the adoption of the Uniform Traffic Code appears to be generally recognized as the greatest need. Second, appropriation by legislative units of reasonable sums for law enforcement and administration as well as financial backing for a research program to determine what laws we should have and the best means of administering them. Third, compulsory driving courses in high schools which have been eminently successful where used, the use of which should extend, eventually, to all high schools.

Increases in highway traffic demand better driving or we shall face tremendous increases in unnecessary traffic deaths and injuries. In 1963 we killed 43,600 and injured more than 1.5 million persons by motor vehicles. America can do better. Laws and legal approaches cannot solve the problem, but they can at least set the stage. They can at least give us a fighting chance to win.

Narcotic Addiction Rehabilitation

SPEECH

OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 31, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 9167) to amend title 18 of the United States Code to enable the courts to deal more effectively with the problem of narcotic addiction, and for other purposes.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, listening to the debate, it has occurred to me that it is about time that somebody said something about the quality of mercy. Today I have seen the quality of mercy torn into a thousand shreds. Why? What is wrong with doing a kindly deed for someone who is down and needs a helping hand? What is wrong with leaving it with the judge to be merciful with a prisoner if the judge finds that his is a case where mercy will result in redemption?

To deny the court the right to act when he finds the facts, the circumstances, and the probabilities so overwhelmingly on the side of mercy is to shut the door on simple justice. Respect for the law is not advanced when law is made the excuse for cruel and hardened hearts.

Not every seller of narcotics should be helped because he is himself a user of the drug. I doubt that many could qualify, probably only a very few. But if there were but one case in all the land, where the terrible drug appetite was the sole and only cause of the sale, and all the circumstances indicated beyond a reasonable doubt that hospital treatment would surely work the miracle of redemption, I say it would be cruel and brutally unreasonable to take from the court its power to act. I cannot agree with those who hold that no matter how meritorious the case, no matter how wise the judge, the door must be slammed shut, the judge silenced, and the quality of mercy strained out as a hideous poison.

Mr. Chairman, that is all I have to say. I yield back the remainder of my time.

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Appendix

Annual Charter Award of St. Francis College of Brookyln Presented to Chas. Pfizer & Co.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EUGENE J. KEOGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, each year the council of regents of St. Francis College of Brookyln, N.Y., presents its annual Charter Award to that New York firm which "has done the most in the past year for the port of New York and the people it serves." This year the recipient of that award was Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., of 235 East 42d Street, New York City. Pfizer has one of its principal plants in Brooklyn, N.Y. The award conferred upon Pfizer and received by its new president, Mr. John J. Powers, Jr., reads as follows:

The 1966 Charter Award is to be conferred tonight on Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. which continues a fine tradition of service to this great metropolitan area.

Pfizer's contributions to the City, to the Port of New York and to the people in the area are manifold. Among them are the following:

In the New York metropolitan area. Pfizer employs some 4,600 persons who earn an estimated $37 million.

Pfizer's five plants in the area produced goods last year valued at more than $71 million.

The net value of Pfizer's products exported through the Port of New York for 1965 was an estimated $36 million.

Materials purchased by Pfizer in the metropolitan area in 1956 were in excess of $25 million.

The Council of Regents of St. Francis College is happy to have this opportunity of recognizing the efforts of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. and the benefits that these efforts have realized for all who are concerned with the business of the City and Port of New York and its operations.

Under unanimous consent I include the text of this award and the remarks by Mr. John J. Powers, Jr., president and chief executive officer of Pfizer, in accepting this award in the RECORD; I am delighted that St. Francis College recognized the contribution which Pfizer made in 1965, but which Pfizer has also made in previous years and is continuing to make his year to the port of New York and the people it serves. Pfizer has as its motto "Science for the World's Well Being." In addition to being one of the world's leading chemical and pharmaceutical companies, Pfizer is also engaged in other businesses. Pfizer is the owner of Coty, the famous French perfume; Pacquins which makes hand cream; the C. K. Williams Paint Co., of Pennsylvania; the Barbasol Co., and many other firms which make products so important to our daily health and well-being. Pfizer is a responsible corporate citizen and recognizes that in addition to carrying out its business, it also owes an obligation to the cities in which its plants are located as well as to the country as a whole. Mr. Powers serves on a number of public and private boards and commissions and participates in many of the vital policymaking and public service groups in New York as well as in Washington. In 1965, Pfizer's gross sales totaled $500 million for the first time in the firm's history. I congratulate Pfizer and wish it continued success in the years ahead.

The material follows:

REMARKS BY JOHN J. POWERS, JR., PRESIDENT AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, CHAS. PFIZER & CO., INC., AT THE ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE COUNCIL OF REGENTS CHARTER AWARD DINNER, COMMODORE HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY MAY 21, 1966

So much has been said in praise of Pfizer's contributions to New York that I cannot miss this opportunity to say how much New York owes to St. Francis College and to the Franciscans who devote their lives to it. (And let me quickly add that in praising the Franciscans I do not mean to exclude any Jesuits who may be listening. It was, after all, the Jesuits who tutored me through Brooklyn Prep and through my undergraduate work at Georgetown.)

Pfizer and St. Francis College have grown up together. In 1849 Charles Pfizer came from Wurttemberg and set up shop in Brooklyn. Less than ten years later two Irish Francisican Brothers came to Brooklyn from Galway to establish St. Francis Academy.

And now tonight—a hundred-odd years later—we find ourselves in a very different world with very different problems.

And certainly, the problem which looms so large for all colleges is what so often is called "the crisis" in American Higher Education. And that simply is a reference to the fact that over the next ten years colleges will have to double classrooms and teachers and facilities to accommodate more and more young men and women who seek higher learning.

So I think that first, New York owes much to St. Francis College for its boldness in launching an ambitious 10-year development program. It is rightly called a "Design for Greatness." As I understand it, St. Francis College in the next decade will be able to educate twice as many students as today.

It impresses me greatly that the first step in this massive building program was the groundbreaking earlier this month for a new Science Center, as well as for an academic facility building. This is a recognition of how profoundly science is changing every aspect of our lives—and how deeply it is affecting our views of society and of life itself.

But it impresses me even more that in undertaking this far-reaching expansion, St. Francis College has restated its objective of providing "a high quality humanistic education for students seeking intellectual enrichment in the liberal arts."

And how important that is. I am disturbed when I hear of the trend in some of our schools and colleges towards overspecialization. It is vitally important, it seems to me, to put one's learning into some kind of perspective, and the best way I know to do it is with a broad educational background—before specialization.

It has been said—and not without some justification—that we are tending to educate too many technical experts and too few leaders. We need technical experts, to be sure—and today more than ever. But we need equally those men and women who are trained in the liberal arts tradition—those whose minds are drawn to the larger questions of society's future and its well-being.

So I think we owe a great deal to institutions like St. Francis College, which hold steadfast in their resolve to educate new generations in the liberal arts. We live in an age of machines and we are rightly proud of our technological accomplishments. But I think our pride can have real significance only when it is accompanied by a deepening appreciation of the ethical heritage which is at its roots.

Over the years since Pfizer began in Brooklyn, our organization has become established in some 30 communities around this country and in 28 countries abroad. It has always been our way of thinking that wherever we go, we must be ready to contribute to the economic and social well-being of the community.

And because this is so, I can say that all of us at Pfizer feel a particular sense of pride and gratitude to be numbered among those who have been honored by St. Francis with the Charter Award for service to this city and its people.

Thank you.

Memorial Day Lasts Forever

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MILWARD L. SIMPSON

OF WYOMING

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, the Lusk, Wyo., correspondent for the Casper Star-Tribune wrote a poignant and incisive article for that newspaper's June 2 edition, entitled "Memorial Day Lasts Forever." The article describes Memorial Day observances in the small town of Lusk.

It is a compelling collection of thoughts and observations, and I ask that it be printed in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MEMORIAL DAY LASTS FOREVER

(By Tutty Collins)

LUSK.—Who of today's middle-aged generation cannot recall from his childhood the memory of a Memorial Day spent in a small town?

The day set aside to honor our dead; when the sun is bright, the weather hot, and the atmosphere charged with a holiday mood held in restraint by the overlay of solemnity.

The color guard leading the parade, the band, the marching veterans, auxiliaries, cubs and boy scouts, all march down main street on the trek to the cemetery at the edge of town, and people on the streets come to attention and cease visiting with their friends and neighbors while the flag passes by.

Cars slowly fall in behind the parade and the line to the cemetery spins out of blocks.

Nobody hurries on Memorial Day—it is the strange phenomenon of that day that, when humans stop rushing, time suddenly stands still and a day lasts forever, caught in the timeless span that is the bridge between the living and the dead.

When the occupants of all the cars gather in the cemetery, it is crowded, but the trees are in full leaf and it is shady and cool there. The dirt paths are powder soft; little puffs settle on white tennis shoes, and good black dress shoes. The grass is freshly clipped, a breeze springs up, the prairie stretches off to the north and east and the flicking worry of drought is pushed away for tomorrow, not today.

At the north end of the cemetery the people assemble under the trees. There is a podium set up, a line of fluttering American flags stuck into the ground, a group of young guardsmen standing at attention. The band stands in the sun and plays a military piece, and for a moment sheer exhilaration explodes in the children and their brown legs flash and dart and run among the adults.

A gray haired man in a Legionnaire cap steps to the podium. He is reading the roll call of the war dead; the people are still, so that they may hear each name and call forth each face and memory as the name is read. In 68 years the town has sent citizens to five wars; some of the young high school graduates in the crowd wonder about war.

A woman, pink cheeked and neatly pretty in a white hat and gloves, emerges from the sidelines to lay a wreath in tribute to the unknown soldier.

A lawyer steps to the podium and recites "In Flanders Field"; a young banker gives the Gettysburg Address. Words don't die; though written decades ago, both pieces still retain the power to touch and inspire, when delivered well.

The main speaker is the publisher of the town's weekly newspaper. He is a man small in stature, his voice is quiet. As he speaks, he grows ten feet tall, and the quiet voice commands every ear in the perfect silence, for he speaks with courage of such things as patriotism, freedom, dedication, and responsibility. He speaks with a sincerity that is awesome in its simplicity and conviction, for he believes in God.

The moral obligation to instill in our children the deep value of life, the owner of conscience, and the courage to defend, is the "unfinished work" of the Gettysburg Address to which we must be dedicated. When he has finished, a little stir ripples over the crowd, reluctant to release that little span in time when the speaker's words caught and held them all suspended together in the dimension of faith.

Then the clear notes of "Taps" rise, and fall away.

The Guardsmen come to attention, a command is given, and a gun salute splits the silence. The people, though prepared, jump at the sudden noise, and the ceremonies are over. The children who have been so quiet, suddenly realize they have been quiet, and are galvanized into frenzied action. The crowd moves away among the flowered graves. The air is clean, sharp and fragrant.

This is peace. Peace for an hour that penetrates to the living bones and leaves a memory to be drawn upon in the tomorrows when life again picks up its hectic pace.

This is Lusk, Wyoming, on Memorial Day, 1966.

This is provincial America on the threshold of summer. This is the "squareness" of provincial America.

And simple human dignity, in all its solid goodness, is still very much alive.

Results of Public Opinion Poll of Fourth Indiana District

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. ROSS ADAIR

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, a short time ago I sent a questionnaire to the people of my congressional district—the Fourth Indiana. The response to this was heartening in that it was unexpectedly large. I have received upwards of 20,000 replies, many of the cards being accompanied by explanatory letters. It seems to me that indicates a high level of interest in governmental matters among our citizens.

The results were tabulated by an independent organization, Control Data Corp., and they have provided me with the following percentage breakdown on the various questions:

RESULTS OF PUBLIC OPINION POLL OF FOURTH INDIANA DISTRICT CONDUCTED BY E. ROSS ADAIR, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

[Answers in percent]

1. What course should we follow in Vietnam?

a. Intensify our efforts to win the war?

Yes 56.9 No 7.9 No answer checked 35.2

b. Maintain present efforts?

Yes 11.1 No 13.5 No answer checked 75.4

c. Withdraw?

Yes 28.5 No 13.4 No answer checked 58.1

2. In view of the developing world food shortage, do you think government controls on agriculture should be lifted?

Yes 79.3 No 15.5 No answer checked 5.2

3. Do you feel inflation has become a serious threat to your family budget this year?

Yes 72.2 No 23.6 No answer checked 4.2

4. Should additional tax credits or deductions be allowed parents of college students?

Yes 55.4 No 39.3 No answer checked 5.3

5. Do you favor a constitutional amendment to restore prayer in public schools ?

Yes 81.2 No 16.0 No answer checked 2.8

6. Do you favor changing the term of the House of Representatives from 2 to 4 years?

Yes 47.2 No 48.4 No answer checked 4.4

By way of further comment, it was interesting to me to note that three subjects, not included in the questions submitted, were frequently mentioned in communications accompanying many of the cards. These subjects were: What should we do about Castro, The high rate of taxes at all levels of government, and the general problem of farm income. These comments, of course, made the poll more illuminating and valuable.

By all odds, however, the greatest interest was shown, as was to have been expected, upon the first question, "What course should we follow in Vietnam?" A number of people checked both 1(a) and 1(c) on this question and many others wrote on their cards, "either win or get out."

In summary, I am tremendously pleased at the response to this questionnaire and feel that the results will be of interest to others.

Congressman Bob Wilson Poll Results

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, since mid-1964 when American ships sank two torpedo boats in the Gulf of Tonkin, our people have been analyzed, surveyed and polled by countless organizations and individuals whose stock in trade is public opinion sampling, but whose studies and reports are far too often akin to public opinion molding. Our voters have been asked—so many times that it may seem redundant to repeat it now—whether or not they support this administration's policies in southeast Asia.

To most of us, such a question merely afforded an opportunity to voice support of our historic refusal to be trod upon, particularly by an arrogant and insignificantly small group in a far-off corner of the world whose repeated threats of bringing down upon us the disfavor of Communist China somehow do not sound like the portent of nuclear holocaust they are supposed to convey.

An overwhelming majority of us supported what our forces did in the Gulf of Tonkin, and, since the incident obviously had the sanction of the administration, the surveys and polls I have mentioned brought a resounding vote of confidence in President Johnson. Then, our planes began to bomb North Vietnam, defoliate the forests and do all sorts of things that we had been warned Mr. Johnson's opponent in the past election would do if elected.

Within a short period of time, it became evident that a vote of confidence for the President was synonymous with a declaration in behalf of firmness in Vietnam. Certainly the pollsters neglected to mention the subject in any other terms. Indeed, Mr. Speaker, those who profess to be expert at sampling public opinion continue to question the people in the same trite manner.

We have been asked, in oversimplification, whether we support President Johnson's Vietnam policies, no matter what they happen to be at the moment or how much any of us are told about them.

The man in the street has been asked this question, as I have pointed out, over and over. But he has not often been asked whether he supports our bombing of North Vietnam, as we have done frequently, or the halting of such aerial attacks for long periods of time, as also has been done. He has not been asked whether he thinks we should pursue a Korean-type strategy, under which our enemies would be allowed sanctuary beyond a certain line of demarcation and supply lines beyond that boundary are held to be sacrosanct, or whether we should bomb such military arteries and pursue enemy planes back across and into Communist territory, both of which have been enunciated as administration policy at different times.

Americans somehow have not been asked whether their sympathies lie with the "hawks" or the "doves," if I may borrow these terms from the liberal lexicography for a moment, but rather how they feel about the policies of an administration which is akin to neither, but more properly may be said to resemble the "dawk," a bird that flies away from combat while seeking victory, and into it with beak bared in an effort to negotiate. Nor have our pollsters been any more specific in questioning our people about the other doings of this administration in national and international affairs. We have not been asked whether we think turning out the lights in the White House constitutes economy when it is done by the man who has justly earned the title of the biggest spender in world history. Nor have we been asked whether we should impose sanctions on free world nations that trade with our enemies and at the same time seek to lift sanctions we now impose on members of the Soviet bloc who ship arms and munitions to the North Vietnamese, both of which policies appear to have the full support of the Great Society.

Throughout it all, Mr. Speaker, our people are beginning to become aware that the conflicting programs of this administration have been so concealed, befogged, and camouflaged that few, if any of us, know just who is doing what to whom and for what.

In my own congressional district, the people long have resented such vague polling practices and, no matter what their individual sentiments, they prefer to speak out on specifics. Because of this, I recently mailed out to district residents—Democrats, Republicans, and Independents—a questionnaire in which the issues involved in the Vietnamese conflict were more clearly defined. I have received upward of 22,000 returns to this questionnaire, and would wish, at this time, to cite some of the results obtained.

This questionnaire poses questions concerning eight specific areas of decision in the Vietnamese war and the response to these should afford us some indication of public sentiment—at least insofar as my own constituency is concerned—on the posture our Federal Government should assume in that conflict.

I am aware, of course, that constituency polls long have been looked upon by professional pollsters as something less than accurate as a means of determining public sentiment, largely because they are drawn from districts whose people are known to lean in one direction or another politically.

In my own questionnaire this year, however, I have included several profile indicators, which afford an opportunity for projection of results on a national basis.

The questionnaire contained in my sampling had 10 numbered questions, one of which includes 6 subquestions, or a total of 15 in all, concerning issues before the public. As I said earlier, eight of these deal with the Vietnamese war. The remaining seven concern other national issues.

In addition, the questionnaire form contains on the reverse side profile identification questions through which the recipient may identify himself or herself as to sex, age, income, and political affiliation. These are the questions which allow statisticians to project findings nationally. Obviously, projections from a single congressional district could not be expected to produce the accuracy which could be drawn from similar questions similarly asked in a wide range of selected geographical and political areas, but I have been informed that they do afford a far more reliable basis for national projection than do questionnaires where no profile categories are established.

I should add, before proceeding with my citation of results, Mr. Speaker, that these questionnaires have been processed on the most modern electronic data processing equipment and have not been subjected to the tedious and error-prone methods of tabulation sometimes followed in congressional offices in the past.

And now, if I may, I will proceed with the findings of the questionnaire about which I speak.

The first question asked, and one which I believe is at the root of all others but somehow has been overlooked in the majority of public opinion polls, particularly those which appear in our daily newspapers, was: "Should the United States have sent troops to Vietnam in the first place?"

Overall, 64.1 percent of the respondents answered affirmatively and 28.3 percent negatively. Only 7.6 percent of those responding declined to express an opinion on the subject.

I believe, it is interesting to note, Mr. Speaker, that on the first vital question there was less than a 2-percent variance in response by Republican, Democrat, and Independent voters. The results also show that support for this Nation's choice to enter the Vietnamese conflict in the first place in an attempt to thwart the colonialistic aspirations of the Communists was heaviest among the middle and high income groups and lowest among those the administration classified as "underprivileged."

The pattern of response received in reply to the first question also was reflected on all others relating to the undeclared war in Vietnam, Mr. Speaker.

The second question posed, for instance, was: "Did you favor the stopping of bombing of North Vietnam by U.S. planes which the administration put into effect for 1 month in December 1965 and January 1966."

A mere 28.2 percent of the respondents favored the halt in bombing, while 69 percent replied negatively to the question. Only 2.9 percent failed to offer an opinion.

The third question which also pertained to the Vietnamese conflict, was broken down into six subquestions, and asked "If a satisfactory peace in Vietnam cannot be secured by negotiation in the foreseeable future, which of the following courses of action do you favor?" The subquestions and the response to them are as follows:

Question

	Percentage
(a) Withdrawal of U.S. forces even though this means a Communist takeover in South Vietnam	8.4
(b) Increase of U.S. ground troops to whatever size is needed to clear out most of South Vietnam from Communist control	37.2
(c) A holding operation by U.S. forces aimed at making secure the areas now controlled by the South Vietnamese Government, but not aimed at winning back parts of South Vietnam controlled by the Communists	4.2
(d) No increase in U.S. ground forces but wider use of American air and sea power against North Vietnam	32.2
(e) A U.S. attack on Communist China	4.1
(f) None of the above	6.3

Only 7.6 percent of those who responded failed to answer any of these six questions.

The fourth question on the questionnaire, Mr. Speaker, although it relates to the administration's censorship of information generally, perhaps its particularly significant because of the handling of news concerning Vietnam, our defense readiness and our political goals and programs for southeast Asia. Residents of my district were asked: "Do you believe that our Government gives the people enough reliable information on what it is doing?"

Affirmative response amounted to only 22.2 percent, while 73.2 percent felt that Government censorship is denying them vital information the public should have. Of those questioned, only 4.6 percent failed to respond to this question.

The remaining five questions deal exclusively with domestic issues, but reflect widespread dissatisfaction with administration programs and their effects. The questions and the responses received are as follows:

Question

	Percentage		No answer
	Yes	No	
5. Have you felt the effects of an increase in the cost of living over the past year?	85.9	9.9	4.2
6. Do you think the war on poverty has been successful so far in improving the condition of poor people?	10.4	81.3	8.3
7. Is the Congress dominated too much by the President?	72.5	22.8	4.7
8. Should the States be allowed to apportion 1 branch of their respective legislatures on some basis other than population?	53.5	35.1	11.4
9. Do you favor an improved military retirement program similar to the contributory system now enjoyed by civil service workers?	57.1	27.9	15.0
10. Do you believe that the medicare law should be rewritten as a voluntary rather than a compulsory program?	68.1	25.2	6.7

I should point out that the breakdown of profile questions posed shows that Democrats, with a single exception, took the same position on these issues as did Republicans. Those who classified themselves as "independent" agreed completely with the overall conclusions, the exceptions being only ones of degree. The following table of response will bear me out:

Question

	Republican		Democrat		Independent	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1. Should the United States have sent troops to Vietnam in the first place?	62.8	28.3	65.2	30.5	65.9	28.7
2. Did you favor the stopping of bombing of North Vietnam by U.S. planes which the administration put into effect for 1 month in December 1965 and January 1966?	18.8	72.0	40.9	55.4	31.8	66.5
3. If a satisfactory peace in Vietnam cannot be secured by negotiation in the foreseeable future, which of the following courses of action do you favor:						
(a) Withdrawal of U.S. forces, even though this means a Communist takeover in South Viet Nam	7.1	----------	11.2	----------	11.7	----------
(b) Increase of U.S. ground troops to whatever size is needed to clear most of South Vietnam from Communist control	36.3	----------	40.1	----------	39.0	----------
(c) A holding operation by U.S. forces aimed at making secure the areas now controlled by the South Vietnamese Government but not at winning back parts of South Vietnam controlled by the Communists	5.2	----------	6.1	----------	5.8	----------
(d) No increase in U.S. ground forces but wider use of American air and sea power against North Vietnam	38.2	----------	26.7	----------	30.9	----------
(e) A U.S. attack on Communist China	4.4	----------	3.7	----------	4.9	----------
(f) None of the above	5.5	----------	9.6	----------	4.9	----------
4. Do you believe that our Government gives the people enough reliable information about what it is doing?	14.8	80.7	28.9	58.7	33.2	65.5
5. Have you felt the effects of an increase in the cost of living over the course of the past year?	89.6	7.0	80.7	16.3	81.2	17.5
6. Do you think the war on poverty has been successful so far in improving the condition of the poor?	4.7	88.4	25.9	65.0	13.0	78.5
7. Is the Congress dominated too much by the President?	83.1	11.5	47.7	46.7	59.2	37.7
8. Should the States be allowed to apportion 1 branch of their respective legislatures on some basis other than population?	59.2	28.6	30.1	51.3	52.0	40.4
9. Do you favor an improved military retirement program similar to the contributory system now enjoyed by civil service workers?	58.5	24.9	52.8	36.2	58.5	30.5
10. Do you believe that the medicare law should be rewritten as a voluntary rather than a compulsory program?	76.1	16.3	48.9	47.2	61.9	31.8

The results also reveal a striking similarity of opinion among all income groups, again the difference being only one of degree.

These results reflect a growing and refreshing refusal to walk the path down which we are being led by an administration that apparently talks about, but is not in the least concerned with, consensus.

Knickerbacker Kennedy Korps

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEO W. O'BRIEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, I learned with awe and happiness some days ago that the memory of John F. Kennedy still burns brightly among the young people of our country and that at least some of the pledges of renewed dedication which followed his death are being kept.

I learned it on a quiet street in Troy, N.Y., where the students of the Knickerbacker Junior High School dedicated a monument. It was a simple ceremony and a simple monument, on which was carved:

> Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country.

When John Kennedy was struck down, the boys and girls of that school grieved deeply, as did we all. But they did more. They acted. They formed the Knickerbacker Kennedy Korps for the sole purpose of doing good things for their community, their school, and the poor.

They donate their leisure hours to cleaning up yards and streets and they give of their slender means to help the neglected.

This, then, is the little story of nice kids, of youngsters who have captured and kept a spark from the eternal flame.

As I stood to address those boys and girls I had a lump in my throat and pride in my heart.

For just a fleeting moment, I could imagine a tall figure, with wind-swept hair, looking out at those youngsters and, with his little half smile and a twinkle in his eyes, saying: "Nice going, kids."

Soviet Russia in Latin America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK EDWARDS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, on April 21, in a statement appearing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on page 8365, I called attention to the first Conference of the Solidarity of Peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, held at Havana in January.

This conference, attended by Communist delegations from 82 countries, had as its theme the statement of the 34-man Soviet Russian delegation in support of maximum militancy of the Vietcong type designed to overthrow established governments throughout the non-Communist world, particularly in Latin America.

Others in this body have also attempted to consider the significance of this conference and to bring some of the facts about it to light while we hear nothing of it from the State Department.

It would be comfortable to believe that there really is not much significance to the evidence of Soviet Russian interest in Western Hemisphere Affairs. But the history of our country shows that one of our greatest dangers is falling victim to this kind of wishful thinking.

With this in mind I want to refer to the Panama Canal Zone. First, it is clear that the U.S.S.R wants to gain control of international waterways as an important adjunct to its program of gaining control of the sealanes of the world by means of large and modern merchant marine.

The strategy is discussed in a recent book. A newspaper article regarding the book appeared in the New York Times June 1, and I request that the article be reproduced here in the general interest.

Second, I offer an article from the Washington Star of June 8 which discusses the riots in Panama of a few days ago.

The article quotes the Panama "Presidential Press Office" as saying:

> The riots were led by Communist elements following directives of the Tricontinental Conference of Revolutionaries in Havana last January.

Fortunately the Panama Government was able to restore order on this occasion.

Certainly our country ought to be aware of the Havana conference and of related events as a means of accurately evaluating incidents of disorder in Latin American countries and elsewhere.

The articles follow:

[From the New York Times, June 1, 1966]

PANAMA CANAL SEEN RED STRATEGIC AIM

SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.—Soviet strategy aims at control over international waterways, including the Panama Canal, according to Donald M. Dozer, professor of history at the University of California in Santa Barbara.

He believes that the canal is threatened by a consistent pattern of political developments with vast geopolitical significance.

The professor maintains this pattern includes the threat from Castro's Cuba to the Atlantic approach to the canal; Communist influence in British Guiana; radical agitation within Panama; and the extension by Panama of its control of the coastal waters to 12 miles (in contrast to the Canal Zone's three-mile limit).

Writing on "The Interoceanic Canal Problem in the Americas" in a recent book edited by Norman A. Bailey and published by Frederick A. Praeger, Professor Dozer maintains that the Panama Canal is a strategic artery of international trade and inter-American defense.

In the interest of both, he argues, the canal "must continue to be controlled, maintained, operated, sanitated and protected by the United States."

He argues against international control and operation because this would involve other powers that might have only a minimal or possibly even a destructive interest in the canal.

"United Nations control, for example would entrust its defense in part to Communist bloc countries and would give them an incomparable leverage to use against the Western Hemisphere, thus violating the Monroe Doctrine as well as inter-American agreements for the defense of the hemisphere," he writes.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Star, June 8, 1966]

LACK OF SUPPORT CITED AS PANAMA RIOT FAILS

PANAMA.—Lack of popular support and prompt government action apparently were the main reasons for the collapse of student outbursts in Panama's two chief cities this week.

A high government official who had dealt with many such outbreaks, said he was convinced that professional agitators touched off the wave of destructions Monday in Colon, Panama's second city at the Caribbean end of the Panama Canal.

Protesting the unsolved slaying of ultraleftist student leader Juan Navas Pavaro, about 500 students rampaged through Colon, stoned National Guardsmen and burned the City Hall, post office and national lottery building.

HAVOC BALKED SUPPORT

Two students were killed in clashes with guardsmen, but authorities believe the deliberate distruction of public buildings and smashing of store windows kept the demonstrators from attracting general popular support.

Authorities had been ready for trouble ever since student leaders began charging that agents of the Security Investigation Department killed Navas Pajaro. They had hoped to avoid a clash that might provide the agitators with a martyr.

When violence erupted in Colon, however, the government quickly sent in a crack unit of the National Guard. When the disorders spread to Panama at the other end of the canal, President Marco A. Robles closed all high schools in both cities and surrounded the University of Panama campus with troops. This deprived agitators of student rally points.

BLAST PANAMA REGIME

Unlike previous riots which have been aimed at "Yankee imperialism" and sovereignty over the U.S.-controlled Canal Zone, Monday's outburst was aimed solely at the Panamanian government.

The presidential press office said the riots were led by Communist elements following directives of the Tricontinental Conference of Revolutionaries in Havana last January. Hard-core agitators in Panama, many of whom have been trained in Havana, Moscow and Peking, usually seize on student causes as a peg for outbreaks.

The mysterious death of Navas Pajaro, who was found on a roadside near Colon with a crushed skull, provided a natural springboard. The government has denied any responsibility in the student leader's death, but it has been unable so far to provide an explanation.

President Robles charged in a broadcast last night that the outbreak was part of a Communist campaign to destroy democracy in Panama and other Latin-American countries. For some time, he said, such agitation has been going on in Venezuela, Chile, Peru, Argentina and Brazil.

The purpose, Robles said, "'is to extend into our territory foreign influences of extremist systems that are trying to set up their imperial domination in this continent."

An hour after Robles spoke, groups of youths and adults in Panama overturned garbage cans, turned in false fire alarms and threw a fire bomb at a passing car. National Guardsmen scattered them with tear gas.

Let's Have Properly Drawn Federal Programs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARK MacGREGOR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, controversy grows throughout the country on the effectiveness of the so-called war on poverty. One of the greatest faults of the program lies in its failure to recognize outstanding initiative by individual committees. The Johnson-Shriver scheme too often imposes a Federal program where the community is just as well, if not better, equipped to do the job.

The Bloomington Sun-Suburbanite of Bloomington, Minn., one of the finest weekly newspapers in the State, carried the following excellent editorial on May 26 on the issue of community self-help for its less fortunate young people:

LET'S HAVE PROPERLY DRAWN FEDERAL PROGRAMS

This newspaper will continue to speak out against Federal programs drawn loosely, quickly and without regard for need.

The summer Kindergarten bothers us because funds based on poverty are used for a program where everyone is eligible regardless of income. This creates confusion for many of us who have sacrificed in the past to send youngsters to Kindergarten and for others who still have youngsters to send.

It has been our contention that those who need Kindergarten and cannot afford it, should be counted, and the community either privately or publicly should help those children.

The neighborhood Youth Corps, which is part of the poverty program, is an example of misplaced emphasis.

In this program, first the money was available, then the youngsters had to be found and finally some jobs had to be manufactured for them. It is our contention we should first look for the need either in terms of youngsters or in terms of jobs and then tally up the costs and apply for the money.

We think the poverty program is meant for those who are poor and we think they are the ones who should benefit. This may mean finding the poor and placing some sort of judgment upon them, but that is what the program is all about.

It is our contention that there are more poor families in Bloomington than we want to admit, and we have yet to run into public officials who would not help them.

In fact, Operation Trailblaze, continuing in its third year, demonstrates the city's feeling for young people who need help.

The city council last year approved an expenditure of $12,150 for Operation Trailblaze so 60 boys selected by school counselors could work on Park projects and could receive some valuable counseling.

This year, the council has approved $11,500 for Operation Trailblaze to help more youngsters.

The boys receive $3 a day while the Youth Corps will get $1.25 an hour for a 32-hour week.

This program, also financed through the generous support of the Margaret and James Kelley fund, was approved long before the poverty program. The properly conceived and budgeted program has received national and state recognition through the Junior Chamber of Commerce, one of the sponsors.

It is true that Trailblaze and the Neighborhood Youth Corps cannot be compared because Trailblaze is for a younger age group, but Trailblaze has already blazed a willingness by a city to act and pay the bill when the need is demonstrated.

Americans Urged To Attempt Escape From Psychic Chains

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMIE L. WHITTEN

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following that appeared in the Jackson Daily News of June 1, 1966. I believe this message is quite timely:

AMERICANS URGED TO ATTEMPT ESCAPE FROM PSYCHIC CHAINS

DEAR EDITOR: We live in strange times. Our foe controls Cuba, ninety miles from our doorstep. He has already killed thousands of American youths in Viet Nam. His tentacles clutch at Latin America. Free Europe, Asia's remnant. From F.B.I. headquarters, our revered national expert on subversion cries out his alarm at the enemy's infiltration of our colleges—the pollution of our future's mainstream.

And what is the loudest voice we hear as the ramparts fall? Is it the voice of dismay at our encirclement? Is it one of disgust that America is betrayed? Is it the clarion call of inborn loyalty?

Alas, it is not. Incredibly, it is the shriek of hatred against the patriot. It is the tribal yell of brain-washed Americans against Americans who have seen the knife poised at the throat. It is the cry of infected professors, and of Senators from the citadel itself.

This terrible phenomenon is unprecedented in America. But that is only half the story. More shocking is the comparative silence of the majority. Not only the silence of plain folks (Where are the parents of Berkeley, of Chicago University, of the innocent boys dashed hopelessly against the Reds' privileged North Viet sanctuary?); but the silence of the decent majority of college teachers, TV staffers, religious workers.

Many are cowed. And until they free themselves of their psychic chains and organizational intimidations, we are all ruined. Ruined—because the loud voice of the leftist minority pervades the atmosphere, and hastens the rotting of a once-vibrant America about to fall like an overripe apple into the lap of the Communist within and without.

Ruined, that is, unless . . . Unless millions of healthy voices are raised. Unless the patriotic protest of countless citizens becomes a roar. Unless this new pressure gains such momentum that government takes heed, soldiers and fliers are unleashed to win, college presidents take loyalist counter-action.

Unless you, and I, and others, of all creeds, somehow get together against the encroaching forces of predatory godlessness.

My parents fled here from lands of darkest persecution. They raised their children to appreciate the difference. Would that all of the seventh and eighth American generation similarly knew the unique glory of America! Some will not understand it until it is taken away from them, forever.

I pray that it be not too late to awaken the multitude.

Sincerely,

Rabbi BENJAMIN SCHULTZ.

CLARKSDALE, MISS.

A Startling Case

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. H.R. GROSS

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, set forth hereafter is the startling case of Dr. Milton Margoles, of Milwaukee, as revealed in the Des Moines Register of Sunday, June 5, 1966.

It is the story of a man who admits he was wrong and who has paid the penalty for wrongdoing now being the subject of harassment.

It is also the story of a man who failed to file his Federal tax returns—who presumably could have been charged with a Federal crime for his delinquency—sitting in judgment on others who may have been involved in acts no more reprehensible than his own.

Mr. Speaker, I am calling this case to the attention of the House Committee on the Judiciary and asking that it be made a matter of investigation in all its ramifications.

The article, as published by the Des Moines Register, follows:

A STARTLING CASE

(By Clark Mollenhoff)

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The bizarre story of the tax fraud conviction of Dr. Milton Margoles has been told to the Citizens' Committee of Battle Creek, Ia., and the committee members have concluded that he "paid for his crimes."

The 53-year-old Milwaukee man, barred from medical practice in Wisconsin, spent hours with the Battle Creek committee over his convictions—for tax evasion as well as for obstructing justice—and the circumstances surrounding his two-year federal prison term.

The Battle Creek committee, headed by Pastor Arlin Alpers, of St. John's Lutheran Church, has asked that the Iowa State Board of Medical Examiners act favorabley on Dr. Margoles' application for an Iowa medical license.

In a letter to the Iowa board, the Battle Creek committe members state they have a "dire need" for a doctor in the small municipally owned and operated hospital.

Fully apprised of the complexities of the tax matter, and the details of a malpractice suit which was settled out of court, the committee voted overwhelmingly to ask Dr. Margoles to settle in Battle Creek.

There were 16 present at the meeting—and 14 voted in favor of Dr. Margoles and two abstained from voting.

Dr. Margoles, barred from practice for five years, is eager to take on the duties as physician and surgeon in the little Ida County hospital. He has hired an Iowa lawyer, Paul Strand of Decorah, to represent him and to present his case to the Iowa State Board of Medical Examiners.

REVIEWING SITUATION

For the last month, Ronald Saf, secretary for the Iowa board, and Dr. George Scanlan, of Iowa City, chairman of the board, have been reveiwing the complicated picture.

The problem of a tax evasion conviction alone would present no major problem, for there are a number of doctors in Iowa who are practicing medicine despite federal tax fraud convictions.

However, the Wisconsin State Board of Medical Examiners has reached out to Iowa in an effort to block Dr. Margoles from the practice of medicine just as it has done in other states.

Wisconsin officials raised questions of moral character and have listed all complaints filed against Dr. Margoles or his hospital in an effort to bar his move to Battle Creek.

The complicated questions that must be unwound by the Iowa board would be difficult for a Solomon to resolve.

Initially, they had hoped to have an answer for the Battle Creek Citizens' Committee by mid-May, but the answer now has been delayed until mid-June.

The situation is so complex that there might be justification in further delay as the committee tries to balance the responsibility of being fair to Dr. Margoles while providing the proper protection for Iowa citizens.

RECEIVED PAROLE

It has been five years since Dr. Margoles was convicted and went to prison, and it has been three years since he was paroled from prison.

In that time, he has made periodic efforts to obtain a commutation of his sentence, and while he waited he engaged in post graduate study course at the University of Minnesota, at the Cook County Graduate School of Medicine, at the Mayo Clinic, at the Lahey Clinic, and at the George Washingtón University School of Medicine.

At first, he was patient. He accepted the fact that he had been convicted of serious crime, and would not be restored immediately to the practice of medicine.

However, he has been irritated in the last year by the fact that U.S. Federal Judge Robert H. Tehan has continued to block his commutation of sentence and has been a factor in barring him from the practice of medicine.

Ironically, Judge Tehan—who sentenced Dr. Margoles to prison and is insisting upon the most severe treatment of the Milwaukee doctor—had had his own troubles with the federal and state tax laws in the past.

However, there were no serious results from his transgressions.

Judge Tehan, former Wisconsin Democratic chairman, had filed no federal or state income tax returns in an eight-year period prior to his elevation to the federal bench by President Harry Truman.

Despite the known record of his state tax delinquency, the prominent political lawyer was nominated and confirmed as a federal judge.

His reputation as a judge has not been noted for severity on federal income tax law violations, but his record on the Margoles tax case indicates unusual severity.

Dr. Margoles, who has made no excuse for his own tax evasion conviction, has been bitter about the personal tragedy of his income tax conviction. That bitterness over what he considers injustice has been heightened by the fact that the man who sentenced him had an extended record of tax delinquency.

"I've paid the price for my crime," Dr. Margoles says as he has pleaded with the Justice Department, Congressman, Senators, and the Congressional investigating committee staff members.

NO INVESTIGATION

The plea of "injustice" has fallen upon deaf ears at the Justice Department, where he has been told that the views of Judge Tehan will prevail, and there will be no investigation of the actions of the federal judge.

Dr. Margoles has asked that the Senate Judiciary Committee use its power to give his case as well as the actions of Judge Tehan a full investigation. There has been interest and some surprise that Judge Tehan was delinquent on federal and state taxes prior to being made a federal judge. However, there has been no action.

In the House, Representative H. R. GROSS (Rep., Iowa) has asked for a broad general investigation of any evidence of wrong-doing in the judiciary.

He has been successful in getting the House Judiciary Committee to establish a subcommittee for the purpose of investigating charges and counter-charges of corruption and irresponsibility on the part of three federal judges from the Oklahoma area.

Gross has said that he wants the investigation to cover the allegations against Judge Tehan in Wisconsin, but has so far obtained no investigative action.

It was in 1957 that Dr. Margoles received his first notice that he was in tax trouble. He had filed tax returns, but there were differences with tax agents, involving allegations that about $30,000 in federal taxes was due.

ADVICE OF LAWYER

On the advice of his lawyer, Dr. Margoles would not pay the additional federal tax assessment and tried to contest it. The problem continued, and new claims on deficiencies were made.

Finally in 1959, he was indicted on four counts of federal tax evasion. It was the first time he had been charged with a crime.

Dr. Margoles, wealthy and socially prominent, was owner of Capitol Hospital, a 35-bed non-profit hospital in Milwaukee. A native of Milwaukee, he was graduated from the University of Wisconsin and from the Marquette University Medical School.

His lawyers met with the prosecuting attorney in Judge Tehan's chamber, and Dr. Margoles was told that he should change his plea from not guilty to "nole contendere" (no contest).

He says he decided against a trial because his lawyer told him that three of the four counts would be dropped, and—since he would save the government the problem of a trial—he would receive probation and be fined on the fourth count.

When he went before Judge Tehan on June 3, 1960, Dr. Margoles changed his plea to nono contenders, but the U.S. Attorney Edward Minor objected to dropping the charges or any probation.

Judge Tehan sentenced him to a one-year prison term and fined him $5,000 on each of the other three counts.

The judge then granted a 90-day stay of execution which brought a series of events that were to put Dr. Margoles in more serious trouble.

Dr. Margoles has stated under oath that he was approached by a local Democratic political figure who said he could help him avoid the jail term through arrangements with an attorney, Robert Tehan, jr., son of the judge.

Dr. Margoles has testified that he did not want to become involved in such an arrangement, but that he went to his lawyer and told him about the suggestions.

He said that his lawyer told him that an arrangement to pay a $5,000 legal retainer to Robert Tehan, jr., might be useful.

After receiving this advice, Dr. Margoles said he obtained a $5,000 treasury bond which he gave to a Democratic political figure for the stated purpose of having it given to

Robert Tehan, jr., as a legal retainer after being told it would assure him a suspended sentence.

The meetings in a park with the minor Democratic political figure and the delivery of the $5,000 bond were under the watchful eyes of the FBI. He contends he was lured into a trap by local political figures trying to shake him down.

ATTEMPT CHARGED

This time, he was indicted on charges of an attempt to bribe Judge Tehan, indirectly, and attempting to obstruct justice.

He was acquitted on the attempted bribery charge, but was convicted on the charge of obstructing justice. This time, the sentence was five years in prison and a $10,000 fine.

He served his first three months at Terre Haute, Ind., and in January, 1961, was transferred to the federal correctional institution at Sandstone, Minn.

While he was in prison, a Wisconsin circuit court judge ruled that tax evasion was moral terpitude under Wisconsin law and his medical license was revoked. Shortly thereafter, his license in California was revoked.

The once prominent Milwaukee physician and surgeon lost his hospital, lost his right to practice his profession and has tax debts, penalties and interest of more than $175,000 facing him.

"I was wrong," Dr. Margoles has said to every official group that will listen to him. "I paid the price, but there should be some end to it when there is such a shortage of doctors."

He is aware of the folder of 36 complaints that Wisconsin officials have forwarded to Iowa, and he is willing to sit down and explain each of them to the Iowa State Board of Medical Examiners.

Many of the so-called "complaints" against Dr. Margoles are simply disputes over insurance coverage between the patient and the hospital.

There was one malpractice suit settled out of court.

The complaints were on file and disposed of without disciplinary action long before Dr. Margoles became involved in his federal income tax troubles and the problems that followed.

If past precedent is followed, the tax fraud conviction and obstruction of justice convictions would not bar Dr. Margoles from a medical license in Iowa.

Also, there are doctors practicing in Iowa and many other states who have been convicted of other crimes that do not directly involve serious violation of medical ethics.

Department of Commerce Study Program To Cost Taxpayers $125,000

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, today the Department of Commerce announced a study program which will cost the taxpayers $125,000 and is designed to help the State of California develop its full potential for tourism and recreation.

Mr. Speaker, it is the height of irony when centralized government in Washington seeks to study the thriving tourist trade of California when hundreds of thousands of tourists who flock to Washington each year must be warned not to swim in the polluted and federally controlled Potomac River, the stream which waters the very roots of American history.

When are we going to stop this ridiculous outpouring of money for purposes like this study in California? We in California do not need Federal help, and I respectfully suggest that this money might be used to clean up the Potomac for the Federal Government's own tourists or perhaps hire a few more policemen so that visitors to the Nation's Capital can be safe on its streets.

And, before closing, Mr. Speaker, let me say a word for the poor suffering taxpayer. This is his money which he earned, and it should not be tossed around so foolishly.

Businessman's View on Need for Social Justice

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. SCHMIDHAUSER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER. Mr. Speaker, last week I was privileged to be a guest at the annual Catholic Interracial Council banquet held in Davenport, Iowa. Among the speakers for the evening was Mr. John T. Hageboeck, a Quad City businessman and an individual distinctively dedicated to the cause of social justice. The occasion was the presentation to the Honorable Sargent Shriver of the Pacem in Terris Award.

As a successful businessman with a notable career, John Hageboeck's comments should be of keen interest to the Members of the House of Representatives:

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellency, our distinguished speaker, fellow members and friends of the Catholic Interracial Council: Allow me to extend my gratitude to two persons who far outrank me in years of devotion and accomplishments in the cause of social justice. First, to Jack Sundine, who enlisted me in the ranks and, secondly, to Charles Toney, whose leadership of the Catholic Interracial Council brings credit to this organization and to himself. To my many other friends and fellow workers in this cause, let my tribute to my wife for her counsel and inspiration symbolize my debt to each of you as well.

Modern man's chief concerns are his struggles with new technology, new weapons and old prejudices. The immortal work of the Holy Father, Pope John XXIII, Pacem in Terris, offers a humanitarian response to these three dilemmas. "Men are meant to live with others and to work for one another's welfare. When the relations of human society are expressed in terms of rights and duties, men become deeply aware that they belong to this world of values. Truth calls for the elimination of every trace of racism." Let me add an additional truth, spoken by that great Swedish economist, Gunnar Myrdal. "Never in the history of America has there been a greater and more complete identity between the ideals of social justice and the requirements of economic progress."

Within the framework of these spiritual and secular observations, let me state one Quad-City business man's view of some tasks ahead:

1. Let us take the meager first steps necessary to eliminate our racial ghettos by passing open-housing legislation. Let us do this with the spirituality of Pope John and the good business sense of Gunnar Myrdal, knowing full well these steps may be taken with the implacable opposition of those very businessmen who, when defeated, will receive the economic rewards of our acts.

2. Let us stop demanding instant success by the war on poverty in transforming the hard core unemployed from tax-eaters to tax-payers. Let us show as much patience with new social programs, based on rekindling motivations, long dormant, as we do in our businesses when we accept a span of two years for new technologies to become efficient and profitable.

3. The business community will be the principal beneficiary of a successful war on poverty. Let us be leaders in seeing this program is succesful. Let us state specifically what kinds of skilled people we can use and let us maintain a constant and meaningful dialogue with the generals as well as the lieutenants in the war on poverty.

4. Let us combine with other community elements to alleviate shortages of rental housing through FHA Housing Projects. Let us break out of the circle of hypocrisy which allows us to ask for Federal money for boat marinas and call it progress, while rejecting Federal money to create good housing or to rehabilitate individuals and then brand these acts as dangerous socialism.

5. Four separate city Human Relations Commissions struggle valiantly without funds, without staff, without the power to bring alleged civil rights offenders to a Commission hearing to answer charges. Let us stop fragmenting our efforts and meet the political need for social justice by forming two county-wide Human Relations Commissions with modest funds, minimal staffs, and limited powers of subpoena.

6. Do we have need for a centralized fact-finding agency to analyze Quad-City civil rights problems and give dynamic leadership to the solution of these problems? A Quad-City Urban League could do this job. With the exception of Deere & Co., whose home office is located in our community, our other eight largest industries, including the Rock Island Arsenal, have home offices in towns where Urban Leagues are operating or are being formed. Do our bosses, who live in these far-away places, support the Urban League concept? Merritt Hill, Chairman of the Board, J. I. Case Co., was the prime mover in getting an Urban League for Racine, Wisconsin.

In conclusion, let us quote Pacem in Terris on international man. "The public authority of the world community must have as its fundamental objective the recognition, respect, safeguarding, and promotion of the rights of the human person. It is with deep sorrow that we note the enormous stocks of armaments that have been, and still are being, made. People live in constant fear lest the storm that every moment threatens should break upon them with dreadful violence . . . And with good reason, for the arms of war are ready at hand.

Justice, then; right, reason, and humanity urgently demand that the arms race should cease; that the stockpiles which exist in various countries should be reduced equally and simultaneously by the parties concerned; that nuclear weapons should be banned; and that a general agreement should eventually be reached about progressive disarmament and an effective method of control."

Therefore, in communion with the words of the Holy Father, this award is accepted: Whether we are in Davenport, in Rome, or in Saigon, let us make the focus of all our acts, man's victory over war, over his domination by the machine, and over his own prejudices.

Inflation Is the Piper's Pay

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROGERS C. B. MORTON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Speaker, not so many hours ago this body voted to authorize another temporary increase in the national debt to accommodate our Government's most recent round of deficit spending.

Somewhere, sometime, and somehow we are going to have to face up to reality in fiscal matters, stop spending more than we are taking in, and then begin reducing instead of increasing the national debt.

There are those of us who do not believe that debt gamesmanship is a healthy policy for us to pursue as a government and nation.

Under the $330 billion national debt, the average family would owe about $7,600 as its share of this debt.

And yet, those who manage this debt are making no plans to retire it. Apparently, their fiscal thinking is that it is good to let the debtor—in this case a debtor by proxy: the Federal Government—to rate its own credit.

The average family or business does not handle its direct debts this way. It has to make plans for the retirement of its debts as they are incurred.

The family or businessman soon realizes—because its creditors remind them—that it cannot balloon its financial obligations past the point where interest payments exceed its ability to retire principal.

If they do, they go broke.

What we are doing with our national debt is piling up greater and greater interest obligations each year, ignoring the payment of principal and getting in deeper and deeper.

The question is: Who will dig us out and when?

I can answer the first part of that question: the American taxpayer will have to dig himself out. When he does this is up to us who represent the taxpayers.

But until that time, our debt gamesmanship is producing another form of taxation—inflation. This is the cruelest tax of all because it erodes the entire economy.

It is cruel because it is an insidious fiscal disease that saps the strength of our Nation's economic body.

If that body gets much more of a fever or loses much more of its strength, all the fiscal juggling and debt wizardry will not be able to cure it.

If anyone doubts that we have the disease, let them diagnose our inflation of today. Inflation may well be the piper's pay for the tune of deficit spending.

I believe an article written by Mr. William D. Pardridge which appeared in the Daily Times, Salisbury, Md., on April 11, 1966, addresses itself squarely to this problem.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I include Mr. Pardridge's article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

ECONOMIC INEQUITIES

(By William D. Pardridge)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The author of the following article is a former editor of the Washington publication, Air Affairs, and a Chicago University graduate student who has written a series on what he calls the "Economic Inequities" in America today.)

Money does grow on trees.

But real goods and services do not. Yet the two equal each other in buying and selling.

The amount on money hand, the deficit spending of Big Government, current business loans, and all the wonderful, easy consumer credit equal the "value" of the sum of the Nation's real goods and services today, tomorrow, or the next day.

It's that next day that hurts—when your loans come due.

But it only hurts the individual citizen. Government borrowings don't seem to matter, for the next day or year they are just thrown into a trash can called the National Debt.

The dollar can remain stable only if the current amount of concrete goods and needed services keeps pace with the increased money that Washington banks, and loan companies say does grow on trees.

Prosperity peddlers in Washington and throughout the whole country either don't know, or they are crooks and won't tell you, that the prices of total goods and services are related to the amount of money and credit that are issued to buy them. The more issued, the higher the prices.

Now, if we use easy money and credit to raid the national inventory of goods and services—without replacing what we take out—then what is left in the national inventory must go up in price in order to equal all the financial free-loading we are told is ours.

The financial mumbo-jumbo coming out of Washington is so spooky that we look the other way and tell ourselves that of course we are rich.

The U.S. just shipped more than 200 million dollars worth of commodities—real goods, not money—into South Vietnam to fight inflation in that little paradise of democracy.

Tell us, Uncle Sam, just who is going to ship a thousand times that much real goods into the American economy to fight our own inflation?

Nobody, Mister, and you know it.

Monetary law could help force us back into something resembling Economic Equity, a concept unknown to the Keynesian minds that comprise the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

Monetary law could help do this—but not if it's beaten to the draw by some gunslingers who think in terms of wage-price controls, profit ceilings, and general regimentation.

The cold, sober figures on consumer prices coming out of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics tell the story of an imbalance between money-credit stock and the stock of goods and services.

One dollar's worth of goods and services in 1939 cost just one dollar, but according to the BLS, it cost $1.30 at war's end in 1945. It cost $1.93 in 1954 when the Geneva Conference "settled" Vietnam.

The same one dollar's worth in 1939 cost $2.13 in 1960, and that dollar bundle cost more than $2.25 in 1965 when we were told we were rich enough to cross the world to risk an Asiatic land war with four times as many Chinese as there are Americans.

We're rich in paper money, but we're poor in concrete goods.

This is the "scissors argument." We cut all our paper money in two so that we are twice as rich. In the West as well as in the East, paper profits make paper tigers.

Prices also have risen in a hidden uncounted way because of a decrease in quality of both goods and services. The same weight of cheaper ingredients sells in the store for more than the old price of high-grade inputs.

It is a shell-game operation not reflected in government statistics. And now service workers also do it as a way of life.

Monetary law is relentless when pushed to the extremes we conveniently ignore. It must either kill, as it did in 1929, or be killed itself. And Big Government is heavily armed.

In the face of foreign nuclear threats, labor's wages and management's profits will be the first to get the axe. The phrase "consumer choice" will become a mockery.

No honest, competent economist can deny this.

The 1966 La Jolla Unit Pro-America Essay Contest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, the San Diego County schools recently conducted their 1966 Constitution Essay Contest which was sponsored by the La Jolla unit of Pro-America. This organization is known in our community for their sincere and successful effort in stimulating and rekindling the interest of both young and old in the U.S. Constitution.

The first place winner of the 1966 Essay Contest was Patti Ruth, a 12th grade student at Morse High School in San Diego, Calif. Her excellent essay is entitled "Constitutional Responsibility in Government," and the text follows:

CONSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY IN GOVERNMENT

(First place winner: Patti Ruth, grade 12, student at Morse High School, San Diego)

Sir William Beveredge has said, "The object of government in peace and in war is not the glory of rulers or of races, but the happiness of the common man." This "common man" has recognized the absolute necessity for a securely established, smooth working system of government whose fundamental aim is the preservation of his inherent rights. The framers of our American Constitution proposed a system of government with the ability to adjust to an ever growing society without trampling individual rights under the foot of progress. The fundamental nature of the provisions of our Constitution account for this adaptability and subject it to constant interpretation, but certain basic constitutional responsibilities of our government remain.

The delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1787 knew that political liberty consists of limitations upon the authority of government. A doctrine of three distinct, counterbalancing branches was therefore written into our Constitution: An executive branch, a legislative branch, and a judicial branch. But separation of power was not enough. Power can be contained only by power, so they sought to create a balance of forces, each of which would hold the other in check. Irresponsible power is virtually unknown in our system because of this unique relationship of one branch to another. Congress, for example, has the power to enact all legislation, but all measures are subject to the presidential veto. The president has wide appointive powers, but all appointments are subject to the approval of the Senate. The House of Representatives alone can impeach executives and judges, but the Senate tries impeachments. The judicial branch has obtained the power to declare laws passed by Congress, or by individual States, unconstitutional. All of these powers of checks and balances are a vital responsibility of our government.

The executive powers and duties as set forth in Article II, Section 2 and 3, of the Constitution provide that the president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the state militia if they are called into actual service for the United States. He may require, in writing, the opinion of the principal officer in each executive department (a power from which the cabinet evolved), and has extensive appointive powers, (Federal judges, ambassadors, department heads, etc.). It is his duty to see that all laws passed by Congress are properly enacted.

The legislative branch of our government, which consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, has certain delegated powers found in Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1-17, and certain implied powers as indicated in Clause 18. The legislative branch retains these powers and no others. Among these responsibilities are power to lay and collect taxes, regulate commerce, establish post-offices, declare war, raise and support armies and a navy, and several others. The "elastic clause" which lets Congress pass all laws "necessary and proper" for carrying into execution the enumerated powers has been grossly stretched in recent years to greatly expand the power of the Federal government in this increasingly complex society.

The Articles-of-Confederation made no provision for an independent judiciary, an omission widely recognized as one of the Articles' major weaknesses. The framers of the Federal Constitution were careful to provide for a Supreme Court and to authorize Congress to establish such other courts as should be deemed necessary. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in "all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party." In all other matters, such as the precedent of judicial review set in 1803 by the Marbury v. Madison case, the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction. This power of judicial review to decide the constitutionality of legislative acts is considered the most distinctive feature of our constitutional system.

The constitutional responsibility of our government lies not only in its positive powers, but also in its obligation not to enact certain laws. An example of this would be the inability of the government to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, encroach upon State rights, or to pass measures which would infringe upon the liberties of the people as expressed in the Bill of Rights.

It is the decided responsibility of the government to uphold the Constitution and the laws made under its provisions. Only by adhering to the fundamentals of democracy as set forth in this document can we hope to retain the quality of government which we have heretofore enjoyed, and to preserve our individual liberties in this ever growing and complex society.

Public Law 480 Has Reduced Wheat Surpluses

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT DOLE
OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, Public Law 480, more commonly known as the food-for-peace program, has had a dramatic effect upon exports of agricultural commodities. Public Law 480 was enacted in 1954 and will be extended and expanded by this Congress as the Food for Freedom Act.

There has been much speculation concerning recent reduction in wheat surpluses; and, therefore, an excellent article by Roderic Turnbull, agricultural editor for the Kansas City Star, which appeared in that paper on May 15, 1966, will be of interest to many who read the RECORD. While Public Law 480 has been a potent force in eliminating surpluses, it is hoped that in the years ahead, under the new and expanded food-for-freedom proposal, our dollar sales will increase proportionately with the increase in overall exports.

The article follows:

Gifts Help Melt U.S. Wheat Pile

The combination of the forthcoming boost in the wheat allotment, heavy foreign demand and a smaller surplus pile might well suggest that this country has found the solution to its wheat problem.

Maybe it has, if full credit is given our aid programs. In other words, to put it bluntly, we can get rid of surpluses if we give them away.

Perhaps this is a good time, while the enthusiasm is high over the allotment increase for next year, to take a sober look at how this country was able to cut that surplus pile down. This observation should not detract from our aid program as such, which we assume has been regarded as a good program and which will be carried on in some way into the future.

Certainly the assumption is that exports will continue heavy next year to the needy nations. Also, the administration is attempting to work the program around so that this country eventually will get more dollars for its exported grain.

Ken Kendrick, executive vice-president of the National Association of Wheat Growers, whose office is in Washington, recently in his weekly report to members made these comments:

"In recent years we have averaged exporting 700 million bushels of wheat. The record was set in 1963 with 859 million bushels exported. It now appears this record may be beaten in 1966. Exports may go as high as 875 million bushels by July 1.

"How far have we traveled? We have maintained for years that to solve the surplus problem requires a 2-pronged attack—reduce acres and increase markets. This combination has paid off. Now, we begin a relaxation of acreage allotments, a day farmers have looked forward for a long, long time.

". . . Few farmers realize today that from 1929 through 1944, a period of 16 years, our exports of wheat averaged only 66 million bushels annually. That in eight of those years our wheat exports were less than 50 million bushels. Our all-time low was in 1935, 7 million bushels exported. Our low production of wheat came in 1934, only 526 million bushels.

"Did you know that the U.S. was able to produce 1 billion bushels of wheat or more only once prior to 1944 . . . in 1915 we produced 1 billion bushels. Since 1944, we have failed to produce 1 billion bushels in only four years and in each of these years production was in excess of 900 million bushels.

"Sometimes it is hard to realize how far we have traveled until we look back at where we were when we started. Yes, sir, some may want those good old days, but I don't. Talk about low production and free market prices, they almost came together in those good old days."

During World War II and the years immediately after, conditions in the wheat market were not normal. So let's make comparisons starting in 1952 down to the present time.

To begin with, the domestic disappearance of wheat, including that used for food, seed, in industry and the amount used for feed both on the farm and in commercial feeds, in 1952 was 660.7 million bushels. Gradually down through the years this total decreased until it reached 580.8 million bushels in 1963, Then with lower price supports, the amount of wheat fed to livestock jumped to an estimated 100 million bushels in 1965 and total domestic disappearance came to 687 million bushels.

Even at that domestic disappearance of wheat was only 26.3 million bushels more in 1965 than in 1952—and 1965 was by far the best year for domestic use in the 13 years.

The big increase experienced in the marketing of wheat has been in exports.

All the figures used in these comments come from Department of Agriculture data.

The following figures show the total bushels in millions of wheat exported for each year from 1952 down to the present, and the amount of that total sold for dollars. The remainder went under various aid programs.

[In millions of bushels]

Year	Export total	Dollar sales
1952	317.8	288.2
1953	217.0	116.4
1954	274.4	116.4
1955	346.3	105.6
1956	549.5	174.4
1957	402.9	156.1
1958	443.3	140.3
1959	510.2	135.6
1960	661.9	204.2
1961	719.9	228.8
1962	642.3	153.3
1963	859.2	355.3
1964	728.0	162.0

Exports for 1965 (July 1, 1965–June 30, 1966) now are estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 850 million bushels with a possibility that they may be somewhat higher. Out of that total, the U.S. probably will get dollars for from 225 million to 250 million-bushels.

The big dollar return in 1963 was largely the result of the huge sales that year to the Soviet Union. But other than that year, the dollar export sales have not been higher than they were in 1952.

The biggest crop was in 1958 when the harvest was 1,457,400,000 bushels, but the year before it was only 955,700,000 bushels and in 1959 it was 1,121,100,000.

We had production controls in the 1950s and they were continued in the 1960s with the allotments made smaller. Still, starting with 1960, wheat harvests the last six years have seen a national average of around 1,308-

230,000 bushels. So we haven't exactly gone out of the wheat production business. Presumably, of course, the totals would have been even larger without the acreage cuts.

It would seem obvious, however, that our wheat surplus pile has been cut down not so much by a reduction in production as an increase in use of wheat—and the big increase in use has been in exports. The big increase in exports has been under the aid programs, particularly Public Law 480.

If back in the 1930s this country had exported as much wheat as it will in the 1965-66 marketing under the aid programs, there would have been years when we would have had no wheat to eat here. What would the price have been then?

These comments are not designed to praise the P.L. 480 program, nor against the farm program. They do suggest a careful look at just how the surplus pile was reduced—from a peak of 1,411,200,000 bushels on July 1, 1961, to an estimated 600 million bushels July 1, 1966.

The figures certainly suggest that P.L. 480 has been the potent force. Maybe due credit also should be given the drought this year in India. The export momentum has been building up since the P.L. 480 law was enacted in 1954. Actually, the 480 sales have helped to develop later dollars sales as countries—Japan is an example—got on their feet with U.S. aid and then were able to enter the regular market for grain.

The program has been effective, but costly. No other nation has been as generous with its food supplies. We would assume that it has had the approval of the nation because the law has been continued from time to time and apparently will be given new life this year for two years. However, some authorities are worrying whether the nations to which we have given the "crutch" of food aid year after year ever will manage to take care of themselves.

Smithsonian Institution Receives Bust of Mary Baker Eddy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, in a simple ceremony recently at the Smithsonian Institution, which coincided appropriately with the observance this year of the centennial of the discovery of Christian Science, officials of the U.S. Government accepted a privately donated gift of a bust of Mary Baker Eddy, discoverer and founder of Christian Science.

The bust was presented to the Smithsonian Institution by Mrs. Frances Thompson Hill who, together with her late husband, Calvin C. Hill, acquired this famous likeness of Mrs. Eddy and looked forward to the day when it could be presented to the American people, in recognition of Mrs. Eddy's life and great religious discovery.

It is reported that the bust of Mrs. Eddy was done in 1889, and was sculptured from life by the celebrated American sculptress, Mrs. Leulla Varney Serrao, when Mrs. Eddy was living at 385 Commonwealth Avenue in Boston, Mass. The sculptress set up her studio in a room next door where for 1 or 2 hours every day except Sunday for 3 weeks Mrs. Eddy sat for the modeling. It is further reported that during these sittings Mrs. Serrao was healed of a long-existing condition of impaired eyesight.

In addition to the donor, Mrs. Hill, and Mr. Clayton Bion Craig, member of the Christian Science board of directors, other prominent guests at the presentation were Mr. Charles Nagel, director of the National Portrait Gallery, and Dr. Leonard Carmichael, former secretary of the Smithsonian.

This presentation ceremony also afforded recognition to Mrs. Serrao, who produced busts of Theodore Roosevelt, Julia Ward Howe, Susan B. Anthony, Mark Twain, and other prominent public figures of that era.

The Urban Challenge

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARK MacGREGOR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. MacGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Massachusetts, Congressman F. Bradford Morse, a member of the House Republican task force on urban-suburban affairs, gave the keynote address on April 15 before the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Intercollegiate Conference on "The Urban Challenge."

Mr. Morse's address is a significant statement on the conference topic; it should be read by a wide audience. Congressman Morse is an articulate authority on the urban question so vitally important today, and his address deals effectively with the proper jurisdiction and structure of government to cope with America's growing urban problems.

I am pleased to insert his address in the Record:

Keynote Address of Congressman F. Bradford Morse, Republican, of Massachusetts, Before the M.I.T. Intercollegiate Conference on "The Urban Challenge"

The speakers you have had before you for the past two days represent as impressive a line-up of experts on "The Urban Challenge" as I have ever seen. A glance at the program indicates that they have provided you with an almost complete news story: the who, what, where, when, and why of urban problems. I am afraid that the difficult task of the politician is to help with the how.

How much we organize our government to effect the kinds of programs we need to cope with the immense problems of urban life?

The *who* of this story are the 70 per cent of the American people who now live in urban areas and the 31.5 million people who live here in the Easten Megalopolis. The *what* is the substance of our urban problems: housing, transportation, pollution, crime, education, employment, poverty and health. The *where* is the three major urban belts: the megalopolis that reaches from Portland, Maine to Norfolk, Virginia, the middle urban belt that centers along the Mississippi River, and the cities of the Pacific Coast. The *when* is yesterday. We are already far behind our needs. The *why* is obvious to each of you who has attended the sessions of the past few days. Inaction is simply not a viable alternative to vigorous and imaginative action for our cities.

It is the how that is the special responsibility of the politician. Whether we serve in Congress or the State House, we need the advice of architects, educators, planners, builders and scientists. But we are the ones who must bear ultimate political responsibility. And the *how* of our urban story is essentially a political problem.

Even if we knew what programs and techniques could solve our urban problems, there is serious doubt that we are prepared, as a government, to organize and implement them.

It has become a truism to say that urban problems do not respect state boundaries. Inevitably there is a federal role in this area that cannot be overlooked. The question remains whether the federal government—through its executive or legislative branches—is properly equipped to play this role. There is also the related question regarding the adequacy of our concepts of government to which I hope to turn in a few moments.

In my judgment, federal government participation in efforts to meet the urban challenge is deficient in coordination and in efficiency. Last year when the Congress considered the Administration proposal for a new Cabinet-level Department of Housing and Urban Development, we were told that this new body would coordinate the entire federal urban establishment. This just wasn't so. When we analyzed what the new Department would do, we found that it would do little more than elevate to Cabinet status, the old Housing and Home Finance Agency, with its constitutent agencies dealing with public housing, urban renewal and community facilities. It would not touch the more than 60 other federal programs which have a direct bearing on urban problems. In fact, the new Department would not even incorporate two of the agencies which administer more than half of the federal housing programs—the Veterans' Administration and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

As an alternative, a number of minority Members of Congress proposed an Office of Community Development in the Executive Office of the President that could provide true one-stop service for state and local officials interested in bringing their communities into the federal programs. This proposal was the subject to a motion to substitute the Executive Office for the new Department. The motion failed but the wisdom of this position has, I think, already been demonstrated. A few of the programs over which the new Department has no jurisdiction include the federal highway program, the food stamp program and airport planning. This in spite of the fact that the new agency does govern the mass transit program, that the food stamp program is of principal benefit to urban residents and that need for a coordinated approach to all forms of urban transportation is vital. There is still no means to coordinate such programs as education, public health and welfare and civil rights, all of which have direct bearing on the the conditions of urban life.

The Administration itself has acknowledged the inadequacy of the new Department. It has been proposed that the Community Relations Service, established by the Civil Rights Act of 1964, be transferred from the Department of Commerce, not to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, but to the Department of Justice!

The essential point we tried to make last year is simply that our urban problems are too big, too complex and too varied to be encompassed within a single Department. Therefore, we need a coordinating body to do this job, to ease the way for community officials in search of information and to be sure that we are not working at cross purposes. We still need an Office of Community Development.

Every Member of Congress and every Senator has seen the problems faced by communities in their efforts to deal with the federal government. Not only must an official go from the Department to Department in search of information, but he must also frequently go from bureau to bureau within those departments. The agencies do little to ease the burdens of these local officials. Recently, my office collected the information and application forms needed by urban officials to apply for federal grants or loans. The size of the pile is staggering. The community applying for a senior citizens housing project, for example, must wade its way through a fact sheet on the program, the regulations governing its administration, an explanation of the form that must be submitted to assure compliance with the regulations, the assurance of compliance form, another explanation of the form for the loan, and the loan form itself, a pamphlet on guides for project design, a supplemental information sheet, information on fallout shelter requirements, instructions on how to apply for organizational and development expenses, and model forms of incorporation and bylaws. Then we come to the supplemental forms: the statement of housing demand, the official certification of authority, the statement of community interest, project characteristics data, engineering data, site data, financial data, legal data—all this for a single program! We also found that the manuals and materials needed by a community to file an application for a Head Start program under the Office of Economic Opportunity weighed 5½ pounds! Furthermore the economic data required is not systematic or uniform. Similar but related calculations must be performed over and over again.

But if the Executive Branch has failed in its responsibilities for coordination, the Congress has done little better. At the present time, there are no less than eight standing committees of the House of Representatives with jurisdiction over urban programs. The Committees on Agriculture, Banking and Currency, the District of Columbia, Education and Labor, Government Operations, Judiciary, Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Public Works all have significant areas of jurisdiction over urban problems. Given this wide dispersal of authority, coordination is practically impossible. In some instances our Committees may even be working at cross purposes. For example, while the Public Works Committee is considering legislation to build more highways to bring cars into the central city, the Housing Subcommittee of the House Banking and Currency Committee may be working on mass transit legislation designed to keep the cars out.

Water pollution is another example. The Banking and Currency Committee has jurisdiction over programs funded by the Community Facilities Administration of the Department of Housing and Urban Development for new sewage systems, while the Public Works Committee has jurisdiction over water pollution control programs, which funds the construction of water treatment facilities. The relationship between these two urban functions is far closer in fact than this jurisdictional arrangement would suggest. The present system makes it impossible to consider the interrelationships between housing and education, between transportation and pollution, or between highways and open spaces.

The wise response to this confused situation would be to create a Committee of the House of Representatives on Urban Affairs. Since I entered the House in 1961, I have been introducing resolutions calling for a select or standing Committee on Urban Affairs. As federal involvement in urban affairs grows, so does interest in these proposals and I am hopeful that action can be obtained in the relatively near future.

The value of such a committee has been demonstrated clearly this year. The President has recommended a Demonstration Cities Act that would encompass such programs as transportation, housing, urban renewal, welfare and economic opportunity. House consideration of this proposal could be much more meaningful if an Urban Affairs Committee, benefiting from the expertise of Members from the eight Committees now charged with responsibility in this field could have brought their mutual wisdom and understanding to the consideration of this major new legislation. Here, it seems to me, is an opportunity for the Congress to do the coordinating job the Administration is not doing.

The point of this discussion of administrative arrangements is that there are a number of immediate steps that can be taken in the short run to smooth the relationships between urban areas and the federal government. In the long run, however, we must look beyond the easy administrative shortcuts to a whole new concept of government. Nowhere is this more evident than right here in Megalopolis. As Professor Jean Gottman points out in his detailed study, the concept comes from the Alexandrian philospher Philo Judaeus who referred to "megalopolis" as a great city of ideas which could predetermine and command the material world. We have never needed ideas so badly.

Any consideration of the government of urbanization comes down to two basic questions: what is to be the jurisdiction and structure of government? Who is to govern?

It is clear that local governments are hard pressed to cope with the pressures of urbanization. The traditional view of the community as the center of work and play, or public and private life has undergone drastic revision. No longer do many of our people live and work in the same place. Our suburbs have been the site of a tremendous influx of population bringing with it demands for services, schools and recreational facilities. The industrial base that could help finance these needs has not come so quickly. By the same token, the increase in commuting has brought a greater devotion of central city land to parking lots and garages which generate less revenue for essential city services. Even when industry begins to follow the flight to the suburbs the revenue balance cannot be righted.

In large part the financial crisis of both city and suburb results from the reliance of these governmental units on the property tax as the principal source of revenue. We have already noted the weakness of this base. We should also note that in the City of Boston, for example, more than 36% of the land is exempt from property taxation.

We also see local governments competing for external sources of revenue. States compete for the revenue generated by residents whose place of employment is located outside the state. Cities compete with suburbs and up-state areas for their share of state revenue. And all of this takes place within the framework of increasing federal contributions to the solution of urban problems. Many communities have found that the federal matching grant programs restrict their freedom to budget because they feel they must earmark available funds to programs that will generate federal dollars even though other more pressing needs should be met.

It is becoming increasingly clear that our cities must either receive considerably more help from other levels of government, or be granted power to raise additional revenue on their own.

One possible source of assistance immediately comes to mind. As the Heller Plan for the sharing of federal revenue with the states has appeared to lose favor with the Administration, it has gained support in Congress. With a number of my Republican colleagues in the House and Senator JAVITS in the Senate, I have introduced legislation authorizing the return of one per cent of federal income tax revenue to the states. The funds, which would amount to about $2.5 billion in the first year, could be used for a broad range of health, education and welfare purposes. These might include pollution control, mental health and retardation prevention and treatment, expanded programs of special and supplementary education—the list is endless. There would be a minimum federal control; funds would be allocated among states according to a careful formula reflecting population and need; and essential direction and execution would remain at the local level.

In my judgment, this approach could lessen federal administrative costs, permit greater flexibility in programming, and allow the allocation of funds more promptly and selectively.

We are undergoing a vast revolution in the representative character of our state governments. If the governments which result from this revolution more accurately represent the interests of their people and if they approach their task with freshness and vision, they will be better able to develop and administer their own programs. If we give these strengthened governments better tools to work with, the benefits for metropolitan development become even more evident.

We cannot talk about local government without assessing the revolution that has already overtaken it. The geographic boundaries and historic charters that once created obvious administrative divisions are no longer of central importance. Rivers, bays and mountains are no longer barriers to communication, nor does their presence automatically create a community of interest. What are some of the factors that bind communities together? Functional interests have already been the foundation for hundreds of new governmental units: agencies and boards to run airports and ports, to administer reservoirs, to build highways and to educate children. The resident of Boston is governed not only by the city government, but by the Massachusetts Port Authority, the Metropolitan District Commission, the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority and a plethora of other boards and commission. It is questionable whether the overlay of additional government units on top of traditional local government is an incentive or a barrier to sensible regional development. How can we combine community of interest with ease of administration?

It is arguable, for example, that the 21 towns that include portions of the Route 128 complex within its boundaries is less able to govern that area than some sort of functional administrative unit. No doubt the 574 firms and their 54,500 employees have a great deal in common, perhaps more so than with other members of their present geographic communities. But by the same token, these firms and individuals share but one basic interest. There are others which they share with members of their present communities, perhaps to a greater degree. It is here, it seems to me that the concept of functional government breaks down.

We must seek the proper mix between functional and geographic limits in the assignment of responsibility for urban government and administration. The alternatives for local government are at least three. The first is anexation. A city can simply keep acquiring land and welding it into a single administrative unit. This cannot go on indefinitely however, particularly in an areas as large as megalopolis, where appropriate administrative divisions cross state boundaries.

The second alternative is delegation of governmental power to specific administrative units. This approach has tremendous utility as we have seen with the New York

Port Authority and the MBTA, but it presents serious problems of integration with other functional and administrative units.

A third approach is the development of truly metropolitan government. This appears to be working successfully in Dade County, Florida and should be carefully studied for possible application elsewhere.

Whatever the advantages of strong central coordination, I think that our experience over the past three decades demonstrates that the problems of our urban society are too complex and too imminent to be susceptible of central operation. We can ease the administrative difficulties through the application of the techniques of modern management to urban problems. The genius of systems technology is its ability to bring order out of tremendous numbers of diverse elements and factors—order that not only stabilizes but creates the conditions for progress as well. These concepts, developed so brilliantly right here in Eastern Massachusetts, are already being put to use on public problems. The State of California contracted with four aerospace firms for studies on crime, transportation, pollution and information control. Computers will govern the scheduling and repair of trains in the new Bay Area Rapid Transit system in San Francisco. Experiments are now going forward in Toronto and Chicago with the use of computers to regulate traffic. There is enormous room for greater efforts here. It is at this point that our technology most directly confronts the urban challenge.

Implicit in everything I have said about strengthening governmental institutions below the national level is the essential validity of government close to the people. One of the failures of our approach to urban problems thus far is the inability of programs of concrete and granite to transform the lives of people. This failure goes to the heart of the second question I raised a few minutes ago. Who is to govern?

The historic ideal of the town meeting where each citizen of the community could speak his piece and influence the decisions of the government closest to him is simply not feasible in a city of millions. What we must strive for is a system of metropolitan government that will give people the sense of participation and involvement envisioned by the town meeting. This will not be achieved simply by establishing quotas of representation on city boards and agencies of "the poor" or any other category of citizen. I am convinced that the consistently low turnout in elections conducted by the Office of Economic Opportunity reflects the inability of the citizens involved to believe that their representation would really make any difference. People will seek redress in the streets until they believe they can find it in the voting booth. One of my former colleagues in the House is making an exciting attempt to restore the confidence of people in government in New York City. We can only wish him well and hope that his example will be repeated elsewhere in the nation.

In discussing with you some of the elements in the urban challenge that concern me as a Member of Congress, I fear I have raised more questions than I have answered. Those of us who must operate within the confines of existing geographic and administrative divisions look to those of you with the freshness and imagination to develop new forms of government suitable to the age, yet consistent with our tested principles.

It is an awesome challenge, but one from which we cannot turn away. In confronting it, we might reflect upon our history. Almost two hundred years ago the people living on the Atlantic Coast of this continent came together to govern a great nation; it is our challenge here today to come together to develop new and fresh approaches to the government of great cities.

Representative Smith of New York Lauds Australian Economic and Military Assistance in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HENRY P. SMITH III

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, many Americans, I believe, are under the impression that the United States is "going it alone" in Vietnam; that only American forces are struggling to preserve the cause of freedom in that embattled nation. It is true that our fighting men, representing every branch of our Armed Forces, are shouldering the greatest part of the burden in growing concern the fact that, for the past 5 weeks, the number of American men killed in action in Vietnam have exceeded the number of South Vietnamese war dead.

American is a great and powerful nation. She has never shirked her responsibilities to preserve and protect the principles of freedom and democracy whenever and wherever she has been called upon to do so.

There are, however, other nations, though not possessed of the industrial and military might of the United States, who feel a deep sense of responsibility to those peoples who lack the blessings of liberty and human freedom.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to call particular attention to the economic and military assistance being provided in Vietnam by the Commonwealth of Australia.

I know that our combat units in Vietnam are happy to have the cooperation and support of the courageous, gallant and experienced Australian troops. It is good to know that some of our friends around the world understand the reasons for our involvement in Vietnam.

Australia is a nation which has faced aggression, invasion and the loss of freedom and liberty before. She knows the cost of peace, and she is willing to pay the price to preserve that peace both for herself and her neighbors.

Mr. Speaker, the June 1 edition of the Australian News, published by the Australian News and Information Bureau, contains a very interesting commentary by the Australian Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Paul Hasluck, on Australia's position with regard to Vietnam and the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization. I commend this article to the study of the members of the House.

The following are pertinent excerpts from the Australian News:

AUSTRALIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER SETS OUT VIEWS ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VIETNAM POLICY AND SEATO MEMBERSHIP

The Australian Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Hasluck, has spoken of Australia's actions in Vietnam and their relationship to the South-East Asia Treaty Organization. In a statement released yesterday, Mr. Hasluck said that because questions continued to be asked on this subject he was recapitulating the Government's attitude and policy.

The Minister said that when the SEATO Treaty was signed in 1954, its eight members designated for the purposes of Article IV "the States of Cambodia and Laos and the free territory under jurisdiction of the State of Vietnam." This meant that each party to the Treaty recognized that aggression against South Vietnam by armed attack would endanger its own peace and safety and each agreed that it would in that event act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes.

"The designation also meant that, if it was considered that South Vietnam was threatened other than by armed attack, the parties would consult immediately in order to agree on the measures which should be taken for the common defence," Mr. Hasluck said. "Article IV also states that it is understood that no action on the territory of a designated State should be taken except at the invitation or with the consent of the Government concerned. The objectives of SEATO are those which the Australian Government has been steadily pursuing for many years.

"That was why, 12 years ago, we worked hard to have SEATO created, and to have South Vietnam designated by protocol. It would be wrong to say that the Australian Government is acting today in Vietnam solely because it is obliged to do so under SEATO. Even if SEATO did not exist, Australia would want to see communist aggression deterred and resisted in the region of South and South-East Asia.

"SEATO helps to deter and resist aggression. SEATO is an agreement and a working practical arrangement which Australia adheres to and observes in pursuit of our own interests and policies. Our actions in SEATO are in pursuance of our obligations through SEATO but are not because of SEATO alone. The Treaty does not itself lay down the details of action to be taken to meet a threat or an act of aggression. The members meet together as required to discuss situations and possible courses of action.

"Unanimity of all SEATO members is necessary for the designation of South Vietnam by protocol and this was agreed unanimously. But unanimity is not required for every action by each member State in playing its part in SEATO. Possible action by SEATO members is not limited, under the Treaty or otherwise, to collective action. Obligations under the Treaty are separate as well as joint, and members have to make their separate judgements.

"In the absence of a collective decision—which in the question of Vietnam has not been sought—each State decides for itself what it will do. Australia decided initially, in 1954, to contribute to the stability and development of the Republic of Vietnam by economic assistance. Such assistance has continued ever since. Then, as Vietcong insurrection, sabotage, and terrorism sought to disrupt the administration and economy of South Vietnam and to destroy it, the Australian Government gave additional and new forms of assistance—for example, military advisers. When the situation worsened, with more blatant and large-scale armed intervention from North Vietnam the Australian Government increased its assistance yet further and provided combat forces.

"The form of our response to the threat to South Vietnam was not determined by SEATO. It was for Australia to decide for itself the nature and size of the action we took. Other coutries, more remote or perhaps feeling themselves less directly threatened or less able to assist others, might have taken a different view. But the Australian Government considered that the situation called for assistance to the Republic of Vietnam against aggression, and that it was in our national interest and within our national capacity to do no less than we are doing now . . . ."

"Our economic aid, and our military aid, has been given in response to requests from the Government of Vietnam. The Security Council of the United Nations was informed of our decision to give military assistance. Australia is not the only member of SEATO giving assistance to the Republic of Vietnam: the United States of America, New Zealand, and Thailand are doing so. The Republic of Korea, which is not a member of SEATO, is supplying forces.

"Many other countries throughout the world are providing civil assistance. The common objectives are to deter and repel aggression and to help the victim of aggression.

Salute to Republic of the Philippines Independence Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, on June 12, the people of the Philippine Republic will celebrate their independence anniversary. I am proud to extend my congratulations and warm felicitations to His Excellency Ferdinand E. Marcos, President of the Philippines; and to His Excellency Oscar Ledesma, the Philippine Ambassador to the United States.

The Republic has always been a source of inspiration to me because since it was granted its freedom from the United States in 1946 the Filipino people have upheld the faith and hope that we in America had in them. They have also remained in high esteem as trusted friends of the American people. The dedication and hard work and sacrifice of such famous Filipino heroes as Emilio Aguinaldo, Manuel Luiz Quezon, Sergio Osmeña, and Ramon Magsaysay have borne fruit in a thriving and prosperous Philippine Republic.

During the Spanish-American War the United States gained control over the Philippines. It was long our intention to encourage the growth of truly democratic institutions and popular government in the territory. The people learned their lesson well, and on July 4, 1946, our beloved stars and stripes were lowered and the flag of the independent and sovereign Philippine Republic was hoisted. The Republic now recognizes June 12 as its independence anniversary, and each yearly celebration finds the people that much richer and fuller in the experience of directing their own affairs.

America and the Philippines have long enjoyed warm relations and those ties have drawn even closer as a result of fighting together against the Japanese during World War II and against the Communist forces in Korea. Stability in areas such as southeast Asia depends largely on the success or lack thereof registered by countries like the Philippines. It is my fervent hope that the Philippines, entering a new year of independence, will continue to register the achievement and progress it so earnestly seeks.

I am very proud to extend best wishes to the Government and people of the Philippines and congratulate them on their anniversary.

Still a Great Big Wonderful World

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EUGENE J. KEOGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article from the Rome Daily American of June 2, 1966, with reference to Hon. James A. Farley, chairman of the board of the Coca-Cola Export Corp.:

STILL A GREAT BIG WONDERFUL WORLD

(By Ernest Cuneo)

NEW YORK.—Big Jim Farley was 78 years old this week. He celebrated it with his usual 78-hour week. Since his last birthday, he has attended 125 dinners and 70 luncheons at many of which he was principal speaker.

He also traveled 60,000 miles by land, sea, and air, visiting 20 countries, including all European capitals, all Central American capitals, and the principal cities of Mexico.

He reads the box scores of every major league ball game—without glasses—as part of his habit of reading at least four newspapers every day.

He is 6-feet 3-inches tall, literally in the well-known pink, and his 205 pounds haven't varied in the last 20 years.

He has a most peculiar walk, one of very quick and very short steps. His towering figure seems to scoot through the New York winds, in spite of the fact that he is interrupted every 10 paces by someone who wants to shake his hand. Perhaps no man since Daniel Webster's Boston has so much received the adulation of a city.

New Yorkers give him the respect accorded Al Smith and the affection bestowed of Jimmy Walker.

There is an astonishing simplicity about this most sophisticated of men. He still has the clean wholesomeness of the lanky country boy who played first base for the town team 60 years ago. He brought this same zest to politics.

The Democratic Party was his team, and he gave it all he had.

From 8 a.m. every morning till six at night, he's in there pitching for his current team, Coca-Cola export. He's head of it, but he puts on no airs. He calls himself a salesman, and sell he does.

His office is crowded with affectionate greetings from popes to presidents, and from mail-carriers to matadors. All look as pleased as if they had just paused to refresh.

The Hudson River was brimming with the melting snows of the Great Blizzard of 1888 when Jim Farley uttered his birth-cry. As Damon Runyon would have said, it's 8 to 5 it was a shout of joy at being alive.

His enthusiasm has mounted ever since. All of humanity is his team, and he's glad to be on it. He not only likes people; he relishes them.

Jim was the second of five boys. His father was a Hudson River schooner captain, sailing bricks down to New York City. He prospered. He bought two small brickyards. But just before Jim was 10, his father went out to harness the horse to go to a neighbor's funeral. The halter was long, the horse frisky. Suddenly wheeling, he kicked Capt. Farley in the chest. He died that night.

Ellen Goldrick Farley, Jim's mother, could run neither a schooner nor brickyards. Capt. Farley left no debts, small assets, sturdy bodies, an honorable name, and a great mother for his boys.

Jim promised his mother he would never touch an alcoholic drink, and he never has. He doesn't smoke either. These are tremendous advantages for a man to bring to the hard-dealing games in the smoke-filled rooms of politics.

Of course, Jim doesn't mind if other men drink, and they do. One senses, however, that it is a source of never-ending wonder to Jim that men will drink whiskey, when a bottle of you-know-what is immediately at hand.

For the sake of his friends, the company should put out a double-strength Farley-sized pinch bottle for men who need bracing as well as a pause.

Jim wanted to be town clerk. An Irish-American Catholic Democrat stood as much chance in the rock-ribbed Republican town of Grassy Point then as Mao Tse-tung stands of being elected governor of Utah now.

But Jim took to the mails. Apparently, Republicans like to receive letters because they elected him.

This started the most unbelievable romance in history between Jim Farley and the U.S. mails. He became postmaster-general of the United States, then practically a concomitant of being chairman of the Democratic National Committee. He deserved it as its chief customer alone.

Being at the head of the Post Office Department did not soothe his letter-writing propensities; it inflamed them. Following the 1932 campaign, he signed 22,000 first-name letters of thanks; in 1936, 27,000. And not when he got around to it; immediately.

Within a week after election, there were 27,000 families in thousands of cities and villages proudly exhibiting the letters of thanks with the famous green-ink signature.

Farley, a boy who never graduated from high school, has 22 honorary degrees. He, with President Herbert Hoover, were the two distinguished members of both parties selected to reorganize the U.S. executive department.

He has served on New York State's sacrosanct Banking Commission, and its Boxing Commission, and is currently on its Racing Commission. He can discuss as an expert whether foreign trade will expand. (He thinks it will multiply) or whether Mickey Mantle is swinging too hard. (He thinks he is).

Almost as a matter of routine, every major league player rounding first base at Yankee Stadium waves to Jim Farley in his box by the baseline.

About 10,000 letters poured into his office this week. The whole world waved to Jim Farley on his birthday.

And Big Jim beamed back. To him, it was a great big wonderful world. And, of course, things go even better with Coke.

Tax Treatment of Employees Reimbursed Moving Expenses

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Speaker, on February 24, 1966, I introduced H.R. 13070, to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses. Since that date 30 of my colleagues have joined in support of this legislation and have introduced similar measures to correct the inequity created by the Internal Revenue Ruling 54–429.

Following is an article taken from the Wall Street Journal of June 8, 1966, which I believe points out the importance of this legislation:

A Tax on Flexibility

With so much headline-catching legislation in Congress, few people are likely to pay much attention to a pending bill to liberalize tax treatment of employees' moving expenses. That's unfortunate, since the present rules are not only unfair to individuals and companies but to some extent are even lessening the economy's ability to adjust to change.

Under present regulations an employe can exclude from his taxable income only the actual amount his employer pays to move him, his family and his possessions to a job in another city. If his company, prior to the actual move, finances a house-hunting trip or arranges a hotel room for a few days until he can find a new home, he must report these and any similar outlays as income on his tax return.

The unfairness of this approach is clear to anyone who ever has been moved from one city to another by his employer. A transferred employe can avoid a house-hunt, for example, only by quitting his job or by refusing to move, which in some cases may amount to the same thing.

Some companies get around the problem by paying an about-to-move employe an allowance over and above his necessary expenses, just to cover his taxes. But smaller or less prosperous firms can't always afford to be so generous. The present procedure, in other words, discriminates in favor of big, thriving businesses—a rather unusual attitude for Washington.

The impact of the current rules cannot be measured precisely. Yet some employes unquestionably have become more reluctant to move, and some companies are either less willing or able to make the most productive use of their staffs.

Aware of the difficulties, bipartisan groups in both houses of Congress have introduced corrective legislation. Even if the bill can find its way to the top of a crowded Congressional calendar, though, it still faces the Treasury's opposition to tax measures involving a potential loss of a bit of revenue.

As a matter of fact, this tax on the economy's flexibility may be costing more in revenue than its repeal would lose. However that may be, no argument—financial or otherwise—is strong enough to sustain so obvious an inequity.

In confirmation of the above remarks, I would also like to include excerpts from letters now on file in my office received from individuals from all parts of the country citing their own personal experiences and losses incurred by company moves:

"In January of 1965, my company transferred me to Chicago from the West Coast. Last year I was assessed over $500.00 on expense allowed me by my company for such costs as storage, house hunting trips, meals while living away from my family for three months, plus shelter cost for the same period, and other miscellaneous costs when my family was finally able to join me. This past month I finally sold my home in Tacoma, so my income tax for 1966 will show an additional cost of over $400.00 for the expenses allowed me by my company in connection with the selling of this residence."

"Effective March 7th, I was transferred from my position in Philadelphia to assume similar duties in the New York City area. A rough estimate of my presently taxable expenses incidental to the sale of my present home, purchase of a new one, etc. is about $5,500.00. Since these reimbursements are treated as personal income and subjected to the maximum tax percentage in my income bracket, my transfer will cost me about $1,600.00."

"It is estimated that my transfer to Chicago will cost approximately $2,000 additional income tax on monies the Company reimbursed me for commission on my house sale and other related cost of moving. It takes a sizable promotional increase to be able to recapture $2,000 worth of income tax, which in my opinion was not really income to me but just reimbursement of expenses I incurred due to this move."

Listed above are only a few of the many examples brought to my attention during the past few months. Recent surveys indicate that annually 150,000 persons employed by private industry; 35,000 persons employed by the Federal Government and 340,000 persons transferred by the Armed Services are affected financially by the present ruling.

I wish to thank those of my colleagues who have joined with me in sponsoring this remedial legislation and respectfully urge the support and efforts of all Members of Congress in the enactment of this bill.

Chicago Rebuilds Loop Area Under Leadership of Mayor Daley

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, during the past year, many newspapers and periodicals throughout our country have reported extensively on the giant strides that Chicago is making toward eliminating its slums, improving its highways, and rebuilding the loop area, which I have the honor to represent in the Congress.

Under the bold and dedicated leadership of Hon. Richard J. Daley, mayor of our city of Chicago, tremendous strides have been made and much has been accomplished.

What is not a commonly known fact, however, is that the rebuilding of the inner loop area has been accomplished without a single dollar of Federal urban renewal aid. In other major cities, such as New York and Philadelphia, more than two-thirds of the money spent for rebuilding portions of the central city came from Federal grants. Chicago, instead, has used only private funds for improving the downtown loop area. Of course, our great city has utilized Federal funds, but only for eliminating slums and rebuilding outside of the central city, or loop area.

It is my pleasure to include in the Congressional Record an article which appeared on June 6 in the Christian Science Monitor discussing the singular success achieved by Chicago's unusual approach to urban renewal. The article follows:

Changing Chicago: An "Unbelievable City"

(By Alver Carlson)

Chicago.—"This unbelievable city can only be described as an architectural laboratory. When I return home, and am asked what I saw in America, I will say I saw Chicago."

This statement, made last week by a young Dutch journalist on tour throughout the United States on a university fellowship, was perhaps a bit overblown.

But Chicago today, despite its weaknesses, is a city with a face that has changed more in the last eight years than at any time since Mrs. O'Leary's cow put her foot down.

The most recent major building announcement gives a key to the pattern which a La Salle Street businessman once discribed thus: "It must be different, it must be dramatic, and it must be privately financed."

YEAR 1969 COMPLETION TARGET

The project, twin 40-story towers on Wabash Avenue, will sharply alter the city's skyline. It is scheduled to be completed by 1969.

One structure will be an 800-room hotel. The other will be an office building with 700,00 square feet of rentable area

The plans also call for the construction of two 10-story parking facilities between the two buildings. Builder John J. Mack estimated the cost of the complex at $40,000,000.

But there is more involved.

Chicago's central city is called the Loop after a rapid transit elevated system that circles it. This transit system has made it difficult for the area to shift or sprawl.

With the announcement of the twin towers, the city said it is studying, with a government grant, ways to remove the ugle old "L" structure. Part of it goes down the street where the new buildings wil rise. (Most of the trains which once used the "L" tracks now run through two subway tubes.)

The most interesting part of the Loop's renewal is that it has been done without a single dollar of federal urban renewal aid.

FEDERAL AID ELSEWHERE

In the years between 1958 and 1965 the district saw completion of $297,000,000 worth of office buildings with another $117,500,000 under construction. Civic and public buildings accounted for another $103,710,000, with $53,840,000 worth of such construction under way.

Total construction figures that include stores, hotels and motels, and garages, show that an estimated $1 billion worth has been completed, is under way, or has been announced since 1958. This is an area under 100 acres.

At about the same time, in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Boston, Cleveland, St. Louis, Denver, San Francisco, and other cities two-thirds of the money used to tear down and rebuild portions of their central areas came from federal grants, according to sources here.

The national spotlight focused on their Charles Centers and Penn Centers, and virtually ignored the Chicago approach that was achieving the same result.

While this city was certainly in favor of federal aid, it preferred to concentrate use of the funds on the slums that surrounded the Loop, which had been spreading tentacles of despair into the central city itself.

More than $550,000,000 has been spent or is being spent by the government and private developers to rip out slums and replace them with decent, modern housing.

SLUM CLEARANCE STRESSED

Chicago had decided to put housing and slum clearance ahead of the central area, rightly judging that the great commercial Loop would look to itself.

Thus the Chicago pattern of central rebuilding became different. It can be described as partly sectional and partly piecemeal.

Consequently the Loop doesn't have that "bombed-out" look that characterizes the planned center approach common to many American cities today.

The highly individualistic approach taken by Chicago was given impetus and direction by three public measures:

Construction of fast expressways and ample parking that made the central area readily accessible from all three land sides.

The construction of two government centers that had the effect of providing a beginning.

The preparation of a central area plan that dramatically demonstrated the possibilities.

HIGH STANDARDS KEPT

In this climate the city, the national government and private industry not only constructed major new buildings, but built them to unusually high architectural standards.

Gentle guidance from the city and certain natural advantages have led builders to cluster many of their more attractive buildings in certain sections of the Loop.

The concentration has provided some of the most attractive urban areas to be found anywhere, and if the general environment can be improved, they might well outshine the planned centers that have received so much fame elsewhere.

Ralph E. Odum

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON FUQUA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I would like to have reprinted an editorial from the Tallahassee, Fla., Democrat, regarding the life and work of my good friend, Ralph E. Odum. His passing was a loss to his thousands of friends, and Florida will miss his dedicated service.

I have lost a real personal friend and a man I admired greatly. I think the following editorial expresses the feeling for this great Floridian most eloquently.

The editorial follows:

RALPH E. ODUM

The death of Ralph E. Odum yesterday removes from the State Capital scene one of Florida's most able public servants and one of Tallahassee's more conscientious citizens.

He was the State's best-known assistant attorney general, for his assignment to give legal counsel to the Florida educational system for the past 15 years made him the spokesman for and defender of official State policy—as far as it could be determined—in the racial segregation cases.

Odum argued forcefully, but unsuccessfully, before the courts of the nation against too abrupt a change in racial paterns developed with legal sanction over a century. After the Supreme Court had reversed all its own precedents in 1954 and upset the separate-but-equal doctrine, he placed this eloquent plea before the court when it asked the states for advice on implementation of the new policy:

"Some way must be found to protect the constitutional rights of a minority without ignoring the will of the majority. We think the only answer is time and the patient efforts of those who value democracy more than their personal longings and private prejudices."

Odum's assignment also gave him a large voice in drawing the financial plans by which Florida over the past few years has tremendously increased the money available for higher education. As attorney for the old Board of Control, he did much to write into the Bryant administration bonding program safeguards which made it acceptable to the people.

But he did not confine himself to his official assignments. Odum had a versatile mind and a wide interest. He was a man who spread ideas around in fertile ground to bear fruit that never was identified with him.

He was a good legal representative of the people, and a good citizen along with them.

Public Debt Limit

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN R. SCHMIDHAUSER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 15202), to provide, for the period beginning on July 1, 1966, and ending on June 30, 1967, a temporary increase in the public debt limit set forth in section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act.

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER. Mr. Chairman, once again Congress is proposing to raise the debt ceiling and in effect, give the executive branch another blank check to raise the national debt. I believe, as I pointed out last year, when I also opposed raising the debt ceiling, that the move seriously undermines congressional responsibility for review of public expenditures.

Second, I believe many items have been charged against the national debt which have actually been paid for. This matter should be thoroughly investigated by the Congress and thoroughly discussed publicly to permit citizens to be fully informed of any manipulations by any Federal department.

Once again, it will be impossible for Congress to have an open debate on this important matter because of the closed rule. I firmly believe that an issue as important as our national fiscal policy should receive a full and complete discussion by the Congress, and any Member who wishes to contribute to this discussion should be afforded the opportunity to do so. For this reason, I am again opposing the closed rule on this important bill.

Mr. Chairman, I also believe the Congress would be better advised to take prompt action in reforming our tax system which presently affords special interests large tax giveaways at the expense of our working people on the farms, in the factories and in our small businesses. The magnitude of this giveaway has been clearly presented by the distinguished author Philip M. Stern who in 1963 in his book, "The Great Treasury Raid," reported that an excess of $40 billion was lost because of our present unreformed tax system. Obviously, this amount is far greater now because of the expansion of our national economy since Mr. Stern published his analysis. How can we even contemplate raising the debt or, as some have done, raising taxes on those least able to afford it when privileged interests and individuals are reaping unjustly, tax benefits?

All of us are acutely aware of the cost of needed programs, but I want to point out that the same serious though should be given to the actual price tag of tax existing loopholes. If the giveaways did not exist, the Treasury would collect more revenue. Thus, each loophole is a drain on the Treasury in exactly the same way as the other Federal programs which we review each year. I say these loopholes which result in the most costly Federal program, namely subsidizing the few at the expense of the many, should be judged like any other spending program—not only by the supposed benefits produced, but by its cost to the Treasury, which is to say, its cost to me and to every other American citizen. We should give careful thought to the fact that when someone else pays less, the rest of us pay more.

If the 89th Congress would eliminate major tax exemption preferences, the 89th Congress could also cut personal income taxes by nearly half of their present rate, and still raise the same amount of revenue. I believe this is the action we should be taking, not raising the debt to permit the Bureau of the Budget and executive agencies to manipulate revenue in a way I might add, that too often imposes yet another burden on our dedicated and hard working low- and middle-income citizens. We need reform, not manipulation of debt. We need to attack the true villain, preferential tax treatment, not attack the programs that assist our citizens and contribute to the economic strength of our Nation.

These tax loopholes remind me of a deceptive package, because they are tucked away inside the box where they can not be seen nor can their size be easily discovered. A good way to begin to shed light on this package of giveaways would be for Congress to clearly illuminate through open debate the oil depletion allowance.

In fairness to our working people throughout our great Nation on its farms, in its factories, and in its small businesses, I believe we should begin our thoroughgoing tax reform by reducing the 27½-percent giveaway to large oil corporations.

The oil depletion is only one example of the great need for tax reform and I will continue to make proposals for reform.

There are other methods by which Congress can obtain revenue to meet the Nation's need without going deeper into debt and further increasing the burden on future generations. I have introduced a bill, H.R. 15293, which would insure that revenues from western oil shale deposits be utilized for three fundamental purposes—to improve our Nation's educational system, to accelerate preservation of our natural resources, and to develop recreation facilities, as well as to reduce the public debt.

Private interests, most of them already among those enjoying tax privileges have been pressing Secretary Udall to grant leases giving them control over land totaling approximately 10 million acres and the right to exploit its oil shale resources which have been valued in excess of $300 billion. Prompt action on this bill would help to meet our revenue needs and would, at the same time, reduce the burden of public debt.

Mr. Chairman, in conclusion, I want to reiterate my opposition to today's action. I know the good farmers, businessmen, professional people, and factory workers of the First District of Iowa feel a deep obligation to make whatever sacrifices necessary, but I also firmly believe such sacrifices should be equitably distributed to all sectors of our society. Raising the debt ceiling only serves to further conceal the special privileges of our tax system and to give the budget manipulators a free hand for their work.

Humorists Are Really Serious About Joke-Telling Conference

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, George Q. Lewis, one of my constituents, has dedicated himself to the proposition that what society needs is more humor.

Among other things, he has organized the First Humor Conference and Clinic, commencing July 19, under the auspices of the Humor Societies of America, at the Loeb Student Center of New York University, which educational institution is also in my district.

The New York Times, in its issue of Monday, June 6, took humor seriously and interviewed Mr. Lewis, and analyzed the quality of his good humor.

The article is hereinafter set forth, and I commend it to my colleagues:

HUMORISTS ARE REALLY SERIOUS ABOUT JOKE-TELLING CONFERENCE

(By Howard Taubman)

Don't laugh yet, but the First Humor Conference and Clinic—that's what the sponsors call it—will be held next month.

It will take place at New York University's Loeb Student Center under the aegis of a group that modestly calls itself the Humor Societies of America. It will embrace an exhibit prepared by the Library of American Wit and Humor, to be shown from July 19 to 31; a humor workshop, an intercollegiate joke-telling contest and a panel discussion on "The Role of the Humorist in Society Today."

It's a reasonable guess that the panel will agree on at least one point—that the role of the humorist today, as in any age, is to make you laugh. That, on the sober assurance of George Q. Lewis, director of the Humor Societies of America, is a prime aim of the First Humor Conference and Clinic.

The guiding principles of the Humor Societies of America, according to Mr. Lewis, are nothing less than "to involve more people in the joys of laughmaking, to encourage the exploration of the pursuit of happiness and to discover and develop the future funny men and women of America."

TIMELESSNESS OF JOKES

Mr. Lewis and his colleagues, in the Humor Societies of America will go to great lengths to promote laughter. They are eager to stimulate new jokes, but they have no prejudices against old ones.

"A joke isn't old," says Mr. Lewis unsmilingly, "if you haven't heard it before."

As a result, the First Humor Conference and Clinic will shamelessly show and tell old jokes. The exhibit will include scores of large display sheets covered with examples of what the exhibitors like to describe as the "funniest jokes and cartoons of the past 100 years."

Some samples according to category:

Age: "Did she tell you her age?" "Partly."

Wisdom: The chief cause of all divorce is matrimony.

Nobody has ever complained of a parachute not opening.

A girl who knows all the answers is often asked something out of the question.

Animals: "I don't know what to do. Every night I see snakes and elephants." "Have you ever seen a doctor?" "No, just snakes and elephants."

Absent-mindedness: "The garbage man is here, sir." Professor: "Tell him we don't want any."

Banks: A banker may write a bad poem and get away with it; but just let a poet try writing a bad check.

He is so rich he even bought book ends for his bankbooks.

Birthdays: "Today is my wife's birthday." "What are you getting for her?" "Make me an offer."

Business: "That stock he sold you is worthless." "So is the check I gave him."

THEMES AND VARIATIONS

What? You've heard these before? Mr. Lewis nods without surprise. Most of the jokes you hear are ancient in lineage, he remarks, but they can still surprise you into hearty laughter if they are tricked out in new clothes, revised to fit a current situation or public figure and delivered with a modern flourish.

Mr. Lewis makes it his business to speed the development of authentic new jokes or fresh variations of old ones. He is also devoted to the discovery and nurture of new talent among the professional purveyors of jokes, known in the trade as stand-up comics. For more than 25 years he has been promoting inventors and deliverers of gags. He conducts regular workshops for gagwriters and stand-up comics.

TOUGH BEGINNING

"It's a tough field to crack," he observes sadly. "To sell jokes to the top comedians you need credits, and where do you start to get credits? Same with stand-up comics. It isn't easy for them to get started."

Mr. Lewis, for whom spreading the joys of laughmaking is anything but a laughing matter, allows himself the faintest of smiles.

"But some fellows keep coming along," he says, as if to comfort himself. "Look at Neil Simon. He was once a gag writer. He's got credits now—'Barefoot in the Park,' 'The Odd Couple' and 'Sweet Charity,' Not bad, those credits."

In contemplating the situation of college humor today Mr. Lewis does not look back nostalgically on the era of flappers, raccoon coats, hip flasks and college widows, but he does know that our age of beatniks, sit-ins and teach-ins is not always susceptible to laughter. But he would like some questions answered:

Are we losing our sense of humor? Are we automating ourselves into creative mediocrity? Has the tension of the space age made laugh production more difficult? Are there new trends in humor? Do we need a Secretary of Humor in the White House?

Gov. G. Mennen Williams

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BILLIE S. FARNUM
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. FARNUM. Mr. Speaker, in March of this year, a great servant of the American people left the post of Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs after more than 5 years in that office. I refer to my good friend, the former Governor of the great State of Michigan, G. Mennen Williams.

During my years of service in Michigan government, I came to know Mennen very well and learned how completely selfless and dedicated he is to advancing the welfare of the people of Michigan. Prior to his election as Governor, his other posts in Michigan were those of assistant attorney general, deputy director of the office of price administration, and a member of the Liquor Control Commission.

Elected Governor in 1948, he was reelected in 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, and 1958, the first Governor in American history to be elected for six consecutive terms. During his years as our Governor, he provided Michigan with outstanding leadership in the fields of civil rights, education, mental health, conservation, social and labor legislation, traffic safety, highway construction, and in the building of our mighty Mackinac Bridge, which makes our two peninsulas, one.

To me, one of Mennen's great contributions to our society has been his total commitment to equal rights for all Americans. Long before other officials began to advocate progress in civil rights, Mennen was a champion of such progress. He has kept true to his beliefs over the years.

He led Michigan to enact a State fair employment practices law. As our Governor, he appointed to his cabinet the first Negro in the country to hold such a position since the Reconstruction era, and he appointed the first Negro ever to hold the office of judge in the Michigan circuit court. Under his leadership, Negroes were for the first time elected to the governing boards of State universities and colleges.

As a fuller expression of his philosophy of equal rights for all men, I would like, with your permission, to place in the RECORD, Governor Williams' remarks on the occasion of Brotherhood Week at St. Stephen's African Methodist Episcopal Church in Detroit on Sunday, February 13, of this year:

ADDRESS BY HON. G. MENNEN WILLIAMS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR AFRICAN AFFAIRS, AT ST. STEPHEN'S AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, DETROIT, MICH., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1966

When Maceo Williams asked me to join you in celebrating Brotherhood Week, I was only too happy to accept. I have had warm and friendly relations with the African Methodist Episcopal Church and St. Stephen's for a good many years, and I am honored to have this opportunity to meet with you. I am especially happy to talk on brotherhood and human rights because those subjects have been close to my heart all my life.

It has been my pleasure to work with you and other men of good will to pass Fair Employment legislation—among the first in the nation. We worked together to see that Negro Americans shared the responsibility of our community life, as exemplified by a Negro in my Cabinet, by the largest Negro legislative delegation in the United States and by Negroes taking their just place in the Michigan judiciary. We worked together with President Kennedy to write a history-making 1960 Democratic Platform. Since that time, it has been my pleasure to serve as Equal Employment Policy Officer in the State Department under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. I know that in addition to the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 these great Presidents have sought every opportunity to advance the enjoyment of equal human rights.

Never before have men sought individual and group dignity more fervently than they do today; and never has the attainment of that dignity by all men been more essential to the preservation of human society.

In recent years, millions of people in developing areas of the world have emerged from decades of colonial rule, and others are still on their way to freedom. Today, those people are moving to a central position on the world stage. They are making their aspirations known to the older, more-developed countries in ever-more-insistent tones, and their voices are having a definite impact in international councils.

In this country, millions of Negro Americans are struggling for the attainment of their full and just rights as citizens of this democracy. They proclaim that a gradual end to discrimination and "separate, but equal" rights is neither moral nor any longer adequate to their needs. Their leadership has been revitalized and coordinated, and the new dimensions of the civil rights movement in this country are having a strong impact in every corner of our land—north and south, east and west.

The pressing task now before all men of good will—in this country and abroad—is to move swiftly and decisively to create a genuinely golden age of brotherhood.

If we Americans truly desire and hope to achieve a world of peace, order and prosperity for the generations who will follow us, all of us are going to have to work tirelessly and sacrifice uncomplainingly to meet the many challenges of building a better life for ourselves and others. Perhaps most importantly, we are going to have to re-dedicate ourselves to those moral and spiritual values which are the heritage of each of us. Those values have played a great part in moving the peoples of the developing world to a vigorous assertion of their human rights.

Africa, certainly, is moved by three great moral and spiritual forces:

First, the desire to be independent to consolidate that freedom and to establish governments with the consent of the governed;

Second, the desire to be free from disease, hunger, ignorance and poverty; and

Third, the desire to be equal, individually and collectively, with all other men.

These are aspirations which give Africans a spiritual affinity with America's Founding Fathers. Africans find inpiration for their goals in our own Declaration of Independence, which says: "That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among them are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness."

As Secretary of State Dean Rusk has said before Congress: "The primary reason why we must attack the problems of discrimination is rooted in our basic commitments as a nation and a people. We must try to eliminate discrimination due to race, color, religion, not to make others think better of us but because it is incompatible with the great ideals to which our democratic society is dedicated."

If we are to mature as a society, Americans must respect the equality of every man in his essential dignity as a human being. And to do this, the artificial barriers to equality of opportunity that have been erected in our country must be removed completely. Ours is a time of great challenge but also of great opportunity. I am confident that this country, in President Lyndon B. Johnson, has the type of leadership that will inspire all of us to advance the day of brotherhood and mutual good will.

Mennen was elected a vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee and served in that capacity from 1955 to 1961, and he was a founding member of that body's advisory council, on which he served from 1957 to 1961. His interest in the affairs of the many nationality groups that go to make up our State is well known, and he was appointed chairman of the Democratic National Committee's Nationalities Division, in September 1954, a post he held until January 1961.

In his work at the State Department, I have seen him apply the same degree of zeal and energy to the many problems he faced there, that he had employed in Michigan affairs. As Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mennen traveled nearly half a million miles on official trips, visiting virtually every area of that enormous continent. Wherever he went, he obtained firsthand knowledge of African countries and explained U.S. policies to the people of Africa.

Mr. Speaker, Ebony magazine covered Mennen Williams' first official trip to Africa in 1961, and I would like to insert this article from that magazine's June 1961 issue. It gives an excellent portrait of the way Governor Williams put himself wholeheartedly into his African duties:

FACTFINDING AND GOODWILL MISSION TAKES KENNEDY AID TO 16 COUNTRIES

A major and certainly a most controversial undertaking of the historic first 100 days of the Kennedy Administration was the sending of Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs G. Mennen Williams on a combination goodwill-fact-finding survey mission to Africa. President Kennedy's selection of big, amiable generous-hearted "Soapy" Williams to head the State Department's Bureau of African Affairs was significantly his first major appointment following his election and indicated the importance his administration attaches to Africa.

Williams' economic-political-diplomatic safari carried him through 16 African countries, starting with the Sudan and ending in the Upper Volta Republic. Williams made the journey to see Africa for himself (he had paid two brief previous visits to African countries) and to learn. A principal objective of the trip was to interpret Africans to Americans and to increase understanding of that swiftly-changing continent among the people of the U.S. Sometimes bewildered by Africa's complexity and contrasts, frequently fatigued by the gruelling pace and demands of his schedule, Williams was moved by the warmth of his reception in all countries.

Time was the only serious enemy of "Soapy" Williams' multi-purpose mission: too much was attempted in a limited period. Williams made the trip to get acquainted with Africa's new leaders, to see their countries and meet their peoples and gain an on-the-spot grasp of their desires and problems. His principal interests were U.S.-African political and economic relations and how American aid programs were working, particularly in terms of education.

Williams and his staff took a good, hard critical look at U.S. embassies and consulates in the new countries of Africa. Wherever he stopped he found time to meet and talk with Americans resident in these lands, whether missionaries, businessmen, educators or Foreign Service folk. In wooing Africans, Williams effectively used his tried and tested political campaign techniques. He grinned broadly, laughed heartily, slapped backs, and warmly greeted all those who ventured within hand-shaking distance. Williams' warm, friendly personality made a fine impression on Africans everywhere. He vigorously stumped for goodwill for his country, covering nearly 14,000 air miles in Africa. It was aggressive, all-out campaigning waged by a seasoned, sturdy politician whose stamina, style and record had won him six terms as Michigan's governor. "Soapy is hitting the campaign trail again," cracked a Detroit newsman accompanying the party.

Despite his rugged all-American fullback physique, G. Mennen Williams is a gentle man possessed of old-fashioned dignity and unquestioned compassion for his fellow man. His strong, consistent record in defense of the Negro's civil rights made him an ideal choice to represent President Kennedy in Africa. As the administration's chief promoter of African-American understanding he regards intercontinental goodwill as a two-way street. Under pressure on the U.S. race problem from African journalists, Williams earnestly, patiently conceded inequalities still exist but listed the gains Negroes have made and stressed that the U.S. government is committed to desegregation. When he wasn't explaining the U.S. to Africans he sought enlightenment on how Africans felt toward Americans and American policies. At one stop, in a masterpiece of understatement, he admitted: "Our understanding of Africa in the United States is something less than complete."

Soapy switched with ease from tropical weight suits to formal dress as the occasion demanded, but he was most comfortable in an open-necked sports shirt, slacks and loafers. Whether meeting dignitaries at an ambassador's reception, browsing through native villages or being grilled at news conferences, his demeanor remained unchanged. To emperors and presidents, beggars, and millionaires, left wingers and conservatives he was the same Soapy—calm, courteous and as unpretentious as an old shoe. His Midwestern drawl charmed many and his rugged good looks won him hordes of female admirers. On the people-to-people level Williams' tour was a distinct success. "Too often the U.S. has sent us stuffed-shirt diplomats," one African leader observed. "Williams is a refreshing change, direct, honest and real."

Soapy's safari began at Rome's new Fiumicino Intercontinental Airport where a special Air Force C-54 Skymaster, sent down from Frankfurt, picked up his party of 16 and flew across the Mediterranean, crossing the eastern edge of the Sahara and made the first stop at Khartoum, Sudan. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia's ancient 8,000-feet high capital, was next on the itinerary, followed by steamy Mogadiscio, capital of the year-old Somali Republic fronting the sultry Indian Ocean. A rapid swing through British East Africa included visits to Uganda, Tanganyika, Kenya and Zanzibar. The eight-hour flight from Dar-es-Salaam to Leopoldville branded forever on Williams' mind the vastness and variety of Africa. The rest of the furious West African schedule consisted of stays of varying duration in ex-French Congo, Cameroon, Nigeria, Togo, the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Ghana. Last stop of the tour was at arid Ougadougou in the Upper Volta Republic which Williams calls "my favorite new frontier," and where President Maurice Yameogo threw a lavish luncheon for Soapy and his guests which was climaxed by the serving of four compelte barbecued lambs washed down with the best French champagne.

Each country presented Williams with new challenges and fresh adventures, not all of them pleasant. Pickets carrying signs reading "American imperialists go home!" greeted him in torrid Zanzibar one quiet Sunday afternoon. At Nairobi airport a European reporter threw him a loaded question about President Kennedy's reported support of a policy of "Africa for the Africans"; subsequent misquotations and distortions made headlines around the world and drew the ire of racists and conservatives in Africa and abroad. In Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika, two representatives of the South African United Front, a coalition of five anti-apartheid African and Indian organizations, presented him with a memorandum asking for U.S. support of a boycott of South African products and sanctions against that country.

Soapy Williams' African survey had its grim and sticky moments, but for the most part of it was a sunny journey marked by growing understanding and goodwill on all sides. Mainly it took the form of a shrewd and purposeful diplomat successfully making contacts with friendly and hospitable peoples. Williams showed a ready facility to adapt to the exigencies of changing situations. In Ethiopia he conversed in French with Emperor Haile Selassie. In Tanganyika he playfully beat a native drum while girl students at a Catholic mission school whooped with delight. In Uganda he was visibly discomfited when a native musician kissed his feet, insisted on shaking hands instead. He drove 180 miles upcountry into the Liberian interior to be made an honorary tribal chief in a colorful ceremony.

Williams has reported on his tour's findings to President John F. Kennedy and significantly announced that U.S. financial aid to African countries will total $250 million for the fiscal year ending June 30. His African tour taught him that Africa has a great destiny that can be shaped only by what Africans proudly refer to as "the African personality," that all Africa wants to be freed from colonialism, that Africans desire and demand racial equality and that the new African states do not intend to become embroiled in the East-West power struggle.

Last January, he was called upon by President Johnson to serve as the President's special envoy to 14 African nations in 7 days to discuss the President's views on Vietnam with African leaders. He has devoted much attention to reporting on his findings in Africa to the American people.

Mennen brought great reservoirs of understanding, drive and determination to the conduct of our relations with the new and emerging nations of Africa. During his tenure of more than 5 years, he developed warm friendships with African leaders and rapport of a kind rarely found in diplomacy. He envisaged this country's African policy as one founded on freedom, dignity, equality, peace and progress, and he devoted himself to those goals with unflagging vigor.

During these crucial years in Africa, he guided U.S. policy through several major crises, and he has set the tone for American actions in the still-troubled areas of southern Africa. Ten African nations have been born during his term of office, and several others are in the process of achieving their independence.

His great sense of humanity has made him an invaluable interpreter of America to Africa, and Africa to America. The ties he has established will endure for the lasting benefit of the peoples of both lands.

Under Mennen's wise leadership, the African Bureau has grown into an elite corps of diplomats second to none in their expertise, contracts, and knowledge of this formerly little-known continent.

It is noteworthy that there has been no Communist satellite established on the African continent and that many African countries have specifically denounced communism during the past 5 years. Furthermore, in this last 5 years, most African countries have made outstanding strides in advancing the well-being of their people.

It seems to me that one mark of his career in the State Department was his ability to maintain a close working relationship with the two great Presidents he served: John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert two documents into the RECORD at this point. Two documents that bear testimony to that warm relationship. One is President Kennedy's statement appointing Mennen Williams to office, the very first appointment of our late President made; and the other, an exchange of letters between President Johnson and Mennen Williams, at the time of the Governor's resignation.

The documents follow:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR JOHN F. KENNEDY, DECEMBER 1, 1960

I have asked Governor Williams to accept a position of responsibility second to none in the new Administration—Assistant Secretary of State for Africa.

African countries make up one quarter of the nations in the General Assembly of the United Nations. The continent of Africa is now a giant testing ground to determine whether freedom can be maintained in conditions where great masses of people live on the marginal edge of existence struggling against illiteracy, disease, malnutrition and civil divisions. The fate of Africa which is now the object of a giant Communist offensive will affect vitally the security of every citizen of the United States. As Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Africa of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee I have come to know the importance of this continent in the world today.

I have asked Governor Williams to serve as Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs in the new Administration. He brings to that position long experience, energy, compassion, imagination and a devotion to the future of his country. This is the first appointment I have announced and I am proud that Governor Williams has accetped this responsibility.

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND THE HONORABLE G. MENNEN WILLIAMS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: After more than five years as Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, I submit my resignation effective on or about March 23 so that I may be a candidate for the United States Senate from my State of Michigan.

Your confidence in me, demonstrated by your requesting me to remain on following President Kennedy's assassination has been a source of great personal satisfaction to me, and I have done my best to prove worthy of that confidence. Your sympathetic understanding of the exceedingly difficult problems experienced by the new nations which have emerged in Africa has, together with the attention and wise counsel of Secretary Rusk, enabled the United States to establish excellent relations with these dynamic new countries. It is gratifying to me to note the progress that has been made in these nations in promoting freedom, national development and peace in Africa. I believe it is particularly noteworthy that during this period not a single Communist satellite has emerged in Africa and that Communistic efforts at dominating African countries have been curtailed.

The single assignment I found most challenging and rewarding during my service in the State Department was the opportunity to serve as one of your Vietnam "peace offensive" envoys, together with the Vice President, Ambassador Goldberg, Governor Harriman and Under Secretary Mann. The United States should be proud of the warmth with which this effort was received by the 14 very different African countries I visited and by the confidence those governments expressed in your 14-point agenda for a fruitful dialogue aimed at bringing peace in Vietnam.

I will forever be grateful to you, Mr. President—as I know the Nation will—for your remarkable role in leading us through the shatttering and dark days following the tragic and senseless assassination of President Kennedy.

Your commitment to achieving a peaceful world and a nation that is militarily strong, economically growing and striving for the nobler aspects of life has been an inspiration to me and I am grateful for the opportunity I have had to participate in your Administration. Please be assured that I will be available to perform any particular assignment for which my experience and background qualify me. And, of course, you have my very best wishes for continued good health and success in leading the nation.

Respectfully,

G. MENNEN WILLIAMS.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 7, 1966.

HON. G. MENNEN WILLIAMS,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR "SOAPY": I have your letter of March 1 advising me of your decision to resign from your position as Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

Despite the fact that your decision rests upon your reasonable and understandable desire to serve the public in elective office once more, I am nevertheless deeply regretful that we will not have your fine and steadying hand in the critical assignment which you have discharged so well and faithfully, under the leadership of both President Kennedy and myself.

Your service—and I believe it is longer than that of any other Assistant Secretary of State in recent history—has occurred during a most critical period in the history and development of the African continent. You have every right to be proud of the excellent relationships that exist between this nation and the many countries of Africa. You have earned the respect and admiration of all who have worked with you and you will be sorely missed.

As you leave Washington, you go with the thanks and good wishes of a grateful nation and a grateful President.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

Mr. Speaker, no tribute to Governor Williams would be complete without some mention of his intense concern with agriculture and farm problems at home and abroad. Therefore, I ask permission to insert his remarks to the annual conference of the Michigan Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service held at Grand Rapids on February 16 of this year. The speech, "Food for Freedom and Michigan," is a thoughtful look at how America's farm production can help fight the war on world hunger:

Food for Freedom and Michigan

(Address by the Honorable G. Mennen Williams, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, at the annual conference of the Michigan Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Grand Rapids, Mich., Wednesday, February 16, 1966)

Last week, President Lyndon B. Johnson announced his "Food for Freedom" doctrine in a farsighted message to the Congress. James Reston of the New York Times said of it:

". . . When the history of this postwar generation is written, the quiet and generous policies of the American Government are likely to stand out even above its military exploits, and nothing illustrates the point better than President Johnson's new efforts to relieve world hunger."

That President Johnson is determined to enlist the resources of the United States in the war against hunger is something to which I can attest from personal observation. I have heard him at the White House speak to official and non-official observers of concentrating our AID programs in this area—a step which commands the wholehearted support of the American people and which calls into play our most effective talents.

Under the Food for Peace program—Public Law 480—we have sent more than $14 billion in U.S. farm products abroad in the past decade. That amounts to three to five shiploads of food a day every day for 10 years.

More than 85 million people are benefitting from programs administered either by voluntary agencies or by the Agency for International Development. Of that number, some 70 million are children. I know what the presence of Food for Peace means in Africa. I have seen and talked with Congolese in lines covering an area the size of a football field waiting for their ration. I have seen Algerians by the hundreds waiting for food depots to be opened so they could get food that would carry them for the next week or two. There is no question about their appreciation of the food, for without it life would have been difficult, if not impossible. More poignantly I can remember school youngsters lined up for their daily cup of milk and the look of gratitude they gave to Mrs. Williams when she helped ladle it out. And I will never forget the glee with the children in the mission at Sona Bata in the Congo received their portions of powdered milk—they couldn't wait to have it mixed with water, but pushed it into their mouths and all over their faces in its raw powdered state.

American food is also used in food-for-work programs, in which some nine million persons throughout the world receive food as partial wages for self-help development projects. This program has proved especially valuable in North Africa. I visited a reforestation project in eastern Algeria right after that country got its independence and saw previously unemployed Algerians working with satisfaction and dignity.

Significantly, Food for Peace has not only been an expression of American humanitarianism, it also has proved to be an important market development tool.

In the ten years of the Food for Peace program, we have seen commercial exports of American argicultural products more than double. The Department of Agriculture has pointed out that when per capita incomes in less-developed nations rise 10 percent, dollar sales of American farm products rise 21 percent, or twice as fast.

President Johnson's Food for Freedom program represents both a tremendous challenge and a vast opportunity to America's agricultural community to carry forward the good work done under the Food for Peace program. It will give the American farmer the chance to do what he knows best and likes best to do, which is to help carry out the Lord's injunction to "Love thy neighbor as thyself," to help feed the hungry, to help make friends for the United States and to help stabilize their political situations and enhance the opportunities for peace.

Although the President's program has many far-reaching aspects, basically it envisages greater American farm production to produce food sufficient to meet all of our domestic and foreign requirements. It gives farmers a chance to produce increased crops in a coordinated program designed to put every food product to good use in the war against hunger instead of into surplus storage facilities. It will enable some unused farm land to be put back into production as needed and give rural Americans greater purchasing power which, in turn, will keep the wheels of industry moving and our economy expanding. It offers rural America a chance to renew its strength and to halt the drift of farm youth to the cities in large numbers.

Abroad, the President's food program will give new hope, new heart and new health to millions of underfed peoples. For every well-fed person on this earth today, there are two persons who are poorly fed, and the situation is worsening. The gap between the rich nations and the poor nations continues to grow. Where average per capita income today is $3,000 in the United States and $120 in the world's 40 poorest nations, by 2000 A.D. those figures are expected to rise to $4,500 in this country but only to $150 in the others. Such disparity does not augur well for future world stability. Clearly, there is a need for such a program as the President envisages.

Although Africa is relatively well off in terms of basic, subsistence foods, even there some Africans have been experiencing famine conditions. From late 1964 through the summer of 1965, Somalia was hit with a severe drought that threatened famine for one-third of its population. The United States provided grain, milk and flour under the Food for Peace program, as well as emergency medicines and a medical task force that saved thousands of lives. The East African country of Kenya also suffered from drought in 1965, and the United States arranged to expedite half a million bags of corn to avert famine. In turning over the first shipment, American Ambassador William Attwood said, "The United States stands ready to help your government make sure that no one in Kenya goes hungry."

Currently, the southern end of Africa is facing the worst drought conditions in 75 years. Cattle are dying and crops have dried up from Zambia to South Africa, and the United States is helping several of the area's countries to avoid famine. In Bechuanaland, a country of 530,000 people, it is estimated that more than 100,000 persons are presently destitute and that the figure will go above 350,000.

American help in time of need is very much appreciated. For example, in 1962, thousands of people in Tanzania were endangered by famine and the U.S. Air Force worked around the clock to set up an aid drop of corn and dried milk for the affected areas. The United States not only received many official expressions of gratitude, but there were letters of appreciation from individuals and village groups, and one particular tribe presented President Kennedy with a handsome canoe and stuffed baby crocodile.

The President's program also contemplates helping the underdeveloped countries of the world improve their agriculture so that they can more nearly meet their needs. This is vitally important and will not in the long run materially affect the necessity of full American agricultural production because, as the President warned, "The time is not far off when all the combined production, on all of the acres, of all of the agriculturally productive nations, will not meet the food needs of the developing nations—unless present trends are changed."

The American farmer today produces enough food for himself and thirty other people. With less than 10 percent of all Americans in agriculture we are able to produce numerous reserves of food far beyond our consumers' needs. Even such a former food exporting nation as the Soviet Union cannot meet its own people's needs any longer, even if one-half of its people works the land. A UN report indicated that African agriculture on the whole is only 4 percent as efficient as American agriculture.

Michigan has its part to play in the great Food for Peace effort of the United States. I know it not only from statistics, but in Algeria I witnessed the direct welfare distribution of Michigan beans and saw mountains of bags of Michigan beans in their dockside storehouses.

In a recent year, Michigan's total cash receipts from all farming activity amounted to $792 million. Of that total, $116.1 million came from agricultural exports, of which $39.2 million moved under the Food for Peace program. Foreign exports, then, accounted for nearly 15 percent of Michigan's total agricultural sales, and Food for Peace alone amounted to about 5 percent of the grand total.

Although milk is Michigan's largest agricultural product, wheat is Michigan's biggest export by far. Wheat accounted for $64 million in total agricultural sales, and approximately three-fourths of that wheat—$47.8 million—went into export programs. And more than half of Michigan's wheat exports—$27.4 million—was shipped under the Food for Peace program.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates that there are a total of 206,000 farmers and farm workers in Michigan, of whom 15,700, or 3.1 percent of the total, owe their jobs to foreign export markets. To that total can be added many other workers, including those who have contributed to the processing, shipping and storing of farm exports from Michigan.

Thus, just as Michigan farm products are vital to our goals overseas, so are Food for Peace and commercial export sales vital to the economy of this great State.

To sum up, then, the problem of world hunger is as acute today as ever before. Famine, malnutrition and starvation—unchecked—can only lead to conditions of crisis and instability. And these, in turn, can open the way to inroads by communism, which breeds upon mankind's distress and disaster. Therefore, much of the future peace and security of the world will depend on how well we and the other more-developed nations of the world meet the challenge of man's ancient enemies of hunger and want.

That fact underlies President Johnson's call for a vigorous Food for Freedom program. That program, as the President put it, "proclaims our commitment to a better world society—where every person can hope for life's essentials—and be able to find them in peace."

In developing that program, however, we must keep in mind these key assumptions:

1. World food needs are going to increase, regardless of how effective current family planning programs turn out to be. The people who will be hungry tomorrow have already been born.

2. World food needs cannot now be met solely through commercial markets, even though world agricultural trade is at record-breaking levels.

3. U.S. surplus stocks have been reduced and will diminish further as we reach a balance of production and utilization.

4. U.S. productive capacity will continue to expand.

5. Nutritional deficiencies and quality of diet will assume new importance in the future.

6. Self-help measures must be taken by less-developed nations if world hunger is to be averted.

From these assumptions, it is clear that the President's new program has a great deal of work cut out for it. But with your help, and that of the Michigan argicultural community, the United States will be better prepared to make that program a success. Working together, Americans can make a major contribution toward an eventual solution to mankind's problems of hunger and malnutrition and can help speed the day of development of the world's new and emerging nations. This is a desirable goal for all people interested in world peace and stability.

Mennen Williams has left Washington, but the friends he made on the international scene are legion. Certainly one of his strongest points has always been his personal charm and winning ways with people. This quality of Mennon's and of his vivacious wife, Nancy, is clearly reflected in the farewell remarks last fall of Ambassador Jacques Kuoh of the Federal Republic of Cameroon. I have permission, Mr. Speaker, to have part of those remarks inserted at this point in the Record.

FAREWELL REMARKS OF AMBASSADOR JACQUES KUOH OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

The American Government in its generous lucidity could find the suitable man to whom it could confide the direction of its diplomatic mission in Africa, a man who knows how to put into each act a little bit of personal recognizable effort. This man is Governor G. Mennen Williams.

You know well that Africa is "sentimental," as the poets say. How then can we be surprised at the success of Governor Williams if we judge it by the personal friendship to which all our leaders are witness? I would add to this that the actions of this man are seconded by the graciousness and refinement of his companion, a person who only this country knows to produce. She is Mrs. Mennen Williams, in whom our wives recognize all the qualities of understanding and a pleasing willingness to serve.

G. Mennen Williams has left an indelible mark on the history of our State and of our country. It is with deep personal feeling I salute his meritorious past, and with eager anticipation, look forward to his continuing career in that magnanimous service he has always given to his countrymen.

California Builders Brown and Kauffmann Support Civil Rights Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DON EDWARDS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, in my committee, the Committee on the Judiciary, we are now debating a subject with which we have relatively little experience—open housing. In considering the new civil rights recommendations we must think about two things—first, what has the ghetto meant for the overwhelming majority of Negroes, and second, what has been the experience of those areas which have been integrated.

The first question has been answered for us in Watts. It is the uncertainties of the second question which make it more difficult and controversial. The value of testimony by builders who have operated under fair housing policies is thus heightened. Brown & Kauffmann, Inc., of Palo Alto, Calif., is the largest builder of higher priced homes in the nothern California area. The chairman of the board, Mr. Wayne R. Brown, has recently written Chairman EMANUEL CELLER to express their support of title IV of the new bill.

Under unanimous consent I insert this letter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The letter follows:

BROWN & KAUFFMANN, INC.,
Palo Alto, Calif., May 27, 1966.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Our firm is the largest builder of higher priced homes in Northern California. We have constantly advocated and practiced open occupancy in housing and have actively supported "fair housing" laws in the State of California.

We urge you to lend your support to the speedy passage of Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1966.

Sincerely,

WAYNE R. BROWN,
Chairman of the Board.

Practical Public Relations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RICHARD (DICK) ICHORD
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Speaker, this is the time of year when thousands of college students throughout the Nation are looking for summer employment. To many of these young people, the income from summer work is absolutely necessary if they are to continue their education. This is especially true as educational costs rise and as an increasing number of students are obliged to foot the bill in full or in part.

A problem confronting so many of these young people is that the supply of summer jobs does not begin to meet the demand. This seems strangely incongruous in this Nation of relatively full employment and unparalleled prosperity. President Johnson recognizes this problem, and recently urged employers to make a special effort to employ 1 student this summer for each 100 regular employees. This plea is fully justified, and I hope that more of our business leaders will respond and begin to recognize that lending a hand to these ambitious young people can be beneficial to all concerned.

The A. B. Chance Co. of Centralia, Mo., has been a pioneer in providing summer employment for students of my district for some time now. This manufacturer of electrical transmission and distribution equipment recognizes that these temporary employees can really do a job regardless of the work assigned to them. At its Centralia plant, Chance employed 27 students in 1962, 52 in 1963, 67 in 1964, and 72 in 1965.

I understand that the figure will increase again this year. Such a record by the Chance Co. is an outstanding example of responsible business-community relations. It has gained for the A. B. Chance Co. a citation for excellence in public relations from Practical Public Relations, a monthly newsletter of the public relations profession. Equally important, this achievement has gained for the Chance Co. a debt of gratitude from all of us in the district.

At this point in the RECORD, I should like to have printed an article from Chanco News describing this fine summer employment program:

SUMMER JOB: WHAT IT MEANS

What's a summer job mean to me?

"If I didn't have one, I couldn't go to school."

That's how college student James Ray Hutchens sums up the importance of his vacation job in the Foundry of our Centralia East Street Factory.

James, or "Hutch" as many call him, is one of 72 young men and women working in our Centralia plant and office this summer. Many, like "Hutch," come from the families of permanent employees.

They are 72 reasons why Chance people just smiled last Spring when President Johnson proposed that American businesses employ one student this summer for each one hundred regular employees. Chance has long hired students for summer jobs, in recent years, from six to ten times as many as proposed by the President.

Hutchens, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Hutchens of Centralia, has three uncles who work for us: Howard Hutchens, Switch Assembly; Neville Hutchens, Hardware Assembly; and Bill Denham, Foundry.

Oldest of four children, "Hutch" worked part-time for Smitty's Shoe Shop in downtown Centralia while he was going to high school. He was graduated in 1963, and went to work for us in mid-summer, then returned for the summers of 1964 and 1965.

In those three summers he figures he has earned and saved enough to pay nearly all of his first two year's college expenses at Northeast Missouri State Teachers College in Kirksville.

"Hutch" decided to become a teacher while he was still in high school. Since starting college, he has narrowed his choice down to teaching mathematics.

Summer jobs for students have been increasing as our regular employment rose. In 1962, for instance, 37 students were employed. The number rose to 52 in 1963, to 67 in 1964, and reached the all-time high of 72 this summer.

President Nathan Toalson says, "Many students have done a good job for us. They fill two important needs. They serve as replacements for regular employees who are vacationing and they help us fill temporary jobs created by seasonal summer increases in our business."

Students work on a variety of jobs—the 1965 group, for instance, includes people working in 20 job classifications in 22 different factory and office departments. They assemble and ship earth anchors, tools, cutouts, hardware and other products, run drill presses, punch presses and typewriters, grind and file castings, and many other jobs.

All of them get good work experience at adult-sized pay, and many save a sizeable share of their personal and school expenses to ease the pressure on family budgets.

Some gain experience which will be a direct help in their career preparation.

18-year-old Ronnie Johnson, for instance, son of a Chance secretary and 1965 winner of a Chance Foundation engineering scholarship, is previewing his own chosen profession by working as a trainee in the manufacturing engineering department.

Two older engineering students, Michael Williams from Notre Dame and David Cole of University of Missouri, are also getting valuable career preparation as engineering trainees. Both will be seniors this fall.

Mike, 20, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Warner Williams of Mexico. David, 20, is the son of Harry Cole of St. Louis.

Chance summer jobs help to pay for many an education. Two classic cases often cited by Chance people are the stories of a pair of Centralia boys—Kenneth Carter and Bob Jerman. Ken grew up on a farm near town. Bob is the son of a Chance foreman.

Both boys started working summers while they were still in high school, and both returned each summer during college. Both earned degrees and became high school industrial arts teachers—Ken in Centralia, Bob in Wright City. And both have continued to come back every summer. Ken is now in his tenth year with the Company; Bob, in his seventh. Ken now works as a draftsman, and Bob has been going out on the road the past couple of summers to test and demonstrate Chance products for customers.

Bob Jerman says, "The summer employment program has been a wonderful help and experience for me . . . helped me to pay my way through college and then to make a living during the summer months while I have been teaching. I have enjoyed working with all the people with whom I was associated, and hope I may continue to work during the summers to come."

Then there's the case of the enthusiastic youngster who came into the personnel department at the end of the college term to see about a summer job. Told that there was one waiting for him, he shouted, "Oh boy, now I'll be able to go back to school in the fall."

The great majority of the summer workers come from Centralia and the Centralia area, but a few live in the surrounding towns of Mexico, Columbia, Moberly and Fulton, and they represent more than ten different high schools and colleges.

The number hired—as well as the length of their employment—varies from year to year depending on the volume of orders from Chance's utility customers.

Those who do a good job are given first preference for employment the next year. Nearly two-thirds of those working this summer have had at least one previous summer's experience.

Results of Legislative Opinion Poll Held Throughout Second District of Michigan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WESTON E. VIVIAN
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. VIVIAN. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year I mailed out a legislative opinion poll to over 100,000 homes and businesses in the Second District of Michigan, the district which I am privileged to represent in this distinguished body.

Under unanimous consent I include in the Appendix of the RECORD on this date the report which I have recently distributed to my constituents, relating and discussing the tabulated results of the over 8,000 responses to this poll:

1. Major Issues: I selected for your consideration a list of some of the most pressing problems facing this country today. The order that you ranked these problems was found to be:

A. Domestic Issues: (1) Education, (2) Inflation, (3) Water pollution control, (4) Balancing the budget, (5) Civil rights, (6) Poverty.

B. International Issues: (1) Strengthening the U.N., (2) Communist subversion, (3) Assist developing nations, (4) Arms control and disarmament, (5) Balance of payments deficit, (6) Increase U.S. military strength.

2. Viet Nam: You were asked—

A. Do you generally approve of the policy the United States has followed up until now in Viet Nam?

[Results in percent]

Yes	60
No	40

B. Which of the following suggested courses of action for the future most closely corresponds to your views?

[Results in percent]

The United States should continue to maintain the present level of military pressure while searching for an acceptable political solution	41
Same as above, but cease bombing of North Viet Nam	9
The United States should seek a total military victory as speedily as possible and toward that end should raise the level of attack against the Communists in both North and South	35
The United States should withdraw its military forces from Viet Nam as rapidly as possible	15

C. In seeking a settlement of the Viet-Nam conflict, the United States should:

[Results in percent]

Insist on excluding the Viet Cong from any representation in a future South Vietnamese government	19
Allow minority Communist participation in a provisional government	6
Let internationally supervised free elections within South Viet Nam determine the make-up of the government	69

The complexity of the situation in Vietnam is clearly reflected in these results, I believe. Some 60 percent of the respondents say that they generally approve of the present U.S. policy in Vietnam, while only 40 percent checked this course, in part B. Thus I have to assume that there was a good deal of confusion as to what current policy was.

With regard to the question of free elections, you may be interested to know that I made a speech in the House of Representatives on April 15, in which I stressed the urgency of holding free national legislative elections in South Vietnam at the earliest possible date, and restated the importance of having our Government make clear that we will abide by the results of any fair elections. I personally prefer that elections be held under international supervision, under the auspices of the United Nations.

3. Right-to-work: Do you favor state "right-to-work" laws:

[Results in percent]

Yes	71
No	29

8. Union-Management negotiations: If a company and a union negotiate a contract in which they voluntarily agree that all employees represented by the union in the plant should become members of the union, should State laws be allowed to prohibit this agreement?

[Results in percent]

Yes	54
No	46

Many of you noted that these two questions treated the same subject: whether or not States can prohibit union shop labor-management contracts. I have long sensed that a great many voters who support or object to many a proposed law do so in part because a catchy "label" has become attached to that law. The label "right-to-work" is a classic example. The label "right-to-work" was concocted by proponents to advertise State laws prohibiting the negotiation of union contracts between company managements and whichever unions the workers have selected to represent them in a given plant. If all who responded to my questionnaire had clearly understood the meaning of the label, presumably everyone who answered clearly-stated question 8 with "yes" would also have said "yes" to question 3; and vice versa. Actually, nearly a quarter of all responding to these two questions answered "yes" to one and "no" to the other. This seems to show that the term "right-to-work" did not really identify for them what such laws actually say.

If you would like to know the reasons why I oppose such laws (which, in the first place, have nothing to do with anyone's right to work) please write to me and I will be pleased to send you a copy of a statement setting forth my position on the subject, and my supporting reasons.

4. Economic Opportunity: Last year, Congress appropriated $1.5 billion for the War on Poverty. Do you think this year's appropriations should be:

[Results in percent]

More	19
Less	28
About the same	35
Nothing	17

Summarizing the results on this question, slightly over one-half of those responding (54 per cent) supported the economic opportunity program at about the same, or increased, levels of spending; while slightly under half favor either reducing the spending level or terminating the program.

In addition, many persons noted on their questionnaire that they were concerned about the day to day administration of the present program. I share their concern, and have urged that a good deal more attention needs to be paid to the screening of proposed projects, and to tighter supervision of their operation.

Fortunately the youth job training and school programs appear to have proceeded quite well; these ought to be continued without delay. But stronger local community interest and involvement is required before the more complex programs can succeed. The Congress will, I anticipate, cut back on funds until the quality of these programs can increase significantly, as more experience is gained in them.

5. Farm Program: Our present farm program aims at maintaining farm income and avoiding crop surpluses by encouraging farmers to limit their production and by rewarding those who comply with minimum crop price guarantees. Do you believe:

[Results in percent]

The present farm program should be scrapped as soon as possible and the government should get out of agriculture, allowing supply and demand to control prices and production	51
The present farm program should be replaced by a program which provides minimum annual incomes to farm families; this program would be scheduled to disappear gradually over a period of years	26

The approach of the present farm program is generally acceptable and should be retained	24

Over three-quarters of those responding were in favor of termination of the present farm price support program—either as quickly as possible, or over a period of time, with scheduled reductions.

From personal observation, I can say that immediate cancellation of the crop supports would lead to economic disaster in many a farm area; but some scheduled continuing reduction of Federal participation is sorely needed. Unfortunately, few, if any, responsible courses of action have been developed.

6. Food-For-Peace: An increasing number of nations abroad are encountering food shortages. Should the present Food-for-Peace Program of shipping U.S. food surpluses to hungry nations abroad be extended?

[Results in percent]

Yes	88
No	12

I am particularly pleased at the widespread, humane, and farsighted support found in the Second District for the new Food-for-Peace program, which will aid the many food-short nations of the world who desire to improve their own farm efficiency and productivity.

You will be interested to know that countries receiving food under the Food-for-Peace program now will be permitted and encouraged to secure release of funds for population control education programs, using funds earned from past sale in these countries of U.S. surplus farm products. A worldwide, crash program to bring the world population explosion under better, more rational control, is desperately needed.

7. Space Expenditures: This year the U.S. will spend approximately $93. per each family in the nation on peaceful exploration of space. Do you believe this amount ($5.3 billion):

[Results in percent]

Is about the right amount	45
Should be increased	15
Should be decreased	40

The fact that almost half of those responding favor decreasing the amounts spent on space exploration is most significant. As a Member of the House Science and Astronautics Committee, which supervises the work of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, I have emphasized, again and again, that there must be more meaning and content to our space efforts than simply a race for prestige. In my opinion, the potential benefits of the expensive, highly-publicized manned space programs have been vastly overemphasized, when compared to the benefits which we can expect from the less popular, less expensive, and more objective scientific program.

I have also emphasized, in meetings of the Science and Astronautics Committee, the need for this nation to take more aggressive steps to encourage joint funding of major international space exploration efforts.

In this decade, the United States and the Soviet Union will each spend $30 billion, to place men on the moon. Presumably, if we had found means to cooperate with the Russians in this effort, (such as through the United Nations,) we would jointly have had tens of billions of dollars left over to speed research on the killer diseases of the world; support the United Nations peacekeeping efforts; or support any of a number of other worthwhile projects.

While both nations can afford to continue this kind of duplicate expenditure, we do so only at great cost to other, often more important, human needs.

9. Finally, do you favor your Representative asking your views on important issues facing the Congress.

[Results in percent]

Yes	99
No	1

It is most encouraging to find such overwhelming enthusiasm for this District-wide Legislative Opinion Poll. Numerous respondents wrote in very worthwhile criticisms and suggestions for improving the questionnaire. I shall attempt to incorporate as many of them as possible into future polls. It is my hope that the Second District Opinion Poll can become a new tradition for residents of our District.

Selective Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I submit for inclusion in the RECORD an editorial which appeared in the June 6, 1966, issue of the Los Angeles Times, concerning selective service.

The Times expresses the opinion that a review of the draft system is needed and I believe the editorial will be of interest to the Congress in the light of the current discussions of this matter:

CONGRESS AND THE DRAFT LAWS

The time has come—indeed, it is long overdue—for a thorough congressional review of the entire Selective Service system.

The inequities and inefficiencies of this system have become more and more apparent as the manpower requirements of the armed services have increased because of the Vietnam war. A full investigation of present draft standards, of deferment procedures, of local draft board autonomy and of overall efficiency is needed.

Three years ago the Senate routinely approved a four-year extension of the draft law after only 10 minutes of debate. It has been a full 15 years since Congress gave any serious study to the system. The American people deserve better than this from their elected representatives.

Last week a group of Republican House members issued a series of six statements analyzing the Selective Service system. Their findings, aimed at prompting a full-scale congressional inquiry into the draft before the present law comes up for reconsideration a year from now, go far to indicate some of the shortcomings and unfairness of the current draft system.

Most discussions of the draft begin with the basic question of is it necessary. The realistic answer is yes. Whatever philosophical arguments there might be about the desirability of a well-paid, highly professional military establishment, the fact remains that conscription has been proved necessary to meet the needs of the armed services.

The chief problem, now as always, is how to assure equity in the selection process. For even with expanded draft calls, it still remains true that, while many are registered, few in fact are chosen.

Deferments too often in practice turn out to be permanent. Differing operating procedures—not only from state to state but also from draft board to draft board—and sometimes curiously applied qualification standards all result in an unfair distribution of the burden.

The Republican congressional group, in its statements, points up a number of shocking irregularities. Some are familiar, such as the advantage held by men who can afford to attend college and thus qualify for deferment. Others, though less familiar, are perhaps even more disturbing.

For example: The passing percentile score on the Armed Forces Qualification Test is 31. Under a recent ruling, however, high-school graduates can score as low as 16 and still be accepted. But a high school drop-out who scores as high as 30 won't be accepted, even if he is eager to enlist. This simply makes no sense.

Another example: state boards allocate their monthly draft calls among local boards primarily on the basis of the number of men examined by the local board and reported available for induction. What this means in practice is that a diligent board will, month after month, have a higher quota, simply because of its efficiency in examining and reporting.

The same holds true on the state level: the more men examined and reported, the more will be drafted. Perhaps this helps to explain why, for six consecutive months, California has been over-drafting in proportion to its population, and Texas has been under-drafting.

These are only a few illustrations of the confusion, illogic and inequity of current Selective Service practices. A major inquiry into these practices deserves top congressional priority.

Responsible Reflections on Meredith Shooting

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, every American is deeply concerned over the incident that occurred in Mississippi, near the Tennessee border, on Tuesday.

Two editorials appeared yesterday in newspapers which serve my district, commenting on this terribly unfortunate occurrence, and I think that both of these articles discuss the matter with penetrating perception.

I believe that these comments view the situation in its proper light, and I hope that all Americans will take these words to heart and will make an effort that surpasses all others to live in harmony. We do not want the next few months to be known as the "summer of our discontent."

The time has come to end sensationalism and for every citizen to act responsibility if we are to continue to advance our civilization in the interest of all.

I strongly urge that these editorials be read and heeded by all:

[From the Bristol (Tenn.) Herald Courier, June 8, 1966]

REIGN OF FOOLISHNESS MUST BE TERMINATED

Enough has been said about ending the alleged "reign of terror" in the South. The time has come, we believe, to do something about the reign of foolishness.

In its more sensational form, this foolishness takes a distinctly violent turn. Men lie in ditches with shotguns, waiting a chance to do harm to their fellow man. Crosses, even churches, are burned. Riots ensue, more often in the North than the South.

But foolishness also has its subtle side. And those who incite violence are as guilty of impeding the peaceful course of change as those who openly practice defiance.

Both forms were exhibited Monday near Hernando, Miss., as a hidden sniper shot Negro James Meredith on U.S. 51. The sniper obviously responded to an ignoble emotion. And Meredith, who was walking from Memphis to Jackson, was participating in what can best be described as a cheap publicity stunt.

Thankfully, Meredith was not killed, nor was he seriously injured. Yet the incident, surrounded with emotional impact, threatens serious reaction as a new summer begins.

Negro leaders have already called for 1,000 volunteers to take up Meredith's cause, and Meredith himself has said he should have carried a gun on his trek. He will begin the walk again after his recovery.

Thus, the cycle of foolishness begins anew. The presence of 1,000 Civil Rights marchers on a Mississippi highway is an open invitation to violence and the accompanying publicity will crystallize that dreadful possibility. As if by way of punishment, one of Mississippi's main highways will be clogged with pedestrians, even though the man who has admitted to the shooting is a resident of Tennessee and a native of Arkansas.

All this flies in the face of the remarkable progress being made today in the field of Civil Rights. Ten times as many Negroes are registered to vote now in Mississippi as were eligible only one year ago. Public accommodations throughout the South are open to all men, regardless of pigmentation. And the pace of unprovoked violence—church burnings, bombings and other weapons of rabble—has slowed markedly.

Having won victory in the courts and in Congress, the time has come for the Negro Revolution to leave the streets. Voter registration is proceeding orderly and terrorism has slipped considerably. The battle for the mind, albeit long and slow, has been won.

A thousand-man march from Memphis to Jackson will not retrain a single displaced Negro sharecropper. It will not feed a single hungry Negro family. And, daresay, it would not prompt more than 100 reluctant Negroes to register, particularly if additional violence results.

On the other hand, such a march would do much to disrupt the weak faith that has developed between the Southern white and the Southern Negro in the past year. It could rip asunder what Negroes themselves have painstakingly put together. And it could touch off a new wave of terrorism.

If the Negro Revolution will continue, it must turn to more concrete accomplishments. It must focus on education, on jobs, on housing. Having won the victory, it must put away the foolishness and show a waiting nation that while freedom may be earned, responsibility can be learned.

This same lesson, of course, must be absorbed by the white Southerner. We believe, however, that events of the past year have shown that by-and-large, the lesson has not been lost there. Those bent on provocation, though, continue as if the battle had just begun.

Unless this foolishness is stopped, the racial crisis in America will be immensely prolonged, perhaps into an ordeal of several decades. And as foolishness begets foolishness, a new night of terror will descend to plague those who ought to be concerned with other things.

[From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Journal, June 8, 1966]

THE CHARACTER OF THE CRIME

Every American of good will was distressed by the wounding of James H. Meredith on Monday as he led a small group of civil rights workers on a projected march from Memphis to Jackson, Miss. Purpose of the march was that of encouraging Negro citizens of Mississippi to take advantage of their newfound right to register for voting.

Meredith is in a Memphis hospital with shotgun wounds which fortunately are pronounced by doctors as not being too serious, and the would-be slayer is behind bars on a charge of assault and battery with intent to murder.

While Meredith is expected to get well—he still expects to lead his planned march from Memphis to Jackson upon his recovery—this new incident of violence on the part of a Memphis resident creates a new obstacle in the way of the relationship between the white majority in this country and the Negro minority.

The whole episode was so senseless and uncalled for that most of us will appraise the attempted killing as the act of a man whose mind was deranged. What is called for now is for the gun wielder, Aubrey James Norvell, to be dealt with by the law promptly and to its full penalty for the crime committed.

In the meantime the State of Mississippi will have a new mark against its reputation, since the crime was committed on Mississippi soil even though the gunman was a citizen of our own state.

It should be kept in mind in connection with this incident, in which the best-known graduate of Ole Miss was wounded, that neither the whites nor the blacks in this country can fairly indict all of the other group for the crime of individuals which may be either black or white. For example, during the time in which a fanatical white man was gunning down the Negro civil rights leader on a Mississippi road, a Negro who escaped from a jail in Middle Tennessee was abducting a Knoxville couple whose home he had entered at gunpoint early Monday morning. Later, after helping himself to clothing and money of the white man, he forced the couple to drive him to Cincinnati in their own car. There they providentially escaped.

A scanning of the newspapers must reveal to the least observant that crimes of violence are committed by individuals both black and white, year in and year out. Members of the white race who possess any sense of justice will not condemn the whole Negro minority in the nation for the act of any individual because he is nonwhite. By the same token, members of the minority group cannot fairly blame the masses of whites for such a crime as was committed against James Meredith.

Crime deserves to be appraised on a basis of its character and seriousness, regardless of the race or color of the criminal. Of equal importance is it that punishment under the law be equally enforced against the criminal element of both races. It is when there is a failure on the part of law enforcement authorities to enforce equal penalties for identical crimes that the fabric of our society is undermined.

Thus in the case of the man who shot Meredith and in that of the one who abducted the Knoxville couple at gunpoint, both hopefully will be prosecuted and sentenced, not on the basis of their race or color, but upon that of the character of the crimes they committed.

H.R. 15202: Increase Debt Ceiling Limitation

SPEECH

OF

HON. RODNEY M. LOVE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 15202), to provide, for the period beginning on July 1, 1966, and ending on June 30, 1967, a temporary increase in the public debt limit set forth in section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act.

Mr. LOVE. Mr. Chairman, after carefully considering the pros and cons of H.R. 15202, increase debt ceiling limitation, I vote to support the increase requested at this time. I associate myself with the distinguished gentleman from Arkansas, Congressman WILBUR D. MILLS, and congratulate him and his committee for a most thoughtful and thought-provoking analysis of our debt situation. I adopt as my own the committee's views as expressed in the committee's report on the debt ceiling limit as viewed by the majority. I reject the views of the minority and their charges that the administration's debt policy is a "sham." I charge the opposition with playing politics with the American taxpayer, misrepresenting the facts as to inflation and purposely trying to confuse the American citizen that their President's budget is "phoney." They would substitute fiscal irresponsibility by word of mouth, for fiscal responsibility by action.

Fiscal responsibility includes paying the obligations of the U.S. Government. A failure to recognize our legal debts could trigger a recession which seems to be the object of certain Republican policymakers here in Washington. There are those who take unreasonable positions for political reasons without regard to the national interest.

The war in Vietnam requires a very careful appraisal and an increase at this time seems imperative and inevitable. Next week, my committee, the Armed Services Committee, will send to the House a bill in the amount of $17.8 billion for defense procurement. My support of the debt ceiling limitation increase this session is consistent with my work on the Armed Services Committee.

Last session, I voted against raising the debt ceiling as a protest—a warning that we should move toward a balanced economy. This session is far from being over and there is ample opportunity to adjust spending within recognized limits to check any inflationary trends.

If this bill fails to pass, we will automatically go back to the permanent debt ceiling of $285 billion with present obligations of approximately $319 billion. The faith and credit of this country would be seriously affected to a point where the stock market may fall and a recession may be triggered.

All my votes this session have been consistent with my commitment to fiscal responsibility and to the prospect of a balanced budget in a balanced economy and I believe that we must strive toward this goal. However, the circumstances at the this time do not warrant a negative vote on this legislation, keeping in mind that we do have obligations—domestically—in Vietnam—and in keeping our defenses strong.

I hope for a balanced budget and shall seek to accomplish this. But I will do so only when it is timely and always with responsibility, irrespective of political consequences. This country can live within the President's budget or some reasonable variation of it, and to this extent new programs should not be disregarded in a country as wealthy as ours. We have dedicated ourselves to moving forward in a prosperous economy where growth is the object—not recession or inflation.

Blocked Again

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, those of us who have urged for many years that the Bedford, Mass., VA hospital be rededicated in the memory of the late Honorable Edith Nourse Rogers of Lowell, Mass., were disappointed this week when for the second time in as many Congresses, legislation to accomplish this goal was stricken from the Consent Calendar.

The Lowell, Mass., Sun, summed up the feelings of Mrs. Rogers' former constituents in an editorial which appeared in the June 8 edition. Under unanimous consent I include it in the Record at this point:

BLOCKED AGAIN

Once again the House in Washington has blocked a move that would name the Veterans' hospital in Bedford for the late Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers of Lowell and a similar hospital in Jackson, Mississippi in honor of the late Congressman John Rankin, Democrat, of Mississippi.

The House had not the slightest objection to the recognition of the lady from Lowell who served in Congress for 35 years, but northern Congressmen refused to give similar recognition to Mr. Rankin because of his unyielding support of segregation.

So an impasse has been reached which, in effect, penalizes our own late distinguished Congresswoman.

Possibly the division in thinking cannot be reconciled, insofar as this measure is concerned. In which case we would propose the Congress, using the flexible techniques with which it is so familiar, separate the proposal into two parts, making it possible to rename the Bedford Hospital without hardship or delay.

Probably no member of Congress in this century did more for the cause of the veterans than Mrs. Rogers. Although fully articulate in discussing foreign and domestic issues, her chief dedication was to the men and women who served with the armed forces in time of war. It would be safe to say that throughout her official career she sponsored more legislation for the benefit of veterans and their families than any other member of either the House or Senate.

For many years she was either chairman of the Veterans Affairs committee of the House (during a Republican administration) or minority leader of the group when the Democrats were in the driver's seat.

Her devotion to the welfare of all veterans was known throughout the land, and thus, it is particularly fitting that this big hospital in her own Greater Lowell area should be dedicated to her memory.

If the recollection of Rep. Rankin's thinking is so distasteful to Congress, there is scant reason why Rep. Rogers should be the victim.

Advantages of American Free Enterprise System

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN C. CULVER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, I am extremely pleased to advise you that a young woman in my district has won first place in a national essay contest sponsored by the Association of American Physicians and Surgeons.

Miss Susan Miller, a 1966 graduate of Oelwein High School, won top honors in the contest with her outstanding essay on "The Advantages of the American Free Enterprise System."

This is the highest honor ever awarded an Iowan in this annual contest, and Miss Miller's achievement is a credit to herself and to her school, as well as a source of pride for her family, the community, and the State.

I wish to commend this excellent paper to my colleagues in the House, and place it at this point in the Record:

FIRST PLACE ESSAY: ADVANTAGE OF AMERICAN FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM

(By Susan Miller)

Since the beginning of recorded history, men have sought the perfect society. In the books that fill the libraries, many of these utopias promise peace and plenty for all. But, it is a long step from dream to reality. In the real world, the utopias that look best in the writing sometimes turn sour for quite unforseen reasons.

Our own system is not perfect. No system is. But, its imperfections can certainly be ameliorated within our existing framework of ideas and institutions. It is too easy to compare the obvious imperfections of our known system with the ideal perfections of a non-existent planned order. "It is only too easy to gloss over the tremendous dynamic vitality of our system, which, with all its faults, has given the world a century of progress such as an actual socialized order might find it impossible to equal."

A student of our capitalistic free enterprise system once wrote: "During its rule of scarce one hundred years, it has created more massive and more colossal productive forces than have all preceding generations together." The author goes on to say that capitalism "has accomplished wonders far surpassing Egyptian pyramids, Roman aqueducts, and Gothic cathedrals; it has conducted expeditions that put in the shade all former migrations of nations and crusades." This eulogy of capitalism was written by Karl Marx in the Communist Manifesto. Few students of capitalism have been as aware as Marx of the fact that capitalism is a revolutionary way of life, creating a new material world as well as new intellectual and ethical values. To put the strength of capitalist democracy in one brief sentence: never before have so many had it so good.

The economic history of the United States is a great success story. We think of ourselves as the richest and most progressive nation in the word. We have a right to. Starting from practically nowhere only two centuries ago, the U.S. economy has produced spectacular results by any standard. In the first six decades of the present century, our total national output has risen sixfold. At the present time, possession only six percent of the world's population, it accounts for thirty eight percent of the world's income. The population of the United States increased eight times between 1850 and 1960; yet its national income increased forty times in actual relationship to purchasing power. At the same time the suffrage has been steadily broadened; education has become available to more people than ever before; and there is more leisure than man has ever know. Above all, never before has there been so much concern with the welfare of the underprivileged peoples of society.

Man's ability to produce the goods and services he wants depends upon the resources at his disposal and his knowledge of how to use them. The United States is rich in natural resources such as factories, houses, and machinery; and it is rich in human resources, the most important of all. The American worker is the best educated, the best fed, and the most productive in the world. American engineering and mass production know-how have produced Detroit's fabulous auto plants and Pittsburgh's great steel industry. Vast research expenditures generate a steady stream of new products and methods. And, the American businessman manages to keep the whole process going in a way that is the mixed envy, dismay, and sometimes disdain of his less aggressive counterparts in the rest of the world.

Our standard of living is high for many reasons. Our knowledge and ability, our skilled workers, technical equipment, and natural resources have all made it so. But above all, our economic system promotes such a standard.

In our capitalist free enterprise system ownership of the means of production (land, factories, machinery, natural resources) is held by individuals, not be the state. This does not exclude public ownership of natural monopolies or basic public services (post office, atomic arms), but such cases are considered the exception rather than the rule. As a people, we reject the idea that the state is the source of economic prosperity. "Government is only a tool which must be properly used—as a referee and a helper, not a master and a crutch."

Our bias in favor of private ownership of the means of production is based on two considerations. First, ownership of productive property means power over the lives of other people; it is preferable that such power be diffused among many property owners rather than held by one owner, the state. Instead of one central authority's laying down the law of the market, thousands of little decisions hold each other in balance. Many of these decisions are based on erroneous facts and bad judgment, but such defects are preferable to the big errors made by a central authority, particularly if the central authority is subject to no political checks. Every type of democracy seeks to diffuse power by various devices in order to avoid the abuse and corruption that follow the concentration of power. By strengthening the diffusion of power in the economic area, capitalism supports one of the key principles of democracy. Second, the assumption of capitalist thinking is that technological progress is more easily attained when each person minds his own business and has a personal incentive to do so.

Another principle of our system is the "market economy." In this economy free individuals make their own economic decisions in the light of their interest, experience, and intelligence. The most important specific liberties of the free market economy are the following: for the worker, to choose his line of work and his particular job; for the businessman, to choose his type of business and set it up at the place of his choice; for the investor, to invest his capital in whatever enterprise he chooses; and finally, for the consumer, to buy the product he prefers. This last freedom, "consumer sovereignty," is, in many respects, the most important of all; because, in a free market it is the preference of the consumer that ultimately decides what is to be produced, at what quality, and in what quantities.

Another essential characteristic of our economy is competition. The freedom to compete in the market results from four basic capitalist freedoms: freedom of trade and occupation, freedom of contract, freedom of property, and freedom of reward. To the extent that any of these four freedoms is curbed, free competition is reduced. The economic justification of competition is that it keeps everybody—worker, businessman, investor—on his toes, constantly alert to changes in the market, and constantly on the lookout for ways to increase his own efficiency. The individual worker or entrepreneur proportionately increases the efficiency and productivity of the whole market. Better products, lower prices, better services, and ultimately higher living standards for all result from the constant incentive to keep up with, and if possible to outdo, one's competitors.

American capitalism, more than any other economic system in the world, has given to the people now much of what socialism promises them for the future. Specifically, socialism bases its appeal on two basic promises: (1) social equality and (2) the abolition of poverty. As to the principle of equality, the Constitution of the United States and the reality of economic life keep opportunity open to anyone who seeks it. In public opinion polls over eighty per cent of the American people describe themselves as "middle class." Social mobility is very great, mainly because education is available to more people than anywhere else in the world. As to the second basic promise of socialism, the abolition of poverty, American capitalism has had its crises and depressions. Yet, when all is said and done, and although things could be better, living standards in the United States are by far the highest in the world, and are constantly rising.

The record of economic growth in the United States shows that there is no substitute for freedom of choice, no substitute for hard work willingly undertaken, and no alternative to initiative.

"Self-reliance, initiative and competitiveness are inborn characteristics of man. All of the glories of western civilization and all of the progress of free societies have their wellspring in these characteristics."

To the extent that we continue as a nation to give the widest possible reach to men's talents and aspirations, to that extent we will prosper and grow. To the extent that we as a nation dilute or dissipate the principles which have given us our strength and vitality to that extent we shall decline.

Our free enterprise system provides individuals the ability to create more, the education to realize their potential, and the freedom to pursue ideas and ideals. In the United States today, more than ever before, man has the chance to attain the security, the self-esteem, and satisfactions which he has sought through the ages.

America and Apartheid

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I would like to set forth an editorial which appeared in yesterday's New York Times on "America and Apartheid"; and a copy of my letter to the editor of the New York Times, dated June 9.

The editorial and letter follow:

[From the New York Times, June 8, 1966]

AMERICA AND APARTHEID

South Africa's restrictive racial policies drive that Government steadily into greater isolation from the community of nations. There is danger in such isolation. For the long run, a major danger is that South Africa will miscalculate the state of United States sentiment.

Many supporters of Prime Minister Verwoerd believe instability, violence and a threat of communism in new African nations, plus racial troubles here at home, will eventually persuade Americans to condone or embrace *apartheid*—to conclude that South Africa has been right all along.

It was therefore important for President Johnson in his first major speech on Africa to say: "We will not permit human rights to be restricted in our own country. And we will not support policies abroad which are based on the rule of minorities or the discredited notion that men are unequal before the law."

It was important for Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY at the University of Capetown to declare: "We must recognize the full human equality of all our people. . . . And this must be our commitment outside our borders as it is within."

South Africans may say both statements were motivated by American political considerations, but the fact is that the United States is now committed irrevocably to building a nonracial society. Neither President nor Senator was smug about South Africa's problems; neither underplayed the enormous distance the United States still must travel to reach its goal.

Wise South Africans will recognize that both men spoke for America.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., June 9, 1966.

The EDITOR,
The New York Times,
New York, N.Y.

DEAR SIR: I was troubled by your recent editorial, "America and Apartheid",—more for what it failed to say than for what it said. You speak of "the major danger that South Africa will miscalculate the state of United States sentiment". Yet it is quite clear by now that South Africa, like any practical nation, bases its policies not on the state of American sentiment, but on American willingness to translate sentiment into action. Here their view that we are not about to take steps to bring down apartheid seems to me quite calculated and very realistic indeed, at least from what I have learned of American policy as a member of the Subcommittee on Africa of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, which has been holding extensive hearings on South Africa.

It is on matters of action, then, that predictions about miscalculations are relevant—whether right or wrong. And when the question of American action against South Africa is considered, the relevant miscalculation seems to be ours. For the failure of sentiment to produce positive action is viewed by South Africa as weakness, and by the rest of the continent as hypocrisy. This seems to me the important issue regarding America and Apartheid. Your editorial, in other words, missed the point.

Sincerely yours,

——— ———.

La Jolla Unit of Pro-America Essay Contest Winner

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, a young student in San Diego has written an exceptional essay which I would like for my colleagues to review. The student is Lynn Phillips who is in the 11th grade at Madison High School in San Diego.

She has been awarded honorable mention in the 1966 Constitution Essay Contest conducted in San Diego city schools under the sponsorship of the La Jolla unit of Pro-America. This organization has established itself in our community and carries considerable respect for constitutionally stimulating and rekindling the interest of our country's young and old alike in the U.S. Constitution. Lynn Phillips' essay reads as follows:

CONSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY IN GOVERNMENT

(Year 1966 La Jolla Unit *Pro-America* Essay Contest winner of honorable mention: Lynn Phillips, grade 11 student at Madison High School, San Diego)

The best government is that which governs the least. Thus said Thomas Jefferson almost two hundred years ago, referring to the struggle between the strict and loose constructionalists. Despite all of Jefferson's work to obtain a weak central government, Hamilton prevailed, and his plan for a strong Federal government became the form under which our country is ruled.

In the Preamble to the Constitution the purpose of the new government was stated— ". . . to secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity . . ." The authors of this document felt that man is endowed at his birth with rights which should be protected by the established government. To insure this they set up the limit to which the government could control an individual.

The tenth Amendment to the Constitution limits the power of the central and state governments to only those privileges which are listed in the body of the Constitution. The rest of the powers revert to the individual person. Thus they thought to retain man's basic rights, and still have a strong central government.

Yet today in our country the Federal government has become a "Big Brother" to everyone, supporting all needy and destitute Americans when they ask. But this "Big Brother" act goes further, far beyond just establishing aid for those who need it; the government also has federal programs to guide the destiny of any person who can be classified under the label "underprivileged." Their weak home environment is remedied in a day nursery school, subsidized by the government, and appropriately labeled 'Project Head-Start'. After graduating from this they go to kindergarten, where competition increases. Here they are up against children who have not had the misfortune to be born into a "wrong environment." Inferiority complex set in as a needy child comes to realize that he is different from his peers. To overcome his deprived state, this young individual develops an aggressive nature, determined that he will overcome the setbacks that nature has dealt him. An exmple of determination is, however, lacking in his background, and his lovely ambition soon crumbles, and he glides along on the happy thought that as soon as he is old enough he will qualify under social welfare, and if he desires to work, the government will train him to do a job, and create the job for him to do.

He exists in a state of apathy, supported by the money collected from his more industrious brothers, and dolled out by the generous government. He is deprived of his initiative, and comes to rely on the money given to him. He loses the desire to change his conditions and he accepts the government as it stands. He is the mainstay of this form of government. If he were to suddenly change his attitude and decide that he wanted to change the form under which he lived, the bureaucratic government would collapse. For only if apathy were destroyed, would the central government again assume its proper place in the scheme of life.

"Some sense of duty something of a faith, some reverence for the laws ourselves have made. Some patient force to change them when we will, some civic manhood firm against the crowd." (From the Princess, B. Tennyson.)

Help for Derelicts

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. G. ELLIOTT HAGAN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 2, 1966

Mr. HAGAN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch recently published an excellent editorial entitled "Help for Derelicts."

The editorial quotes one of our foremost authorities on chronic alcoholism, Dr. David J. Pittman, the director of the Social Science Institute at Washington University.

The editorial is timely and informative, and I commend it to the attention of my colleagues:

[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Apr. 30, 1966]

HELP FOR DERELICTS

Two human derelicts have become the means through which chronic alcoholics in the United States stand today in a better position than before to obtain help for what modern science recognizes as a wasting and destructive disease.

United States courts of appeals have reversed decisions of federal district courts sentencing Joe B. Driver of North Carolina to 2 years' imprisonment and DeWitt Easter of the District of Columbia to a 90 days' suspended sentence.

They ruled that because of its involuntary nature public drunkenness of a chronic alcoholic was by definition not a crime and its punishment violated the proscription in the 8th Amendment to the United States Consituation against "cruel and unusual punishment."

Dr. David J. Pittman, director of the Social Science Institute at Washington University and an authority on chronic alcoholism, says the decisions "mark a beginning of a legal bill of rights for many chronic alcoholics who have been jailed instead of treated, and recognize that these individuals suffer from a disease which needs a positive instead of a punitive approach."

Both appeals courts observed that sequestration of chronic alcoholics for treatment is within the powers of the district courts. Both the inhumanity and the futility of the punitive approach was especially dramatized in the case of Driver, who at 59 had been convicted of public drunkenness more than 200 times, had spent nearly two thirds of his life in jail for the offense, and when free on bail pending appeal of the case just decided was twice more convicted.

In the Easter case the appeals court pointed out that as far back as 1947 Congress had authorized courts of the District of Columbia to take judicial notice that chronic alcoholism is a sickness, requiring "medical, institutional, advisory and rehabilitative treatment," but had since then done nothing to provide the necessary treatment facilities.

Chronic alcoholics, helpless to help themselves, crowd our jails and our courts, returning year after year through what has been graphically dubbed "the revolving door."

Surely the cost in human lives and money and the drain on the police and courts have reached a point at which communities cannot afford to continue withholding a useful remedy for this personal and social ill.

Alaska Dam Would Be Resources Disaster

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted I insert into the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an excellent article from Audubon magazine, May–June 1966.

The article, written by Mr. A. Starker Leopold and Mr. Justin W. Leonard, is entitled "Alaska Dam Would Be Resources Disaster." It was presented at the North American Wildlife Conference in Pittsburgh, March 16, 1966.

ALASKA DAM WOULD BE RESOURCES DISASTER

(By A. Starker Leopold and Justin W. Leonard)

The proposed Rampart Dam on the Yukon River would inundate an area of lowlands somewhat in excess of 10,500 square miles, which is a bit larger than the state of New Jersey. The impoundment would drown 400 river miles of the mainstream Yukon, more than 12,000 miles of tributary streams, and 36,000 lakes and ponds scattered over the Yukon flats.

The dam and its impoundment would block the migration of salmon into a third or more of the upper Yukon watershed. Habitat changes of this magnitude clearly have the potentiality of enormous impact on wildlife and fishery resources.

In accordance with provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, the Army Corps of Engineers asked the Fish and Wildlife Service to assess the possible effects of the Rampart project on wildlife and fish. On April 28, 1964, after two years of field study, the Fish and Wildlife Service filed its report. The data presented therein form the basis for this appraisal.

Our own field surveys convince us that the population figures and assessment of possible damages expressed in the Fish and Wildlife Service report are not exaggerated and may, in fact, be conservative.

The Yukon Flats are a complex admixture of lakes, ponds and sloughs, coniferous and hardwood timber, willow brush and muskeg, with tundra on some elevated ridges. Viewed from a low-flying airplane, the intermixing of types on the Flats, it becomes quite clear, is maintained in considerable part by action of the meandering and braided channels of the Yukon River and some of its principal tributaries.

The Yukon is a restless river, constantly undercutting banks on the outsweep of meanders and depositing new bars on the inner curves. Oxbow sloughs are left in the wake of the migrating channels, and in time these develop marshy borders favorable for waterfowl, muskrats and beavers.

Newly deposited sandbars soon develop fresh young stands of willow that constitute excellent winter forage for moose. The willow stands advance slowly through successional stages of aspen or cottonwood to spruce forest, and the sloughs fill gradually with organic matter and the silt of spring floods. But sooner or later transient channels of the river migrate back through the forest, again initiating the processes of succession. It is this dynamic process of self-renewal that maintains such varied and productive wildlife habitat on the Yukon floodplain.

Construction of a major dam such as Rampart would change the whole nature of the river. The impoundment area would become a great lake with little value for waterfowl and none whatsoever for terrestrial animals. The 750 miles of river bottom from the dam site to the delta would be affected. The dam would greatly reduce peak water flows that now pass through the lower reaches of the river in spring. There still would be floods, caused by ice jams, but the periods of overflow which account for much of the cutting and filling would no longer occur. Likewise, reduction of the silt load by settling in the impoundment would further reduce erosion effects.

In short, Rampart Dam would eliminate the bird and mammal populations which now occupy the Yukon Flats and would adversely affect habitats downstream.

Of greatest national importance are the migratory waterfowl that use the Yukon Flats as a breeding ground and migrate in autumn across Canada to the continental United States and Mexico. Birds reared on the Flats make their way to all the major flyways, but with a substantial concentration going to the Pacific Flyway.

The Fish and Wildlife Service census figures indicate that more than half a million migratory ducks normally breed on the Yukon Flats. This is approximately 1.6 per cent of the breeding duck population in the North American continent. The average fall population of adults and young is estimated to be approximately 1.5 million ducks. Widgeon and lesser scaup are the predominant species on the Yukon Flats, followed by pintails, greenwinged teal, scoters, shovelers and canvasbacks.

The 24,000 canvasbacks nesting on the Flats constitute 9 per cent of the continental breeding population of this important species. Some 8,000 Canada geese, 2,000 white-fronted geese and 10,000 sandhill cranes nest within the impoundment area. These populations would be displaced and, for all intents and purposes, lost if Rampart Dam were constructed.

The 6,760 square miles of bottomland along the lower Yukon are similar in nature to the Yukon Flats, but much narrower. A supplemental Fish and Wildlife Service report in 1965 on downstream effects of the Rampart project estimates that 228,000 ducks, 2,200 geese and 2,800 swans nest along this lowland. The total breeding population of waterfowl along the lower river is about half of that found in the Yukon Flats, and the density likewise is about half in terms of breeding birds per square mile.

Cessation of flooding would lead to gradual deterioration of the habitat occupied by this population, with lessening effects farther down the channel.

The major losses, then, of migratory waterfowl would be the complete extirpation of 1.5 million ducks and 12,500 geese which migrate annually from the Yukon Flats. Ultimately there would be an additional modest, but unmeasured, reduction in the number of birds produced below the dam.

Considering just the loss of ducks produced on the Flats, the effect would be a catastrophe of major proportion in relation to the whole international endeavor to protect the waterfowl resource. Since 1936 the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has had a continuing program of acquiring and restoring marsh habitat for waterfowl, financed by the sale of excise stamps to waterfowl hunters. The long range program envisions the ultimate restoration of 3.7 million acres of habitat, of which 1.75 million acres will be productive breeding marsh.

Rampart Dam would destroy 2.4 million acres of high density breeding habitat and 4.5 million acres of lower density habitat in one stroke. Taking into account the efforts to date of all agencies and groups concerned with waterfowl preservation, the 1.5 million ducks produced on the Flats exceeds the combined production on all federal and state refuges, and on marshlands restored by Ducks Unlimited and other nongovernmental groups.

In short, construction of Rampart Dam would negate 30 years of endeavor in waterfowl preservation in North America.

Of the terrestrial forms of wildlife occurring on the Yukon Flats, the moose is the most important. In March, 1962, the total moose population on the Flats was estimated at 5,000. Since moose habitat tends to improve as a result of forest fires and other disturbances by man, the Fish and Wildlife Service anticipates a future capacity of 12,500 moose on the proposed impoundment area. While these estimates are probably not as accurate as those for waterfowl, it is clear that a major animal resource would be lost if the dam were to be constructed.

Downstream, stabilization of river flow would preclude the normal processes of plant succession and would limit hardwood browse in the strip along either side of the river, thereby affecting the moose population adversely but to a diminishing extent downstream. The total moose population dependent on the lower river bottom for winter forage is estimated to be in excess of 10,000 animals, with a density substantially higher than that observed in the Rampart impoundment area. In the absence of the dam this population likewise might be expected to increase in the future.

The Yukon Flats provide a major wildlife habitat for many other northern mammals. Black and grizzly bears occur at relatively low densities throughout the impoundment area and surrounding hills. Two caribou herds occupy hill country around the eastern portion of the Flats and occasionally cross the reservoir site. The Yukon Flats themselves are major producers of muskrats, minks, beavers, river otters, martens, wolverines, weasels, lynx and red foxes. The present harvest of 41,000 pelts per year could be increased to approximately 2,500,000 if adequate markets were developed for muskrats and the other fur-bearing animals.

An evaluation of the effects on wildlife of a major habitat change, such as building a dam, is generally limited to species directly utilized by man. Emphasis is placed here on the effects of the Rampart impoundment on waterfowl, moose, bears and fur-bearing mammals. It should be kept in mind, however, that a host of lesser animals would be displaced, which, though of less direct import in human affairs, have some rights to existence.

The Yukon River also supports one of the most northerly major salmon runs of the North American continent. Three species dominate these runs: the Chinook (king) salmon, chum (dog) salmon, and coho (silver) salmon.

The Yukon River strain of Chinook negotiates the longest known anadromous run—nearly 2,000 miles from salt water to spawning grounds. The chum and coho runs cover almost equally great distances. The fat storage which adapts these fish to such long migratory runs renders them especially choice for human consumption. Despite the superior quality of these salmon, their commercial use has not been great because of isolation from markets. Subsistence fishing by local inhabitants, however, has been substantial, with an annual take of approximately 800,000 fish.

Some of these salmon are produced in tributaries below the Rampart Dam site, but others migrate far beyond the dam site to the upper reaches of the Yukon. Construction of the Rampart Dam would completely block salmon runs from access to the upper basin. Even if means could be devised to lift the adult salmon over the 530-foot dam, it is questionable whether the migrants could find their way through the 280-mile impoundment to the tributaries. And it is almost a certainty that the downward migrating fingerlings could not traverse the impoundment and the dam. *That portion of the salmon run using the upper reaches of the Yukon must be considered totally lost if the dam is built.*

Such a loss would not be merely an economic one. To the native living along the river, whether Eskimo or Athabascan, the annual fish camp and the drying of salmon in racks for himself and his dogs represents a link with his traditional way of life—a time when he is free of unemployment relief and other "benefits" of white man's civilization. It would be difficult to overestimate the sociological consequences of eliminating this manifestation of self-respect and independent living.

From the standpoint of science, too, the loss would be great. The Yukon Chinook has adapted itself to the longest river run in the world. It is unique and, therefore, irreplaceable.

Although fiscal provision could be made in enabling legislation to mitigate wildlife and fisheries losses, no practical means have been proposed for replacing the animals and habitats that would be destroyed by Rampart Dam.

Consideration was given to improving other duck breeding areas in Alaska to compensate for losses in the impoundment area, but few sites could be found that warranted any improvement, and costs would be astronomical.

Construction of artificial salmon-spawning channels or hatcheries downstream would be prohibitively costly and of doubtful success. There is no apparent way to assure passage of salmon past the dam and reservoir, either for ascending adults or descending young. Compensation for losses of other animals was not even considered.

To quote the regional director of the Fish and Wildlife Service: "Nowhere in the history of water development in North America have the fish and wildlife losses anticipated to result from a single project been so overwhelming."

Prices in Perspective

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HARLAN HAGEN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 24, 1966

Mr. HAGEN of California. Mr. Speaker, food prices have gone up, but in any discussion of inflationary pressures the essential point to remember is that income has gone up at a considerably greater rate.

The Washington Post makes the point with this statement in an editorial:

> In the relation to its income, the American family today is spending less for better food than at any time in history. That fact does not cancel the recent increases in food prices, but it should serve to place them in proper perspective.

The Post locates shortcomings in a recent newspaper wire service survey of food prices and comments that exaggerated or inaccurate reports can do harm. Its emphasis on proper perspective induces me to offer the editorial for the RECORD:

> [From the Washington Post, June 2, 1966]
>
> ### FOOD PRICES IN PERSPECTIVE
>
> As guardians of the family budget, American housewives are never for long silent when food prices are rising, and perhaps that is as it should be. But harm is done when resentment is fueled by exaggerated or inaccurate reports. Consider the Associated Press's recent survey of food prices in 12 cities by a "budget brigade of housewives."
>
> The AP survey, based on the cost of a 40-item market basket in March, 1965, and March, 1966, concludes that "the cost of feeding a meat-eating household" rose by approximately 7 per cent in the 12-month period. But the reader is never told just what a "meat-eating household" is, how much beef, pork or poultry the average household consumes. Without that information, it is difficult to know just what the 7 per cent increase in the cost of feeding a carnivorous family means.
>
> Objections must also be made to the manner in which the price data were obtained. The AP housewives surveyed three supermarkets in each city on a single day, March 10. But how representative were their samples? The Bureau of Labor Statistics in preparing the official Consumer Price Index surveys all major supermarkets and a probability sample of smaller stores during a three-day period. The food component of the CPI rose by 6.5 per cent in the year ending in March, 1966, and by only 6.2 per cent in the year ending in April.
>
> It is true, as the AP survey concludes, that meats and meat substitutes are the "culprits" in the recent advance of food prices. But it is not generally understood that meat prices are a subject to recurrent imbalances between supply and demand. Take, for example, the case of sirloin steak. In 1962, its average retail price was $1.106 per pound. Between 1962 and 1964, the very sharp increase in the production of beef drove the price down to $1.063. With wholesale prices so low as to be unremunerative, cattlemen re-

duced their output, and as a consequence the retail price of sirloin rose to a peak of $1.198 in July, 1965. Since then the price has leveled off. Sirloin was $1.189 a pound in April and further declines are expected as beef production continues to increase.

In relation to its income, the American family today is spending less for better food than at any time in history. That fact does not cancel the recent increases in food prices, but it should serve to place them in proper perspective.

Mrs. T. P. Cheatham: Beloved Educator Honored

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to extend my warmest congratulations to Mrs. T. P. Cheatham on the eve of her retirement after a distinguished 43-year teaching career in Beaufort County, S.C.

An author, as well as an outstanding educator, Mrs. Cheatham is held in such high esteem by her community that Mayor F. W. Scheper III set aside an entire week to pay homage to her many accomplishments in behalf of her students, her school system, and her community.

Under leave to extend my remarks to the Appendix of the Record, I take great pride in including a newspaper article commending the career of this wonderful citizen in my congressional district:

Beaufort Citizens Honor Teacher in Special Week of Celebration

(By Trannie B. Brown)

Beaufort.—This week is LGC (Louise G. Carson) Week in Beaufort.

It's a week honoring T. P. Cheatham (known professionally as Louise G. Carson), who's retiring after serving 43 years in many capacities in the Beaufort County District 1 Schools.

Tonight her former students and past associates will participate in "This is your life" program, given in Mrs. Cheatham's honor by District 1 faculty members at Beaufort Elementary School.

She'll be honored at a banquet Friday night sponsored by the Beaufort Classroom Teachers at Lady's Island Country Club.

The LGC Week, proclaimed by Mayor F. W. Scheper III, began with a tea Sunday in St. Helena Parish Church with guests from all of Beaufort's civic and garden clubs.

An author as well as an educator, Mrs. Cheatham came to Beaufort in 1921 when the staff of the country schools consisted of a superintendent, four high school teachers and seven "grammer grade" (as they were then called) teachers. The students were housed in the "Pink Building," now occupied by the University of S. C. Extension Center.

Across the street the Negro faculty and students were housed in a two-story frame building.

Mrs. Cheatham says she has seen the growth of this small nucleus to its present size of about 351 staff members and some 9,100 students.

"Among my greatest satisfactions was my term of service in the Beaufort Elementary School as a teacher and as a principal," she said.

"It seems that I was responsible for spanking so many students during my teaching days . . . So many times as former students of mine drop by to see me with their own children they seem to tell the same tale, "this is the teacher that gave me my first spanking.'

"There are so many aspects of excellence in our school system that we take pride in," she said. "Beaufort is, and has been a leader in developing an outstanding reading program."

Long known for its elementary reading program, Beaufort is now receiving state and national attention for its high school program also . . . "I am also proud of our excellent libraries . . ."

Mrs. Cheatham hold a bachelor's degree from Winthrop College, master's degree from Duke University. She served as teacher, principal, administrative principal, instructional advisor and director of instruction in the Beaufort Schools.

She taught summer school at Clemson, Furman and the University Extension Center. She was acting Director of the Reading Center and professor, at Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone, N.C., in 1959–60.

She also belongs to numerous county, state and national educational organizations. She is author of "Fun With Words Workbook," co-author of "Language Practice for Primary Grades," and had numerous articles in "South Carolina Education," "South Carolina Schools," and in national magazines, "Elementary School Journal," "Elementary English," "Education Digest," "The Instructor," and "The Teacher."

She is listed in "Who's Who of American Women," "Who's Who in Education," and "Who's Who in South and West."

On July 18, 1922 she was married to the late William Lamar Carson of Beaufort. Her second marriage was to Maj. T. P. Cheatham.

Pennsylvania and Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WAYNE L. HAYS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following editorial from the Washington Daily News of May 20, 1966. By analogy to the recent tragic case of the Pennsylvania sniper, the editorial points out the difficulty encountered in fighting the Vietcong guerrillas in the dense jungle where they operate.

Pennsylvania and Vietnam

The tragic case of the Pennsylvania sniper throws light on why our troops in Viet Nam have so much difficulty with Viet Cong guerillas.

The sniper was operating in rugged mountain country covered by dense underbrush.

This is typical of Viet Cong country—except the jungle of the Viet Cong area is far denser and harder to penetrate.

The sniper was a fine shot, an expert woodsman who knew the country "like the back of his hand."

The same can be said of thousands of Viet Cong.

From the Wednesday when the girl was kidnaped until Sunday night, hundreds of law officers and civilian volunteers scoured an 18-square-mile area on foot. The search was futile. Even after the man and his kidnap victim were located, he slipped out of the trap.

How often we read our troops scouring a known Viet Cong area fruitlessly. How many time the Viet Cong have been surrounded and slipped out.

It is not easy to understand why thousands of trained U.S. and Vietnamese soldiers with modern equipment cannot wipe out much smaller Viet Cong forces.

Yet in Pennsylvania there finally were more than 600 state and local police, FBI men and National Guardsmen in action against this lone sniper. They had police dogs and even a half-dozen Army half-tracks. Despite this overwhelming superiority, it was almost by chance that the sniper finally was shot down—after an FBI man had paid with his life and a local officer had been seriously wounded.

This does not mean the Viet Cong guerillas are invincible. Just as the law finally brought the tragic, crazed sniper to bay, so in time will the Viet Cong be defeated, unless conditions within South Viet Nam itself finally make it impossible.

Doctor of Laws Conferred on Clement J. Zablocki

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LYNN E. STALBAUM

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. STALBAUM. Mr. Speaker, on June 5, 1966, Marquette University in Milwaukee honored our esteemed colleague, Congressman Clement J. Zablocki, a man we respect and greatly admire for his qualities of leadership and service. A doctor of laws degree was conferred on Representative Zablocki following his presentation by Alfred J. Sokolnicki, Ph. B., M.A., professor of speech at Marquette University.

This honor is justly earned by our colleague who has offered long years of dedicated and talented service to his nation, always exercising prudent judgment; he has continued to uphold sound principles of government. Based on his congressional activities, the honor is a solid tribute to the United States, the State of Wisconsin and his own constituents.

I would like to place into the Record a section of the Marquette University commencement exercises program book detailing the scope of his work.

The material follows:

Doctor of Laws Conferred on Clement J. Zablocki

(Candidate will be presented by Alfred J. Sokolnicki, Ph.B., M.A., professor of speech.)

Clement J. Zablocki, Member of Congress, in his long and distinguished political career has moved to the forefront as an American Statesman in the area of Foreign Affairs. As second ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the United States House of Representatives and chairman of its Subcommittee on the Far East and the Pacific, he is recognized and respected by his colleagues and his constituents for his consistent prudent judgment and deep understanding of the complex and trying challenges which face our nation in these areas.

In a career characterized by an unwavering Christian commitment to the principles of justice and love, he is responsible for legislation of lasting benefit to mankind on both the domestic and international level. He has demonstrated an excellence in his chosen profession which has won him the praise and esteem of his colleagues in the Congress as well as the confidence and respect of his constituents.

Because of his selfless service in the cause of good government and world peace, because of his competence in public affairs, and because he has brought honor to his family, his friends, his Alma Mater and citizens everywhere, Marquette University is proud to bestow on its distinguished alumnus, CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, the degree of doctor of laws, honoris causa.

Self-Employed Individuals Tax Retirement Amendments

SPEECH

OF

HON. RODNEY M. LOVE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. LOVE. Mr. Speaker, I joined with the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEOGH] last year in introducing an identical bill to H.R. 10 which passed the House earlier this week as amended and reported by the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Should this bill become law, it would repeal two limitations on the deduction from gross income that a self-employed individual may take with respect to contributions on his own behalf to a retirement plan.

The first of these limitations to which I refer is the provision of present law that limits the actual tax deduction to 50 percent of the self-employed persons' contributions to his retirement plan. It will be recalled that a self-employed individual may contribute up to 10 percent of his earned income or $2,500, whichever is the lesser, to his retirement plan. His deduction is limited to one-half of his contribution, however, and thus the maximum deduction allowed to a self-employed person with respect to his own contribution is $1,250 under present law. H.R. 10 would remove this 50-percent limitation, and the deduction in such a case would under the bill simply be 10 percent of earned income or $2,500, whichever is the lesser.

The second limitation that would be removed by the bill is that which restricts the amount of income that is considered as earned income in situations where both personal services and capital are material income producing factors in a business. Presently, only 30 percent of net profits in such cases may be considered earned income in determining the allowable size of the annual contribution, except that in the case of substantially full-time employment, the amount so treated is not to be less than $2,500. H.R. 10 would remove this 30-percent limitation and would allow a self-employed individual to include in his earned income all of his net profits so long as his personal services are a material income producing factor in his business.

Mr. Speaker, the Self-Employed Individuals Tax Retirement Act of 1962 was enacted in order to give self-employed individuals an opportunity to defer tax for retirement purposes in much the same manner as they and others could already do for their employees under the provisions of the then existing law. It was intended to encourage the self-employed to make adequate provision for their old age.

That these objectives have been foiled and frustrated by certain limitations in that act, including the two restrictive provisions that would be removed by the pending bill, is beyond peradventure or question. A report of the Department of the Treasury with respect to the use of the self-employed retirement deduction in the taxable year 1964 shows that only about one-half of 1 percent of self-employed individuals took advantage of this deduction in that year. Moreover, when the 1962 legislation was originally enacted the Department estimated that the cost of the act in the first full year of operation would be $115 million, whereas the actual cost as late as 1964 turned out to be only $9 million.

The Committee on Ways and Means, after careful study of the operation of this law and the statistical information furnished by the Department of the Treasury relative to its use, has concluded that there is no justification for the two limitations which I have discussed and which would be removed by H.R. 10. Furthermore, the committee is convinced that these restrictive provisions have been major contributors to the discouragement of self-employed individuals, particularly small proprietors and farmers, in claiming the tax benefits that were intended in the enactment of the 1962 legislation.

It is my firm belief that we have traveled too far down the road of the obviously sound, basic philosophical concept that the workers of this country should be able adequately to provide for their superannuation to turn back. No one can take exception to the oft-repeated statement that pension plans promote the general welfare not only by helping to meet the individual's material needs in old age, but also by making the Nation's elderly a positive force in the economy, rather than a negative force or burden upon it.

Millions of words have been said and written about this legislation both in and outside the Congress. One of the most articulate, yet briefest paragraphs on this subject appeared in the 1965 hearings of the Subcommittee on Employment and Retirement Incomes to the special Senate Committee on Aging:

> A private pension plan is attractive to an employee because it assures him of greater independence in his retirement years. He is assured of greater freedom of choice as to how he lives and spends his money. Pension plans help employers to maintain an efficient work force with good morale and help to assure an effective market for goods and services among the retired population. Private pension plans advance the government's objective of a growing, yet stable private enterprise type of economy for the benefit of all citizens.

In 1942, the 77th Congress enacted an amendment that gave use to the tremendous growth of qualified private pension plans approved by the Treasury Department. Prior to this step, there were approximately 4 million covered; today the figure is 25 million and according to a recent Federal report the total by 1980 should be in the neighborhood of 42 million covered employees. We provided the impetus in 1942 and the American business community responded by approximately 1 million new faces annually.

Recent Treasury statistics indicated that approximately 39,000 self-employed, or less than one-half of 1 percent, were covered in 1964. Today we have an opportunity similar to the one we experienced in 1942; only this time we are going to provide the impetus for the self-employed. Granted it is 24 years later and the beneficiaries of the future will be the sons and daughters of those who were unintentionally excluded in 1942.

These amendments are amendments that we contemplated would normally and naturally be necessary by reason of the restrictive vote that the basic act took in 1962. It is doing no violence to the fiscal policies of the United States. It is not doing any more than just achieving a slight degree of equity for those who work proudly for themselves.

Mr. Speaker, this measure is just, meritorious, anti-inflationary, and a savings incentive. It removes an obvious inequity and I hope the Senate will overwhelmingly support it as we did in the House of Representatives.

Doctor of Laws Degree Conferred on Congressman Clement J. Zablocki

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, I should like to call to the attention of the House the honor paid to one of our distinguished colleagues, my friend and neighbor from Milwaukee, Congressman CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI.

On Sunday, June 5, Congressman ZABLOCKI was awarded the degree of doctor of laws by his alma mater, Marquette University of Milwaukee.

This is a tribute richly deserved. Congressman ZABLOCKI is one of the most able and dedicated members of the House. His outstanding service on the House Foreign Affairs Committee and as chairman of its Subcommittee on the Far East and the Pacific has won for him an enviable reputation. Through his diligence and his expertise, he has made countless contributions to American foreign policy.

CLEM ZABLOCKI is a leader of whom Milwaukee, Wis., and the Nation are proud. I am delighted to be able to point out the recognition accorded him for his many accomplishments.

Rampart Dam: A Costly Gamble

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted I insert into the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an excellent article from Audubon magazine, May–June 1966.

The article is concerned with the proposed Rampart Canyon Dam and is entitled "Rampart Dam: A Costly Gamble.". Mr. Stephen H. Spurr, the author, is a professor of natural resources and dean of the school of graduate studies at the University of Michigan and served as director of the investigation of the ecological and economic consequences of the Rampart Canyon Dam.

RAMPART DAM: A COSTLY GAMBLE—YUKON RIVER PROJECT WOULD BE AN ECONOMIC BLUNDER AND A WATERFOWL CATASTROPHE, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN REPORT SHOWS

(By Stephen H. Spurr)

(NOTE.—The authors and the report.—In July, 1964, the Natural Resources Council of America made a grant to the University of Michigan to investigate both the ecological and economic consequences of Rampart Canyon Dam. Funds were contributed by the National Audubon Society, whose president, Carl W. Buchheister, is council chairman; by the Boone and Crockett Club; Conservation Foundation; Defenders of Wildlife; Duck Hunters Association of California; Izaak Walton League; National Wildlife Federation; Natural Resources Council of America; Nature Conservancy; New York Zoological Society; Sierra Club; Sport Fishing Institute; Wilderness Society; Wildlife Management Institute; and the Wildlife Society.

(Dr. Stephen H. Spurr, professor of natural resources and dean of the School of Graduate Studies, University of Michigan, served as project director. Analysis of the dam's effects on wildlife and fish was the responsibility of Dr. A. Starker Leopold, professor of zoology at the University of California, and Dr. Justin W. Leonard, chairman of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries at the University of Michigan. Their portion of this article appears on the following pages.

(The economic analysis of the Yukon River dam was assigned Dr. Michael F. Brewer of the Center for Natural Resource Policy Studies at George Washington University. Engineering and hydrologic aspects were studied by Dr. Ernest F. Brater of the University of Michigan's Department of Civil Engineering. Population forecasts for Alaska were analyzed by Dr. William A. Spurr of Stanford University's Graduate School of Business.

(In preparing their report, these experts and their assistants made five trips to Alaska. Dean Spurr's portion of this *Audubon* article, discussing the dam's economic feasibility, and the Leopold-Leonard segment on wildlife were presented at the North American Wildlife Conference in Pittsburgh, March 16, 1966, when the four-volume report was released.)

The dam—*Few proposals to exploit and destroy a great segment of this nation's natural resources have aroused the spontaneous wrath of conservationists as has the Rampart Canyon Dam project of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.*

The corps seeks to build a giant dam—530 feet high, 4,700 feet long—on Alaska's mighty Yukon River. The lowest estimate of the cost is $1.3 billion. The dam would flood the entire 100-mile-wide Yukon Flats, one of the continent's greatest wildfowl nesting areas. It is adamantly opposed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

THE EDITORS.

Rampart Canyon Dam, proposed for the Yukon River 100 miles northwest of Fairbanks, Alaska, would create a body of water larger than Lake Erie. The largest of all manmade reservoirs, it would take 30 years to fill. But once filled, it would produce 34 billion kilowatts of firm, annual electric energy.

With a capacity two and one-half times greater than that of Grand Coulee Dam, Rampart could provide electricity for six million people. Yet Alaska has only 253,000 inhabitants, and the dam site is 2,000 miles from the lower 48 states.

Should this dam be built? Optimists and public-power enthusiasts can readily present growth forecasts predicting that 50 to 100 years from now Alaska should have millions of inhabitants, each using quantities of electricity to keep themselves warm.

The sophisticated and professional estimates of the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the National Power Survey do not confirm this. But then, who could have predicted the world of the 20th century 100 years ago, in 1866?

The University of Michigan study group attacked the problem of the economic development of Alaska, not from the standpoint of trying to justify or deny the feasibility of the Rampart project, but by trying to build up an objective and constructive power demand from the present economic situation in this largest and most undeveloped of our states.

First, the most important problem to solve is that of providing in the near future low-cost electric energy to most Alaskans. More than 60 per cent of the people in Alaska live in the railbelt area extending from the Kenai Peninsula through Anchorage and the Matanuska Valley to Fairbanks. Most of the growth of the state should occur in this area. Cook Inlet not only bounds the biggest and fastest-growing city in the state, but also encompasses major petroleum and natural gas discoveries.

In 1985 the railbelt area will have nearly 300,000 inhabitants, each using 10,000 kilowatt hours of electric energy annually, estimates derived from Bureau of the Census, National Power Survey, and Department of the Interior projections indicate. This demand will require a total installed electric generating capacity of 650,000 kilowatts.

Rampart, with its projected installed capacity of 5,050,000 kilowatts, would be eight times too big and could not be in full production until about the year 2000.

The immediate electric power needs of the railbelt could be quickly and quite inexpensively met through the construction of an extra-high-voltage transmission grid serving the entire area, thus permitting the construction of large and efficient central generating units.

Natural gas is in plentiful supply. Electric energy from gas-fired generating plants should be almost immediately available in the Anchorage area at a lower cost than hydroelectric power could be provided from almost any source in 10 to 30 years.

Second, efforts of Alaskans to attract power-intensive electroprocess industries to the state should be encouraged. Only aluminum uses enough power in a single block to justify a large power development by itself. The best opportunity for attracting the essential aluminum plant, as well as other industries which might well follow, would be provided by a project which would deliver up to 1 million kilowatts of electric energy at the lowest possible rates to a deep-water harbor which is open 12 months a year.

The project that best satisfies these requirements is the Yukon-Taiya diversion of the Upper Yukon. A small dam at Miles Canyon on the Yukon above Whitehorse would permit the diversion of the Upper Yukon from Lindeman Lake in Canada under Chilkoot Pass to the Taiya River near Skagway, Alaska. Upwards of 1,200,000 kilowatts of very low-cost power can be generated at tidewater. A combined Canadian-American feasibility study of this project would appear warranted and is strongly recommended.

The railbelt power grid and the Yukon-Taiya project should provide Alaska both with low-cost power for its major population centers and extra-low-cost power to attract electroprocess industries. Several attractive giant hydroelectric sites are available. These, however, should not be developed until the market for hydroelectric power is far more evident than it is today in the face of lower alternative costs of natural gas and nuclear energy.

Among these projects, to be considered at some time in the future, Rampart would produce the most power and consequently would have the most uncertain markets.

It would be an all-or-nothing gamble. Only if all its power is used would the project prove economical. Its effect upon the salmon run of the Yukon and upon the North American waterfront breeding population would be great. Rampart should not be authorized at this time.

A dam at Wood Canyon on the Copper River could well prove more desirable than the Rampart site in terms of actual power costs. The Wood Canyon Dam would block a major salmon run, but would create a reservoir of high recreational and fisheries value, in marked contrast to the Rampart reservoir.

A Devil Canyon or Upper Susitna project undoubtedly would be higher in unit energy costs than Rampart, but it would produce a more reasonable amount of power in a short period of time at the right place.

Woodchopper, upstream from Rampart on the Yukon, would appear to be less desirable economically at the present time, but would have much less serious effects than Rampart on salmon and waterfowl. Its power output and location are more suitable for early development.

None of these projects, however, appears able to compete with natural gas power sources in the railbelt area, assuming that oil companies will sell gas at competitive rates; or with the Yukon-Taiya project in Southeast Alaska, assuming that the necessary international co-operation can be achieved. Omens for this international co-operation are favorable.

The escape clause in all arguments for a Rampart Canyon Dam or any other large hydroelectric project is that any power not needed locally can be exported profitably to the general North American market. This market does exist and will continue to increase. The question is simply whether the particular project is the cheapest and best source of that particular increment of power.

The prospects for such use of Rampart power are not particularly good. Transmission 2,000 miles across Canada involves engineering and location problems yet to be solved and international agreements yet to be negotiated. Further, transmission costs would make Rampart power more expensive on the lower Pacific Coast than nuclear power generated there.

Hydroelectric costs seem certain to rise over the next 30 years. Major reductions in nuclear power costs have occurred in the past two years. The National Power Survey in 1964 projected a drop in average nuclear generation costs from a current five to six mills per kilowatt hour to three to four mills by 1980.

It would follow that projects such as Yukon-Taiya, which could tap the main U.S. within the next 20 years, would be much more likely to be competitive than Rampart, whose power would become available only after the turn of the century.

With, first, the distribution of low-cost, gas-fueled electric power throughout the railbelt area, and, second, development of minimum-cost power in Southeastern Alaska through the Yukon-Taiya project, most Alaskans would have early access to cheap electricity. A start also can be made to attract electroprocess industries to the state.

From these beginnings, the Alaskan power net can be extended, and large low-cost hydroelectric projects can be added as the Alaskan economy requires.

Other points, too, need serious thought:

The Yukon Flats are heavily forested, but there is no commercial market for the timber, nor is there likely to be in the near future. There is no possibility that the timber can be cleared before flooding. To do so would take virtually the entire woods labor force of the Pacific Northwest.

As the reservoir rises, ice floes in the spring may be expected to shear off many trees, creating a mass of floating debris of gargantuan proportions which might last for years. Such floating debris will mar the surface of the reservoir and increase dam construction difficulties.

The Yukon Flats are not particularly scenic. Summer mosquito populations are high, and present recreational use is limited to a modest amount of fishing and hunting, tourist visits to Fort Yukon north of the Arctic Circle, and an occasional river boat trip. The dam project itself would attract some sightseers, and sport fishing in the reservoir would provide some further activities. The lake itself, however, would not be attractive for water sports, boating or scenic enjoyment.

The Yukon Flats constitute a unique ecosystem that could not be re-created once destroyed. Their scientific value can only be measured in intangible terms, but could conceivably be subsantially greater than their their economic value.

In the reservoir itself, a resident fishery would develop slowly over a considerable period of years. But its economic value might well be limited by snags on the lake bottom.

Alaska's present economy is in large part the result of expenditure of public funds. Of 90,923 persons employed there in 1960, 51,941 were paid directly from public funds—32,680 military personnel and 19,261 civilian state and federal employes. There were only 1,917 employed in agriculture, forestry and fisheries; 852 in mining; and 4,138 in manufacturing, making a total of 6,907 workers in commodity-producing industries other than construction, which again is largely induced by government expenditures.

Cheap electricity is important, but its availability will not perform miracles. It cannot compensate for lack of raw materials, unsuitable terrain, poor climate, distance from markets, high labor costs, high cost of living or other problems.

Major hydroelectric projects cannot be expected to stimulate Alaska's population greatly. Even the Rampart project itself would be highly mechanized and would require few men for the size of the investment. Much of the power plant would inevitably be assembled in the lower 48 states and floated to the site ready for final installation.

New industries which might be drawn to Alaska by low-cost power would offer little local employment. A primary aluminum plant would import bauxite from elsewhere and export its ingots to fabricating plants nearest the markets.

The availability of low-cost power in British Columbia and Newfoundland has not been successful in attracting industry to the Far North. And other than the aluminum industry, there are very few possibilities for extensive development of electroprocess industries in Alaska. The state has few known commercial mineral resources other than energy fuels, and even fewer resources whose development is predicated primarily upon the supply of cheap power.

By engineering standards, Rampart Canyon is a good dam site. But difficulties would be involved in such large-scale construction and transportation under arctic conditions. Aggregate is not readily available and would likely have to be manufactured from bedrock. Artificial heating might be required to lengthen the construction season. Ice problems in the river may be expected. Construction costs are almost certain to prove considerably higher than the $1.3 billion estimated by the Army Corps of Engineers.

In short, Rampart Canyon Dam is an expensive gamble—the most expensive gamble ever suggested in hydroelectric development. And there is little evidence on hand to indicate that the probability of success is high.

Commissioner Hearn Projects Developments in the Future Operation and Regulation of Ocean Shipping

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HUGH L. CAREY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, on May 19, Commissioner George H. Hearn, of the Federal Maritime Commission, addressed the Propeller Club in Honolulu in observance of Maritime Day.

In addition to citing the outstanding record of the American Merchant Marine in both peace and war Commissioner Hearn suggests some of the innovations in ocean shipping that will influence the operation and regulation of foregn commerce in the future.

Everyone concerned about the maintenance of our maritime strength at the highest level of efficiency will be interested in Mr. Hearn's remarks and I submit the full text of his address to be printed:

REMARKS OF COMMISSIONER GEORGE H. HEARN, OF THE FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION, BEFORE THE PROPELLER CLUB AT HONOLULU, HAWAII, MAY 19, 1966

Members of the Propeller Club of the Port of Honolulu and their friends, I am very happy to spend this Maritime Day observance here in Honolulu and join with you in saluting the efforts of those who have dedicated themselves to ocean shipping under the American flag, and all those whose callings are related to American flag merchant shipping. When Senator Dan Inouye personally extended to me the invitation on your behalf to visit these beautiful Islands, to inspect your marine facilities and to take part in your annual Maritime celebration, I was thrilled and honored. And I would be quite remiss, if I did not acknowledge the thoughtful courtesies extended me by Governor John A. Burns who must personify the hospitality of these Islands. I bring to you the best wishes of not only my friends at the Civil Aeronautics Board who have visited here before, but also the regards of our Chairman John Harllee, Vice Chairman Patterson, and Commissioners Barrett and Day, who, as you know, are so vitally interested in your receiving the most economical and efficient steamship service available.

I can assure you, that your most able Senatorial Delegation, Senator Hiram Fong and Senator Dan Inouye, is particularly aware of this State's need for first class, low cost ocean transportation services, not only with your sister states, but in connection with your foreign trade as well, and that they make their concern on these matters known.

This visit, incidentally, is my first to your fair State, the jewel of the Pacific. I steamed by on several other occasions under the auspices of the United States Navy, during the war years while serving aboard the U.S.S. *Iowa*, the flag ship of the Fifth Fleet.

Also, while serving at the Civil Aeronautics Board, 1961–64, I was in constant touch with your airline service problems both trunk and domestic. Consequently, I have kept abreast of your progress. And I do not refer only to those political changes which are inherent in your deserved statehood status. I am particularly impressed by your economic growth which is manifested by the modern material benefits apparent throughout the length and breadth of this beautiful State. As a member of the Federal Maritime Commission, I am pleased to note your increasing ocean borne commerce, not only with your sister states, but with the community of nations, as well.

As you no doubt know, the Federal Maritime Commission does not have the responsibility of promoting our merchant marine. Ours is the statutory obligation of administering statutes which relate to the economic regulation of common carriers by water and other entities related to common carriers, principally freight forwarders and terminal operators, for the purpose of advancing the domestic offshore and foreign water borne commerce of our nation.

As an American, of course, I take great pride in the accomplishments of our own merchant marine, which in time of peril, has always provided the logistic support necessary to see us through the hours of darkness. I would be remiss, on this auspicious occasion, if I did not acknowledge both the patriotic and commercial role that our American merchant marine has played in our history.

In both World Wars, as well as other times of danger, merchant men flying the American flag contributed enormously to ultimate victory. And in each instance, the great majority of our merchant ships had to be built in crash programs following long periods of neglect and decline. During the crisis in Korea, numbers of Victories and Liberties of World War II vintage were broken out of our reserve fleets to provide logistical support to our national defense efforts.

And now, at this present time, our reserve merchant fleet is again being depended upon to get the job done in Viet Nam. And this emergency service is not without substantial sacrifice. Approximately one half of our privately owned American flag tramp fleet has been devoted to the requirements of the Military Sea Transport Service with the consequence that the 50 percent of American flag vessels' share of AID type cargoes, reserved to our own commercial vessels by Congress, will not, in all probability, be carried by our ships this year. Hence, while our vessel operators are devoting their ships and services to our Southeast Asia commitments, and while American seamen are braving the dangers, daily, which are inherent in these operations, valuable commercial cargoes will fall to their competitors with the consequence that it will be all the harder for American vessels to re-establish their commercial trades when they can again devote to them their full time and attention.

During World War II, alone, as a nation we suffered the loss of over 600 vessels, and the Merchant Marine suffered the highest percentage of casualties of all of our armed services, an astonishing 14 percent.

Quite apart, however, from the obvious national defense benefits that inhere in a strong, operational Merchant Marine, are the benefits that such a fleet can bestow on our nation in our peaceful endeavors, in our quest for the Great Society which our President so purposefully pursues. At present, less than 9 percent of our import and export ocean commerce moves on American bottoms. Contrastingly, in 1947 our ships lifted 70 percent of our import and export trade. And in the so called liner trades, the backbone of established avenues of international commerce, far less than 40 percent of our foreign commerce now moves under the American flag. I find these figures, for a trade conscious nation that has the highest standard of living in the world, for a nation whose products are the envy of the world, for a nation that in essence is the storehouse of quality goods for the world, and for a nation that has a history of accomplishment of the seas, strikingly disturbing.

Our economy, moreover, devours a full 50 percent of the world's output of raw materials and these raw materials must be imported in ships. A question which these startling facts raise is, can we permit our economy to hang so materially on the thin thread of foreign flag shipping, especially when the national economic goals of the countries upon whose vessels we so depend, may be quite different, if not actually diverse, to our own? Of course, we cannot permit such a happenstance, and the Congress in its wisdom brought into being the Shipping Act, the Golden Anniversary of which, by the way, will be commemorated on September 7, 1966, to insure against such a contingency.

The Shipping Act, sometimes referred to as the Magna Carta of ocean shipping, represents a noble endeavor. Through it, our nation has undertaken, as the innovator in the family of nations, to embark on a system of economic regulation whereby our traditional policy of "open ports" could be harmonized with the legitimate desires of American exporters and importers for stable, efficient and economical service, and where our traditional antitrust concepts could be accommodated to even older business concepts of international shipping.

The foreign commerce of the United States is too vast and too important to our national security for the ocean leg of such commerce to be left to the whim or caprice of strangers to our national goals, particularly when ours is a trading nation.

In 1964 our foreign trade amounted to 346 million tons of goods valued at 30 billion dollars. Six years from now that trade will grow to some 420 million tons and by 1985 experts advise us that our foreign trade should reach 685 million tons. At present, 95 per cent of this commerce is handled by ocean going vessels. Even if the percentage of cargo now carried on ships declines by being diverted to air carriers, and it is not expected to decline too sharply, the total cargo still available to, and dependent upon, water carriers in 1985, will be almost twice as much as was carried in 1964, or over 600 million tons of cargo.

While it is true that America is the world's premier producer of quality goods, American exporters are discovering that foreign competition gets keener year by year. Sometimes inferior, but comparable goods, lower foreign production costs and cheaper transportation rates make it harder and harder for "Made in America" goods to be sold in world-wide markets. Markets which Americans have pioneered and nurtured. We are still the world's largest trading house, but competition is keener, and our exports and imports are increasingly dependent upon the vessel service provided by others. Make no mistake, I do not quarrel with the fact the foreign flag tonnage serves our trade. But if we are to reach the trade goals that the experts have predicated for the 1972 and 1985 plateaus, we will require continued efficient, economical ocean services that are not prejudicial or discrimnatory to American importers and exporters vis-a-vis their foreign counterparts.

Today, our foreign commerce, both by volume and by value, is trending toward our imports over our exports. Indeed, imports have been growing more rapidly than our exports for almost twenty years. While we are still exporting more than we are importing, the gap is closing at an ever increasing rate. For example, since 1960 our exports have increased by somewhat less than thirty percent. Put in another light, since the end of World War II, our per capita contribution to the gross national product has more than doubled, while our per capita contribution to exports has edged up only slightly more than twenty-five percent.

In a word, we as nation, as a producing and trading nation, are going to have to devote our best efforts to international trade if we are to maintain our commercial supremacy.

As I noted earlier, 95 percent of our international commerce is water borne. And even with the inroads forecast by air carriers, the development of new and faster ships, the containerization concept, innovations in packaging and shipping, the adoption of refinements in shipping procedures—through bills covering door to door transportation, will insure to vessels the great predominance of cargo. And it is here that the Federal Maritime Commission has such an important function to perform.

In the foreign trades, which are so critical to the economic well being of our nation, the Commission has broad powers and grave responsibilities. It is fair to say, I think, that the essential role of the Commission, in the arena of foreign commerce, is to insure that American importers and exporters are treated fairly and squarely by the carriers with whom they must do business, and the components of the regulated industry the water carriers, the freight forwarders, and the terminal operators—meet their obligations to the shipping and traveling public under the Shipping Act.

It has often been said that the United States, through the Maritime Commission's administration of the Shipping Act, has embarked upon an unwarranted unilateral regulation of international commerce. In essence, however, the Shipping Act and its administration represents an expression of our Nation's concern for its international trade. Can anyone reasonably doubt the concern of a nation over the posture of its trade when it also happens to have the lion's share of its commerce carried on the vessels of others? Under the Shipping Act, the vessels of all flags stand as equals. The vessel of no nation is favored or prejudiced, and so long as each abides by the ground rules set down by Congress in the Shipping Act, vessels of every flag are welcome to participate in our commerce. I believe that we all realize that our foreign commerce is also, necessarily, the foreign commerce of other nations. In attempting to secure for our importers and exporters the "fair treatment" that they are entitled to, and reviewing the nature and depth of our economic regulation of our ocean commerce, I simply fail to understand the charge of "unilateral regulation." Indeed, if the requirement that carriers refrain from deferred rebates and and the like, can be called a "unilateral regulation," by what term are high protective tariffs to be called? And does anyone attack, as unwarranted "unilateral regulation," an embargo prohibiting the introduction into a nation of unsafe, or dangerous or germ infested goods. I honestly believe that the "unilateral regulation" charge is unfounded.

People of this State, more than any other group in this country, are intimately and daily connected with the sea and with commercial shipping. You realize, more than others, I dare say, the importance of safe, modern, efficient, and honest ocean shipping services and indeed you do enjoy such service, particularly with your sister states. Both Matson and Olson have provided excellent service between this State and the Pacific Coast, and have set the pattern for the services you enjoy to the Alantic and Gulf coasts. As a matter of fact, ocean freight rates to and from the Pacific Coast, I am happy to note, are substantially lower today than they were in 1962, and the service at your disposal has been bettered qualitatively.

The six containerships which Matson has introduced to your trade has suitably reflected its noble pioneering heritage. I have had an opportunity to inspect, earlier, Matsons facilities in California and in the Northwest, and now I have had a first hand view of its facilities here in the Islands, and I want to go on record as saluting the enlighted manner in which this company is adapting itself to tomorrow's ocean transport concepts. Trade between the West Coast and these Islands has increased, service has improved, and rates have actually decreased.

Of course, the ocean services which you enjoy with your sister states more intimately involves the Federal Maritime Commission than does ocean shipping in the foreign commerce. Most strikingly, in the offshore domestic trades, the Commission has detailed rate authority which includes the power to suspend rates before they become effective. And, in the domestic offshore trades, the Commission, through its regulations, receives from common carriers, financial reports which enable the Commission realistically, and with some degree of certainty, to assess the reasonableness of particular commodity rates.

Finally, I would like to say a few words concerning my own philosophy on transportation rates. As we all know, developments and refinements in the manner or mode of ocean transportation occur almost daily. Containers, for example were thoroughly experimental only a short time ago, but now containerization of ocean cargo in the Hawaiian, Alaskan and Puerto Rican trades which have innovated more ton miles of transport per unit of capital and labor, is firmly established. And, I might add here with a note of pride, that ocean freight containerization, as the entire commercial world will adapt to, was pioneered and proved successful by our privately owned and operated American merchant marine. Container service in our foreign trades, moreover, has made recent giant steps. Within the past two months, for example, container operations, as you know them in Hawaii, have been established in our North Atlantic Europe trades. With these operational changes the nuances of economic regulation must keep apace, while their "fair play" principles remain firm. Two of the developments in the world of regulation urged by the President's Counsel of Economic Advisers this year, both of which I submit deserve the thoughtful consideration of all men of transportation, are (1) that rate structures of carriers should tend more to be oriented to the costs of the service, rather than to the value of the commodity, and (2) the transportation industry should speed its response to new technological opportunities. The people of Hawaii and the people who do ocean transport business with Hawaii are indeed fortunate that these two precepts are being observed in your ocean commerce.

In a posture of cooperation with the industry it regulates and the public which that industry serves, the Commission attempts to work for the betterment and achievement of American commerce. Our guiding principle of regulation, and trust, is attuned to President Johnson's thoughtful admonition that, as a nation, we must "Concern ourselves with new areas of cooperation before we concern ourselves with new areas of control."

Thank you.

Questionnaire Results

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM C. CRAMER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year I mailed my annual legislative questionnaire to every household in my congressional district which embraces the larger cities of St. Petersburg and Clearwater.

The questionnaire returns which were substantial in number were tabulated by Research Services, Inc., an independent research organization in Washington.

I am inserting the results of the questionnaire into the RECORD at this point in the belief that they will be of interest to the Members of this body.

The questionnaire and the results follows:

FINAL TABULATION OF CONGRESSMAN CRAMER'S 1966 ANNUAL LEGISLATIVE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Do you favor restoring excise taxes on automobiles and telephone service? ($1 billion annually): Yes, 29%; No, 71%.

2. Do you favor increasing the amount of tax withheld from weekly paychecks as LBJ has called for? ($400 million): Yes, 38%; No, 62%.

3. If cease-fire efforts fail, check any of the following alternatives you prefer with regard to the Vietnam war:

(A) Bombing seaports and strategic manufacturing and military installations in North Vietnam: 64%.

(B) Blockading seaports in North Vietnam: 64%.

(C) Bombing supply lines in North Vietnam: 70%.

(D) No bombing outside South Vietnam: 5%.

(E) Continue to increase U.S. military personnel in South Vietnam: 33%.

(F) End U.S. aid to and trade with nations trading with North Vietnam: 70%.

(G) A negotiated settlement only if the communists get out of South Vietnam: 48%.

(H) A negotiated settlement giving communists one-third voice in South Vietnam (as in Laos): 15%.

(I) Complete withdrawal: 10%.

(J) None of the above: 2%.

4. If the U.S. involvement in Vietnam increases, would you prefer—

(A) Less Government spending at home: Yes, 91%; No, 9%.

(B) Continued deficit spending and no cuts at home: Yes, 14%; No, 86%.

5. In his State of the Union Message, LBJ called for eliminating tariffs and easing other restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union and other East European countries. Do you favor the proposal?: Yes, 32%; No. 15%.

6. Do you favor amending the Taft-Hartley Act to prevent strikes or walkouts by—

(A) Employees of public utilities and services (such as occurred in New York among transit employees): Yes, 85%; No, 15%.

(B) Employees engaged in National Defense projects (such as occurred at Cape Kennedy and at an armament factory supplying material to our soldiers in Vietnam): Yes, 88%; No, 12%.

7. Do you favor the repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act which presently permits States to pass right-to-work laws?: Yes, 20%; No, 80%.

8. Do you favor a National Teacher's Corps assigned to "poverty" areas with Federal standards for teacher training and teaching?: Yes, 36%; No, 64%.

9. Do you agree with LBJ that Members of the U.S. House of Representatives should run every four years concurrent with the Presidential term?: Yes, 36%; No, 64%.

10. Check which, if any, of the following proposals you favor as a necessary answer to unemployment and poverty—

(A) Men's and Women's Job Corps: 8%.

(B) Youth Training Camps similar to old CCC Camps: 32%.

(C) Job Retraining: 52%.

(D) Pre-Kindergarten "Headstart" youth training program: 24%.

(E) Tax incentives and tax reductions for industrial expansion: 44%.

(F) Increased Public Works Projects (ARA, APW, EDA, etc.): 12%.

(G) None of the above: 21%.

11. With unemployment at an all time low, do you agree with LBJ that Congress should "not only continue, but speed-up the war on poverty."? Yes, 21%; No, 79%.

12. Do you favor Federal Laws to—

(A) Require sales and rentals of housing to anyone without discrimination: Yes, 17%; No, 83%.

(B) Set non-discriminatory standards for State and Federal jury selection: Yes, 61%; No, 39%.

(C) Set more severe penalties for obstructing public and private efforts to secure civil rights (Attorney General presently authorized to bring suits): Yes, 37%; No, 63%.

13. Do you agree with LBJ's policies on—

(A) The Dominican Republic: Yes, 46%; No, 54%.

(B) Cuba: Yes, 40%; No, 60%.

14. If the election for President were held today, for whom would you vote? (This question need not be answered)

Richard Nixon 40%.
Lyndon Johnson 12%.
George Romney 19%.
Hubert Humphrey .5%.
Nelson Rockefeller 3%.
William Scranton 5%.
Barry Goldwater 11%.
Robert Kennedy 2%.
Other Candidates 7.5%.

Invocation of Flatbush Boys' Club

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDNA F. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 17, 1966

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, the 62d annual dinner of the Flatbush Boys' Club, held at the Hotel St. George in Brooklyn, N.Y., on April 21, at which the Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor of the State of New York was the honored guest, the Reverend John J. Murray of St. Brendan's Church in Brooklyn gave the invocation. It was so impressive that everyone requested a copy. I obtained a copy from Father Murray and I would like to share it with my colleagues. I am therefore placing it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

INVOCATION—FLATBUSH BOYS' CLUB—APRIL 21, 1966, BY REV. JOHN J. MURRAY

O Almighty Father in heaven, teach us your people that there are two days in every week about which we should not wory . . . two days which should be kept free from fear and apprehension.

One of these days is yesterday . . . with its mistakes and cares, its faults and blunders, its aches and pains. Yesterday has passed forever beyond our control and we therefore leave it to your most loving mercy!

The other day we should not worry about is tomorrow . . . with its possible adversaries, its burdens, its large promise and poor performance. Tomorrow is also beyond our immediate control and so we leave it to your gracious providence.

Tomorrow's sun will rise . . . either in splendor or behind a mask of clouds . . . but it will rise only if you so will. Until it does we have no stake in tomorrow, for it is as yet unborn.

Therefore, Almighty Father, this leaves us only one day . . . today . . . and any man can, with your help, fight the battles of just one day! It is only when we add the burdens of those two awful eternities . . . yesterday and tomorrow, that we break down.

It is not the experience of today that drives men mad . . . it is the remorse of bitterness for something which happened yesterday . . . and the dread of what tomorrow may bring. Teach us, therefore, to live but one day at a time . . . doing Your most holy will . . . to the best of our ability!

It is with these thoughts in our minds that we now ask you to bless us, O Lord, and these Thy gifts, which we are about to receive from Your goodness, through Christ our Lord. Amen.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

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Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the RECORD.

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Gilbert, Jacob H., *N.Y*	
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Appendix

Thank You, Neighbor, for Flying Your Flag

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MILWARD L. SIMPSON
OF WYOMING
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam President, tomorrow, June 14, is one of the annual dates on which it is both proper and patriotic to fly "Old Glory" as a symbol of the pride which we as Americans have in our country.

Tomorrow is Flag Day, and, in keeping with the spirit of that observance, I invite the attention of Senators to a scroll, "Thank You, Neighbor, for Flying Your Flag." I am informed that it is the work of Mr. Warren B. Appleton, 115 Brookside Avenue, Boston, Mass.

I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the scroll was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THANK YOU, NEIGHBOR, FOR FLYING YOUR FLAG

(By Warren B. Appleton, 115 Brookside Ave., Brockton, Mass., June 14, 1963)

"Old Glory" waving there recalls our proud heritage of Love and Allegiance for these United States of America, and the Republic for which it stands.

Today, with the very survival of all liberty at stake, your humble but vital action in raising again this one last bright banner of hope for all freedom-loving men, is desperately important.

But does the Star-Spangled Banner still wave over the "land of the Free and the home of the Brave,"—or over the Fearful and the Craven? Can we still proudly hail its burning desire for Independence and Sovereignty, or is Subjection and Inter-dependence now its theme?

Do tyrants still tremble at its sight? Can enslaved captive allies in their dismal plight still trust in its justice and power to set them free, or does it aid and protect their masters?

Does it still wave in the glory of a "cause that is just," or does it worry whether payments of blackmail tribute to our enemies are over-due,—or what some half-pint "emerging neutral nation" might say?

Should it still fly such brilliant "broad stripes and bright stars," or would a fuzzy pink be more symbolic with a solitary Federal moon waning over a New (redeveloped—socialized—collectivized) Frontier?

Should we still term it treason to "adhere to or give aid or comfort to its enemies," or has treason already become so popular that none dare call it such? When did we vote to switch from "conquer we must" to "surrender we must?" Is our cause no longer just?—as we lay down our arms,—for the God-less we trust!

Why is it now safer to be neutral to or an enemy of the United States of America than to be a long-time Friend standing firm with us and against our common enemies? How did it become our policy to destroy such friends, particularly the Anti-Communists, while sending aid to their enemies?

When did it become wrong to love its Constitution and uphold individual liberty and responsibility?

When did we give up the demand for truth, for the acceptance of untruth, or the mania to be "non-controversial" at all costs?

When did old-fashioned allegiance to our Flag become "selfish, reactionary, outdated Nationalism," to be superseded by allegiance to the flag of the United Nations, a coalition government with the Communist enemies?

Must all its glory be reflected from former days, when other Americans held it aloft, struggling, dying, securing liberty for us? Will our Flag still wave there on high after this deadly, cold, deceitful war is over?

Are Americans still ready to conquer, if we must, or do we prefer slavery and death through continuing Ignorance, Apathy, and suicidal Surrender—Peace at any price? How much will we sacrifice, right now, while we could still win,—for our children's sake?

Your Flag, sir, has encouraged me to hope that "Old Glory" wil again wave in triumph and honor over this God-given land, as a symbol of real liberty and justice for all the oppressed of the world.

If we Americans are still one Nation, indivisible, under God, let us awaken NOW and prove it by word and action that "Old Glory" shall not fail, trusting and praising the Power that has made and preserved us a Nation.

"For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ; for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth;"—Romans 1:16.

Prof. Andrew W. Lind: Hawaii Comes Closest to U.S. Ideals in Race Relations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA
OF HAWAII
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, Hawaii's Dr. Andrew W. Lind is one of 11 American and European anthropologists, sociologists, and psychologists who contributed to the recently published UNESCO book entitled "Research on Race Relations."

In his chapter on "Race Relations in the Pacific," Dr. Lind, senior professor of sociology at the University of Hawaii, points out that Hawaii is not only continuing its harmonious evolution as the melting pot of the Pacific but that it is doing so with great rapidity. It is with considerable pride that I direct attention to Dr. Lind's statement that Hawaii—in the 61-year period following admission as a U.S. territory in 1898—"probably gave more authentic expression to the ideals of human equality across race lines, as stated in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, than any other part of the American commonwealth."

Dr. Lind's views are summarized in an article which appeared in the Sunday-Star Bulletin and Advertiser, May 15, 1966, and I now submit that article for insertion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

SOCIOLOGIST SAYS HAWAII COMES CLOSEST TO U.S. IDEALS

Hawaii has more closely lived up to the goals of the founders of the United States than any other section of the country, according to sociologist Dr. Andrew W. Lind.

Lind, senior professor of sociology at the University of Hawaii, made this statement in "Research on Racial Relations," just published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Lind is one of 11 European and American sociologists, anthropologists and psychologists who contributed to the book.

Lind's chapter deals with the influence of missionaries, traders, planters and plantation workers on Hawaii and other parts of the Pacific.

He pointed out that Hawaii, admitted as a U.S. territory in 1898, was "retained in that somewhat subordinate political role for another 61 years."

But he added that Hawaii "probably gave more authentic expression to the ideals of human equality across race lines, as stated in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, than any other part of the American commonwealth."

Nature assisted man in obtaining racial equality here, Lind said.

Because the Islands were remote from the major powers for many years after their discovery by Capt. James Cook in 1778, they were thought to have little strategic value and were not swallowed up by larger countries.

And, because the Islands were remote, the European traders and American missionaries who settled here could not readily call on their governments to enforce demands on the natives.

Sociologist Dr. Andrew W. Lind said that 20 years ago, when an Oriental and a Caucasian competed for a preferred job in Hawaii, the Caucasian won.

"Today that situation is frequently, although by no means always, reversed, and if anyone, it is the Caucasian rather than the Oriental who complains of being discriminated against," he said.

"Instead they were compelled . . . to treat the natives with the respect and dignity befitting equals, regardless of what their native prejudices or dispositions might once have been," Lind said.

Plantations in most parts of the world depended on slaves or other forced labor, but in Hawaii they were humane, Lind wrote. He added:

"The planters, like the traders and the missionaries, had to accept the fact that Hawaiians and not Americans or Europeans were the rulers of the country, however influential haoles or white strangers might be in the counsels of the kings.

"Hence, rules of conduct could not officially be sanctioned even on the plantations which violated the elementary rights and dignity of people simply because their skin was dark or because they had come to work as unskilled laborers."

Plantation workers from several different countries were brought to Hawaii "partly in response to the planters' fear of a possible labor monopoly by any one self-conscious group," Lind said.

"By 1950 . . . the earlier disabilities of the immigrant labor groups had been so far overcome as to place the Chinese, most of whose parents or grandparents arrived in Hawaii a generation or two earlier as lowly plantation laborers, in a higher average position with respect to annual income than any other ethnic group.

"Moreover, in a substantial number of the preferred occupations, the men and women of Oriental ancestry by 1950 had clearly outstripped their earlier mentors of Caucasian ancestry . . .

"One of the further significant developments of the past decade, reflecting the changing commercial and business relationships among the various ethnic groups of Hawaii, has been the acceptance of non-Caucasians as officials and directors of the large and once sacrosanct corporations of the Big Five, Hawaii's interlocking organization of major economic enterprises.

"The participation of island-born men of Oriental ancestry in the direction of the plantations on which their fathers served as unskilled laborers a generation ago still seems incredible to observers of the racial scene in most other areas of the Pacific."

Lloyd College Notes Founder's Arrival 50 Years Ago

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. COOPER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a very fine article which was published in the Louisville Courier-Journal of June 5, 1966. The article, written by Bob Cooper, is entitled "Lloyd College Notes Founder's Arrival 50 Years Ago." The article tells the story of the founding of the school and of its later becoming a college at Pippa Passes on Troublesome Creek in Knott County, Ky.

It is a wonderful story of the devotion of Alice Geddes Lloyd to the school, which has sent into life hundreds of outstanding young men and women.

Now under the leadership of President William Hays, the college is moving steadily forward in its educational work.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LLOYD COLLEGE NOTES FOUNDER'S ARRIVAL 50 YEARS AGO

(By Bob Cooper)

PIPPAS PASSES, KY.—Alice Geddes Lloyd had everything except health. A graduate of fashionable Radcliffe College, she was a member of Boston society. Then spinal meningitis struck.

The best doctors examined her, gave her six months to live. Perhaps, one told her, if you moved to a warmer climate, you might make it 18 months.

A Presbyterian minister who had been somewhat less than successful in his missionary work in Kentucky heard about Mrs. Lloyd. He offered to let her live out her life in his cabin on nearby Troublesome Creek.

The prospect of living in the lonely Kentucky hills didn't appeal to the frail Mrs. Lloyd, but she loved life and decided to take the only change open to her. With her mother, she moved to Kentucky.

Alice Geddes Lloyd died 46 years later. She never left the hills.

FOUNDED NEARLY 100 SCHOOLS

During her years here, she created education out of almost nothing. She founded nearly 100 schools, elementary and secondary, then turned them over to counties or private groups to operate.

She was a master at soliciting donations. At her bidding, teachers just out of Eastern schools contributed a year or more than of their time. Hundreds, then thousands of people donated money.

Mrs. Lloyd became almost an idol to many mountaineers.

Beginning today, Alice Lloyd Junior College will celebrate its "Founders' Year," the 50th anniversary of Mrs. Lloyd's arrival on Caney Creek. The founding and operation of the school were her life's work.

"She just got too busy to die," her longtime friend and associate at the school, June Buchanan, said.

There is little record of Mrs. Lloyd's first years in Kentucky, when she lived in Hope Cabin on Troublesome Creek. But Miss Buchanan said she did some teaching there, too.

OFFER FROM CANEY CREEK

Her real mission in life began when Abisha Johnson arrived at her cabin one morning. My people over on Caney need some larnin' and if you'll give it to them, I'll give you some land to live on," he said.

Mrs. Lloyd apparently hadn't found much interest in education on Troublesome Creek, so she and her mother took Johnson up on his offer. They moved across the mountain to a tiny cabin on Caney Creek.

The cabin still stands, now in the center of a scenic campus that is pasted to the side of the mountain. Here, more than 1,500 mountain people have begun their higher education.

The school is much like it was when Mrs. Lloyd founded in half a century ago. Private donations still make up most of its operating budget and it still is the hope of this section of Appalachia.

Beginning next year, Alice Lloyd will charge a tuition fee for the first time. But few, if any, students will pay it.

"We are listing the tuition of $750 a semester for several reasons," college officials explain. "For one thing, we often need a summary of college costs and, without any tuition cost, don't have them.

"The listing of tuition also will impress upon the students the cost of their education," R. Donn Martin, dean of students, said.

Every Alice Lloyd student is given a $300 grant toward his or her tuition. There also are other scholarships and grants that can pay up to total tuition fees if the student is needy.

Meals run $120 a semester, but Alice Lloyd offers a work-study plan that takes care of that cost, too.

The only costs, then, to the most needy students are $100 per semester for room rent and $5 a semester as a health fee. Low-interest, federally financed loans will take care of these.

"And, under the program, if a student returns to the mountain region and teaches for seven years, the loans are wiped out," Martin said.

EIGHTY PER CENT SERVE MOUNTAINS

About 80 per cent of Alice Lloyd graduates now teach in the hill country.

Mrs. Lloyd also believed in segregation of the sexes in school and in proper dress and manners at all times. Her word was law during her lifetime and still is.

Girls at Alice Lloyd wear white blouses and skirts with a sailor-type kerchief around their neck. In nippy weather, they wear identical blue sweaters.

The boys aren't uniformed, but they wear jackets and ties to all classes and in all campus activities except sports.

Once, a few Alice Lloyd men, who had gone to the University of Kentucky at Lexington on college-operated scholarships, refused to doff their jackets during a steamy summer school class.

"There are ladies present," they told the puzzled teacher simply.

A LITTLE RELAXATION

There still is no dating, as such, on the campus, but since Mrs. Lloyd's death four years ago there has been a little relaxation of the strict segregation rule.

"We have dances now and then, but there still are no dating couples at them," one college official said.

Admission to the junior college is granted almost like a prize. Almost four times as many apply as become freshmen. Most of those who make it are the cream of their high school classes.

"The thing we really look for is leadership ability," publicity director Robert Hoskins said. "We know most high school counselors in this area—most are Alice Lloyd grads—and they tell us about the students."

For many years, almost every high county official in this area of Eastern Kentucky had one thing in common: They were Alice Lloyd graduates.

"It isn't quite like that anymore," Hoskins said, "but there still are a lot of them."

Miss Buchanan, who has been here almost since Mrs. Lloyd began her work on Caney Creek, now serves as a sort of president-emeritus of the college. From her center table, she presides at all meals at "Hunger Inn," a ramshackle dining hall that is about to be replaced.

Miss Buchanan came here after Mrs. Lloyd had written Wellesley College asking for teaching help.

"Our family was taking a trip to Florida," the silver haired Miss Buchanan recalls, "and I decided to visit here. Dad don't like the idea much and when he found neither the railroad nor the postal guide listed any such place as Pippa Passes, he didn't want me to come."

MULE MARKS STILL SHOW

But come she did. And a year later, she returned to stay.

"I was amazed when I got here," she said. "There were already about 35 buildings up and more being built. We took over the old barn, turned mule stalls into book stalls and made it a library."

The library still holds wooden beams just inside the front door that show marks of mules' teeth, Miss Buchanan pointed out.

Alice Lloyd College, originally called Caney Creek Junior College, has come a long way since those early days. It now engages in exchange programs with a neumber of other schools.

This school year, Alice Lloyd College had its first pilgrimmage from Boston since its founder made it 50 years ago. The visiting girls were as impressed with the mountains as Mrs. Lloyd was.

RETURN IS PLANNED

"So much is needed here," Susan Graham, a Montreal, Canada, student at Boston's Garland Junior College, said.

"Being here, touring the region traveling with a nurse back into a hollow to care for a family, this has made me think about things I've never thought about before.

"I hope I can return in a year when she leaves Garland and contribute something. Surely, I can help in some way," Miss Graham said.

In death, as in life, Alice Lloyd still recruits help for her beloved mountains of Eastern Kentucky.

Dad Explains War to Daughter

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

SOUND ADVICE FROM SAN DIEGO PILOT: DAD EXPLAINS WAR TO DAUGHTER

"Dearest No. 1 daughter: I received your letter yesterday and meant to write last night, but yesterday was one of those days for us out here, and quite honestly I just wasn't up to writing.

"We lost another of our pilots returning from a strike mission under conditions of very bad weather, and it digs at the old heartbone to see one of your comrades-in-arms go down.

"As the second in command, when one of our people 'buys the farm,' it's always time to stop and reflect whether or not there was something, anything, that I could have done to prevent it.

A BIG MEANING

"The C.O. and myself are responsible for each and everyone of these youngsters. It's our job to see to it that our outfit carries out its assigned mission, but it's also our job to see to it that everyone under us returns home to their families, just as we expect to.

"Responsibility is not only a big word; it has a big meaning, and it's probably the hardest thing to learn and accept while growing up. It is most likely the single difference between adolescence and adulthood. While it frequently is and can be a burden, it carries with it rewards heretofore unheard of."

So begins a letter a San Diego pilot in Viet Nam recently wrote to his 16-year-old daughter in San Diego.

The pilot a few weeks later was shot down and is now listed as missing in action. His wife and children believe he is alive, and that he may be a prisoner of war.

If he is, his wife fears he may be subjected to reprisals if his name is disclosed. But she has consented to publication of the letter because she feels it brims with wisdom—in his advice to a growing daughter, in his reasons why the United States is fighting in Viet Nam.

REASONS FOR WAR

The letter goes on:

"I wrote your brother and generally told him my thoughts about the war over here, figuring both of you were old enough to understand. I won't repeat myself, except to say there are a lot of good men here fighting for what they think is right—fighting because they don't ever want to see their families subjected to the rule of terror, slavery and injustice that communism is.

"I think probably the people in the states who need our sympathy the most are the sign-carrying, beatnik-type demonstrators. Most of the people over here are like me—have some faith in and love for God, country and family, someone or something to cherish, to live for or to die for.

DIFFICULT START

"Those sad people have faith in nothing, have little feeling for the important things in life, and somehow have to demonstrate their aimlessness to the public. They thrive on hate and discontent. Methinks I'd like to see them in one of the Marine foxholes for a day, or get them behind the controls of my airplane for a mission or two. I think we'd find a more sober and changed person.

"But on to less serious things. Guess today was your first day at the big school. I have an idea you were a bit queasy about the whole thing. It's always tough to break into new surroundings.

"Even though I spent my young life in one city, I did attend four different schools, and always hated to move on to the next one.

"When I got out of grade school, I dreaded the move to junior high, and when I got out of there I dreaded the move to high school. Always had to meet new people and do things differently. I was the same size fish but placed in a bigger pond each time.

"I can honestly say the dread always was for naught. In short order I'd come to think I should have always been in that grade or this class or should have met that person earlier.

"YOU'RE NOT ALONE"

"Also found that most of the kids felt the same way I did, and that's the beauty of the whole thing. You can lay a safe bet you're not alone! You can beat the rap if you just start looking forward to change rather than looking backwards at what was.

"If you liked the way things used to be, then what you have to do is put your mind to work and set up the same patterns where you are now. I can assure you, however, you won't like it, though. In spite of yourself, you change, and some of the things you used to do aren't so much fun anymore.

PLANS TO RETURN

"You have to look further, and when you do, you can bet you're growing up. I would caution you—when you look too far there's bear traps! There are still rules of the game that must be adhered to. Whatever values you've set, don't destroy them in a moment of weakness. You'll never forgive yourself. Have fun, but do it within the rules. It's just as much fun and not near as dangerous.

"I won't be here forever. I'll be there before the school term is out. I don't really expect to see bad grades—or I won't be good old Dad. I'll become mean old Dad in short order. I won't want to. But I will, and I'm an expert at it, huh?"

(The pilot's wife explains here it is a family joke that he is "ornery."

("He went through the Korean war without a scratch," she says, "and we used to say he was too ornery to get hurt.")

The letter continues:

"I just happen to believe you're at that point in life where even hard work ought to be fun. One of these days you'll want to look back on it with fond remembrances. Just keep in mind what I said about responsibility, and go to it. Nothing would make me happier.

"Must quit now. Am afraid you might find this a little 'dumb,' not 'boss,' but your father loves you and misses you.

"Spend no time worrying about me. Let me do the worrying about you. I do, you know. Be good! Write when you can—after your school work is done.

"I love you. Dad."

Pennsylvania White Mushroom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. SCOTT. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD the text of a resolution approved by the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania which designates the white mushroom as the "Pennsylvania White Mushroom."

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION, IN THE SENATE, MAY 4, 1965

Whereas, the center of the Nation's cultivated mushroom production is located in Pennsylvania, with nearly 500 of the Nation's 800 growers producing 97 million pounds of mushrooms or 60 per cent of the total United States mushroom production, and

Whereas, Pennsylvania has always ranked first in the nation in mushroom production, and

Whereas, the white mushroom is the predominant type of mushroom marketed in the United States, and

Whereas, the white mushroom was originated in Pennsylvania and has been instrumental in the development of a desirable food product acceptable throughout the world,

Therefore, be it resolved that the white mushroom be known as the "Pennsylvania White Mushroom" in recognition of its contribution to the growth and prosperity of the mushroom industry.

RAYMOND P. SHAFER,
Lieutenant Governor,
President of the Senate.

Horton Pays Tribute to Anniversary of Soviet Deportations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to join my colleagues in a tribute to the memory of the thousands of unfortunate victims of the Russian scheme of genocide in the Baltic States. Twenty-six years have elapsed since that tragic June 13 and 14, 1940, when Russian Army units, after having violated treaties with all three states, began in earnest a program to crush the independent spirit of the people of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania. Some were fortunate enough to flee their homes, but tragically, all too many fell victim to the Russian plan of execution, imprisonment, or deportation.

During the period of June 13 and 14 the deportations reached a total of approximately 100,000 over a 24-hour period. Included in this figure were men, women, and children from all three states. They were shipped from their countries like so many cattle in railroad cars or other makeshift transport facilities. Families were often separated with parents and children going to different labor camps, collective farms, or other designated points.

By incorporating the Baltic States into the Soviet Union, the Communists attempted to stifle criticism, but to its credit, the U.S. Government has refused to recognize that incorporation Russian-sponsored elections and requests for incorporation are clear examples of intervention, and we have repeatedly stated that we do not intend to accept that as a fate for the Baltic people.

It is a fitting gesture that the Congress has taken some time to reflect on the tragedy which befell the people of the Baltic States in 1940 and again in 1944. However, our task is clear. We must endeavor to inspire continued courage and determination in the Estonians, Latvians, and Lithuanians so that their hope for freedom will not die. We must not be lulled into thinking that the Soviet have relaxed their grip on these people.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud that the House of Representatives has taken the signficant step of formalizing its commitment to the Baltic cause by the adoption of House Concurrent Resolution 416 last June 21. As the author of House Concurrent Resolution 290, a measure which parallels the provisions of the House-passed bill, I feel that this request for United Nations consideration of the Baltic question is of the highest priority.

The unfortunate events whose anniversary we observe this month should help us to remember that the hopes and dreams of these peoples also are ours. This should help us strive harder for the peaceful world which may result in their liberation.

The Economics of Social Immorality

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT C. BYRD

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Madam President, the remarks on the costs of social immorality made by Mr. Quinn Tamm, executive director, International Association of Chiefs of Police, on Tuesday, May 17, provide material for serious reflection by conscientious Americans, both those of the business community and those in public service. Mr. Tamm made these remarks during his address before the Industrial Security Conference sponsored by the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and the North Texas Chapter of the American Society for Industrial Security in Dallas, Tex.

I ask unanimous consent that this address be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the conference address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE ECONOMICS OF SOCIAL IMMORALITY

(An address by Quinn Tamm, executive director, International Association of Chiefs of Police)

I was very pleased to be invited to participate in this Industrial Security Conference sponsored by the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and the North Texas Chapter of the American Society for Industrial Security.

In addition to enjoying the fabled Dallas hospitality, I welcome the opportunity to discuss the aims and problems that are common to both our organizations and industry as a whole.

I am happy to say that our organizations not only share mutual goals, but, to a considerable degree, mutual members. The International Association of Chiefs of Police is proud that so many industrial security executives are numbered in its membership, which totals 6,000 police executives from municipal, state, and federal law enforcement agencies, industrial security agencies, and the Armed Forces in the U.S., as well as 40 other Free World nations.

Our members from industry have contributed importantly to our progress towards developing a police profession second to none in the world. They have also shared in advancing the capability of the police profession to perform its mission—providing protection of life, liberty and property for our citizens.

The IACP is dedicated to continuous study and research to improve the methods employed in providing this protection through the lawful exercise of police power.

As a non-profit organization, the IACP derives only a small portion of its operating revenues from membership dues, relying primarily on grants from industry, foundations and individuals for such revenues.

We are fortunate that many industrial concerns have recognized the importance of our organization and its work through yearly contributions. We believe that if more members of the industrial and business communities become familiar with our aims and achievements, they too will desire to participate. To this end we have established the Institute for Police Management, a nonprofit, tax-exempt corporation for this fundraising purpose.

I assure you I am not here today to solicit membership or contributions for IACP. I mention our financing procedures to make it clear to you gentlemen that our Association owes a debt of gratitude to industry and members of its security forces for the support they provide us.

My purpose here today is to relate the aims and responsibilities of our Nation's several police forces to the problems industry and the police face jointly from the mounting tide of social immorality that threatens to overflow our country.

I would like nothing better than to give you a cheerful picture of the situation as I see it from my vantage point. I regret deeply that in all honesty I cannot do this.

Recently I noted an item which estimated that petty thievery is costing American business $2 billion each year. The two principal factors behind this appalling loss were said to be (1) management complacency, supervisory indifference, or carelessness, and (2) low moral standards and poor employee morale. The petty thefts may be discouraged, it was said, if the employer would follow a systematic plan compounded of the following elements:

Take irregular inventories of all office machines and supplies.

Spot audit petty cash and stamp drawers.

Meet regularly with supervisors on security matters.

Change locks and combinations of safes periodically.

Rotate plant and office guards to prevent collusion.

Insist that visitors register, and provide them with escorts.

Record serial numbers of office machines.

Make responsibility for shortages clear to all employees.

Enforce company policy and penalty for theft by prompt disciplinary action, including arrest and prosecution.

Do everything possible to create an atmosphere of high employee morale.

I am certain that these crime prevention techniques are not particularly novel to most of you gentlemen, but the thought occurred to me that these methods of strict surveillance, surprise checkups, complicated and costly accounting of property, and necessary disciplinary actions constitute a sad commentary on the morality of the American worker.

These anti-theft techniques all connote that we are indeed becoming a "big brother" society in which honesty is being replaced by the need to constantly eye our neighbor and fellow worker with suspicion. It also indicates to me that in the minds of most workers the purloining of a paper clip or a pen, or an ashtray, or a reference book, or a typewriter, are all of equal significance. In other words, take whatever you can get away with. The surprising thing about this is that conscience and honor no longer form a protective wall around the valuables in your offices and in your industries.

You, on your side of the fence, are suffering as a result of the same type of disease which makes the job of the sworn law enforcement officer so much more difficult today. All of crime—from petty theft to the most heinous of depredations—can be traced to a social immorality passed from individual to individual and from generation to generation subtly and virulently, like some venereal disease.

This immorality lurks below the surface in too many Americans with no outward signs of the larcenous character which makes itself felt in the tremendous losses which the business world is experiencing today. Crime is obviously the result of eroding immorality in our society.

Preliminary crime statistics for 1965 indicate a rise in the rate of every type of crime, for an overall increase of five percent. In the areas of particular concern to industry, robbery increased five pecent, larceny ($50 and over in value) up six percent, and burglary five percent.

In Washington, our Nation's capital, there were some 600 more robberies, nearly a thousand more burglaries, and some 800 more larcenies of $50 and over during 1965 than in 1964.

President Johnson has declared that the Nation's capitol shall become a model of crime prevention and the most modern law enforcement. He has channeled talent and funds into an effort to bring about this goal. Certainly, when the President of the United States is compelled to concern himself with the sheer magnitude of crime in Washington, and elsewhere in this country, then we are are indeed in the throes of sinking morality and declining decency.

I agree with him wholeheartedly, however, because Washington is not merely the capitol of our Nation—it has become the capitol of the Free World and peoples everywhere, particularly in the newly emerged nations where quite frequently the people take their cues from what happens in America, and particularly in its capitol. Our responsibility, then, is not just to our country, but indeed to generations yet to come the world over.

If the rate of crime rises yearly despite the tireless and valiant efforts of our police, what are the causes and what can be done?

As I indicated earlier, the job cannot be done by the police alone. All Americans, including individuals such as yourselves, must take a hand in reversing the trend for crime. I believe it would be well for you to listen to the words of United States Senator ROBERT BYRD, of West Virginia, who spoke recently at a conference conducted by the IACP under the auspices of the President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia and in cooperation with the D.C. Metropolitan Police. Senator BYRD is a leader in Congress for adequate law enforcement and certainly one of the best friends the police have on the Hill. In speaking of the vital necessity for support of the police from all segments of society, he said:

"While the Federal Government is rapidly coming to your aid, it is obvious that there is not a great deal that the Federal Government and the Congress can do. This is as it should be, since crime is a local problem, it should be handled by local authorities and there must never be a great encroachment by the Federal Government on the responsibilities of our communities and states. I will say to you, however, that within the bounds of what your elected representatives can do, I hope that the Members of the Senate and the House will exert every effort to create legislation and make available to you the wherewithal to perform your duty of protecting our society from the criminal army which now threatens the safety of every man, woman and child in this country.

"I believe there is a great deal that can be done along these lines by our Nation's business community and our industrial leaders. For instance, some two billion dollars was the bill for industrial theft, embezzlement and sabotage last year. This two billion dollars, of course, represents a tremendous expenditure in police man-hours—hours that might well have been spent protecting the personal safety of your constituents and mine. One of the best deterrents to a growing crime rate, of course, is a program of prevention; that is, making the attractive fruit less available to the criminal. Throughout our land there are industries which are slipshod in their security and which use archiac methods of protection. I would call upon all industries to re-examine their methods of protecting their property in order that the task of the police service might be made easier."

I personally think that Senator Byrd has emphasized a very important fact. Industries which are guilty of the slipshod security to which he referred are shirking their responsibilities to their own stockholders, their own communities, and their own police departments. These industries are guilty of allowing their police departments—already overworked with protecting the communities—to do their work for them when preventative actions would have allowed the police to devote their time to the members of the public who pay the police for their security.

Senator Byrd also put his finger upon another situation exemplifying the shirking of duty to the community by some industries. He said:

"I heard recently that a former prosecuting attorney stated that it is very difficult to find witnesses to a crime who are willing to take time off from their jobs to testify. As we all know, the process of justice is a long and tedious one. It sometimes requires that a worker be away from his job for several days. According to the former prosecuting attorney, he knew of numerous cases in which witnesses said that they would never again perform this duty because they were being intimidated by their superiors at the place in which they worked. In other words, their bosses resented their taking time off from their jobs for this purpose and a number of the witnesses were threatened with dismissal because of their absence from work and others had their pay deducted for days missed from work.

"This, of course, is appalling, and I am not so sure that state legislatures and the Congress of the United States should not look into this situation to afford some protection to workers who conscientiously attempt to serve as witnesses in local and Federal criminal cases. Of course, the most satisfactory solution would be for leaders of industry to make sure that their firms are not guilty of such civic derelictions."

If this situation has captured the interest of a United States Senator, then certainly it is time that some of our businessmen and indusrialists re-examine what they are contributing with respect to the duty they owe their communities and, if I may be selfish, to their police forces.

Whatever may be your reaction to the Senator's comments, I hope you will agree with his basic premise—that the police of America need help and support from the citizens they serve as they never have before.

It is certainly no secret that the profiteers in the world of organized crime have used their billions in loot from vice syndicates to infiltrate legitimate business and labor organizations. It is also no secret that they have plundered businesses and industrial organizations for private gain through cleverly manipulated bankruptcy practices. The sources of their illegitimate profits are those who partake of the social vices they pander; and their continuing operations thrive because of the indifference of the law-abiding towards those operations.

Let's be honest with one another. When a community and its citizens are victimized by illegal or shady business practices, the entire community loses, and when the community suffers economically and morally, then legitimate businesses and industries also lose. When honorable businessmen and industrialists ignore and accept the tactics of their dishonorable colleagues, they contribute to the coffers of the underworld and cost themselves revenue. No business or industry can exist as an island, and it must be learned that duty to the community involves something more than the offering of products and services at fair prices.

Reputable firms must make their influence felt in their communities by supporting their police, their prosecutors, their courts, and their civic institutions which exist for the purpose of enhancing the morality of the community. To do less is to retreat to the era of the avaricious and callous titans of yesteryear's industrial empires.

Let's be honest with one another in a different area. Legitimate protest meetings against unfortunate social conditions have grown into civil disorders and riots that not only violate the law but result in destruction to property and death to innocent persons.

According to the report of the McCone Commission, which investigated the Watts Riot, ". . . when the spasm passed, 34 persons were dead and the hurt and injured numbered 1,032 more. Property damage was about $40 million."

Whose property is damaged and destroyed? Only a small portion belongs to the individual—the great proportion belongs to business and industry.

Whose taxes and whose profits must be plowed back into this scorched land? Very little comes from the individual—the majority comes from business and industry.

Is it not logical then that the majority of the efforts to prevent such devastating demonstrations should come from business and industry? This seems fairly simple to me, but in too many instances the entire burden is left on the shoulders of the police and other governmental agencies whose high visibility makes them the daily targets of such irresponsible elements of our society.

Let's consider still another blight on the American scene. Nearly 49,000 people were killed last year in traffic accidents. According to one estimate, some 36,500 of those deaths were the result of driver actions in disobedience to established traffic rules and regulations. The minimum cost of traffic accidents last year was approximately $10 billion. Again, much of the property and facilities destroyed belong to business and industry. Untold man-hours in production were lost because workers were mained and killed. Millions more were paid for sick leave, insurance and survivors' benefits. In addition, business and industry were the targets of suits seeking astronomical sums when their vehicles or facilities were involved in accidents. Is not prevention a partial answer to this drain on the business community?

I can tell you from experience that the automobile industry in this country contributes but a scintilla of its profits to research and development and educational programs to help the police service in its attempts to reverse the utter disregard for traffic discipline.

Meanwhile, the automobile industry is beleaguered by the public and the government alike with respect to the safety features of the motor vehicle. As the statistics relative to deaths, injuries and destruction of property continue to soar, it is only natural that the citizens and their elected representatives will look for a scapegoat.

I am not saying that the American automobile is the best safety-engineered contrivance on the scene today. I am saying that the statistics I just mentioned suggest that the automobile manufacturers do not bear the major responsibility for the terrible traffic toll in this country. I would also add that if the automobile industry would give more assistance to the police service and focus more attention upon the need to observe traffic laws, the makers of our motor cars might be spared some scathing attacks and the tremendous costs which this criticism is causing.

Gentlemen, according to the grim economic facts of life, crime resulting from social immorality is costing this nation and its citizens some $27 billion a year. I don't need to tell you who is paying that cost—not the criminal, the rioter, not the juvenile delinquent nor the traffic violator. You are paying these costs, and the rest of us who wonder at the end of each year what happened to our profits and salaries.

Can something be done about this? Of course it can but not by the police alone. The police force of a community is only as effective as the members of the community want it to be. The police do not make the laws. The elected representatives of the people have this responsibility. The police do not render decisions as to guilt or innocence. These are in the province of the courts.

The police responsibility is to prevent crime if possible, and when this is not possible, to bring the apparent offenders to judgment. The police responsibility is to protect the life, liberty and property of the citizens they serve. They can only do this with the vigorous support of these citizens.

I have given you a grim picture of the problems that face law enforcement. Fortunately, I can also tell you that there is hope. As crime impinges more and more on all our citizens, their concern is becoming more acute, and remedial action is being taken. This remedial action is being vigorously pushed by our President and by the Congress; it is being stressed by the elected executives and representatives of state and local governments. And I am proud to say that despite all the disappointments and difficulties the police have faced, they have not despaired and they have persevered.

Today the police of our Nation have attained a degree of professional capability unique in world history. The police executives of our Association, including the many from industry, have made great strides in bettering the service they perform.

I agree with former Commissioner Broderick of New York City in his remarks to your New York Chapter last September that industrial security agencies have assisted us greatly in providing the pioneer effort in utilizing technical equipment such as ultrasonics, photoelectric and proximity devices for anti-intrusion and zone protection, computers for increased managerial effectiveness and television for surveillance. Many of our forward-looking departments are making progress in utilizing such equipment, so we are truly mutually helpful professions.

A primary contributing factor to America's pre-eminence in the world of nations is her industrial might. This might is a composite of people, plants, and processes. These resources are priceless and as such must be guarded with utmost vigilance.

This guardianship is a joint trust of our law enforcement agencies and industrial security agencies. If we foster our partnership into greater effectiveness, we will deserve and achieve the full confidence and support of those we serve. The present economic waste from social immorality can be converted into greater economic benefits for all our citizens. Even more importantly, the strengthened moral fiber of our society will permit us to build to higher spiritual standards for our posterity.

In years past you as individuals and as representatives of the business community have been belabored with slogans such as "Fight Crime," "Support Your Police," "Drive Safely," and so forth. I agree with you that these are somewhat meaningless terms. The reaction among most individuals is to inquire, "How?"

I traveled from Washington to Dallas in an effort to answer, to some degree, this question. I did not intend to be evasive nor to paint an unrealistic picture. I hope I have given you some answers.

Thank you.

No Substitute for Integrity

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, the Congress should take careful note of significant editorial comments which appear in the American press. I have been particularly impressed by an editorial entitled "No Substitute for Integrity," which appeared in the May 26 issue of the Crystal Lake Herald, a leading weekly newspaper in the heart of the 12th Congressional District of Illinois. The editorial follows:

NO SUBSTITUTE FOR INTEGRITY

Eventually, every housewife, every wage earner, every social security pensioner, will learn that there is a direct relationship between the financial integrity of government and the prices of groceries. When you read, as you do almost daily now, of the cost of living hitting new record highs, it seems to be customary to include in the report an "explanation" of the latest price increase. Often it has to do with weather (crop failures), vagaries of supply and demand or some other special situation.

The blunt truth is that this is just so much nonsense. The special situations having to do with the functioning of the free market have not cut the value of the dollar by over half in the space of a generation. The depreciating value of money is directly traceable to Government policies. And under present policies, our money is due to depreciate at an accelerating rate.

According to a release issued by the Council of State Chambers of Commerce, the cost of the various social welfare programs will rise sevenfold from $3.1 billion in 1965 to $21.5 billion in 1970. By 1970, unless the mood of Congress undergoes a radical change, the largest expeiditure will be for the poverty program. From an actual figure of $211 million in 1965, it will increase to $3.4 billion in 1970. The figures for elementary and secondary education also indicate a staggering increase from $295 million in 1966 to $3 billion by 1970. Similar increases will take place in a long list of other Government programs, including urban renewal and various community health services. This kind of Federal Government spending, piled on top of rising war costs, will either mean virtually confiscatory taxation or a steadily rising public debt and inflation.

If you ask what this has to do with the price of groceries and necessities, the answer is obvious. Prices will rise as your dollar declines in value. If an attempt is made to substitute price and wage controls for a free market, the dislocations and hardships will be the greater in the long run. There is no substitute for financial integrity in Government any more than there is for individual integrity.

Urban Design

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. W. FULBRIGHT

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that there be inserted in the Appendix of the RECORD excerpts from an article in the 1965 issue of the Britannica Book of the Year. This article is a special report on urban design and was prepared by Mr. Knox Banner, executive director of Downtown Progress, the National Capital Downtown Committee, Inc. Knox Banner is well known for his outstanding work as executive director of the urban renewal and public housing authority in Little Rock, for his years of service and leadership in the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, and for his direction of the present effort to rebuild the area of downtown Washington, D.C., located between the White House and the Capitol. This is a very interesting and informative article and deserves the attention of the Senate.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

URBAN DESIGN

Urban design is concerned with the appearance and visual spirit of a city, as distinct from "city planning," which is concern in addition with underground utilities, sociology, economics, and political considerations. It is also distinct from "architecture," which is generally concerned with a single building on a single lot, in a setting usually determined by forces or influences other than the architect.

Urban design is concerned with the interrelation of parts: the arrangement and design of open spaces and the harmonious massing of buildings surrounding these spaces. For the first time in recent U.S. history, a number of conscious attempts have been made lately, in and near the core of cities, to coordinate use of landscaping and flowers, and street and sidewalk construction textures, including granite blocks, exposed aggregate concrete, brick, and brushed cement. Other elements have included emphasis on fountains, planters, benches, other street furniture, control of signs, careful designing of lighting, and sheltered walkways.

Although dynamic visual compositions that can be appreciated from high-speed vehicles moving on freeways are beginning to be developed, most contemporary examples of urban design necessarily can be appreciated only by the pedestrian.

Consequently, there has developed the "colony concept" of urban design, or for that matter, exclusive interrelated land uses. The dimensions of these colonies seem to be dependent on the time and fatigue elements of pedestrians—a ten-minute walk, or not more than half a mile, before some form of transportation is used—and on limitations of eyesight, as a result of which even major features of design quite often lose significance beyond 1,000 ft.

With a few exceptions, such as the Acropolis at Athens and the Forum in Rome, both of which took centuries to develop, urban designs, as such, historically have been conceived and executed either by an individual or by an entitly—a monarch, a corporation, or a single consultant working for some governmental unit.

TYPES OF URBAN DESIGNS

Conscious and sometimes successful "urban designs" can be found in all the different kinds of land use making up the urban fabric—residence, business, industry, community facilities (including administration, recreation, open spaces, and education), private educational facilities such as university campuses, and even some circulation or transportation facilities.

Residential. Residential examples range from low-density, uniform, single-family neighborhoods conceived and planned at one time, such as the Levittown developments in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, through colonies of mixed towers and lower apartments, such as the early New York Life Insurance Company development of Fresh Meadows in Queens, New York City, to gigantic high-density tower or "slab" elevator apartments, such as those recently built on the air rights over Route 95 (Federal Aid Interstate, Cross-Bronx Parkway), just east of the George Washington Bridge in New York City.

Business. Collective urban designs in business facilities constructed since World War II can be found in the ubiquitous shopping centers with all their various sizes and qualities of design. Notable examples include the Westchester Plaza at the intersection of the New York State Thruway and the Cross Westchester Parkway north of New York City; the Cherry Hill Mall near Philadelphia, on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River; the Marshall Field (Old Orchard) development in Skokie, north of Chicago; Lloyd's Center in Portland, Ore.; and examples in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and all other major cities. These collective designs have been occasioned by the increasing domination of the automobile in urban transportation, which has necessitated enormous parking lots surrounding a sizable pedestrian area served by many diverse shops, available to customers for a one-stop shopping operation.

Industry. Contemporary industrial design, like most residential development and shopping centers, has been characterized by horizontal rather than vertical expansion. In the case of industry, this has resulted from the development of the fractional-horsepower electric motor and the forklift. The small motor makes it possible to place machinery wherever it is most convenient for material handling or operation, rather than concentrating it in a more or less cubical shape around a mill wheel or steam engine from which power is transmitted by belts and pulleys. The forklift has made it possible to convey raw materials, partial assemblies, and finished products almost anywhere with dispatch, provided that the plant is on a single flat plane, as distinct from the now obsolete and less efficient freight elevator which limited a plant to a single vertical spine.

Aesthetic considerations have played an important part in the layout of contemporary industrial plants, both for prestige advertising value and, perhaps secondarily, in order to secure acceptance in open land areas otherwise characterized by agriculture and sparse residential elements. Large industries often seek what are known as "identity locations." Aggregations of smaller sites have been developed into industrial "parks," while other larger plants have developed their own "campuses." Examples include the Port of New York Authority Industrial Park along the water in Newark, N.J., the aggregation of three Johnson & Johnson plants on over 100 ac. of land south of New Brunswick, N.J., and the General Motors research facilities in Detroit, designed by Eero Saarinen.

Recreation. With respect to large-scale recreational facilities, the earlier concept of the amusement park, of which Coney Island is an example, has given way to large athletic stadia, such as the new ball park developed for the Los Angeles Dodgers and the Downtown Stadium under construction adjacent to the Gateway Arch in St. Louis, or to the high-intensive use of some oceanfront property, as at Jones Beach in New York City.

Open Spaces. Special places—far too few—exist in the cities for the enjoyment and relaxation and pleasure of the walker or the sitter. Perhaps one of the most famous is Rockefeller Plaza in New York City's Rockefeller Center, one of the earlier examples of urban design and still magnificent in spite of the expansion and growth around it. Its flowers, flags, water, sculpture, and skaters still excite.

Mellon Square in Pittsburgh is another pleasing spot surrounded by towers of steel, aluminum, and concrete. Here again greenery and moving water offer restful delight. Savannah, Ga., has its series of lovely squares with offset streets which slow the pace of the automobile. Eugene, Ore., has its pleasing Park Blocks.

In Washington, D.C., Lafayette Park, the extended front yard of the White House, is about to be framed on the east and west by the restoration of the 19th-century houses bordering it. It is a lively, restful, beautifully green area. More than any other city in the nation, the capital has open spaces of squares and circles, attractive and inviting or potentially so. DuPont Circle, McPherson Square, and Farragut Square are excellent examples now. Other existing squares have great potential but presently have a shabby environment. The Mall, more than 100 ac. of green space—grass and trees—between the Capitol and the Washington Monument, provides a fine setting for both but, unlike the Champ-de-Mars in Paris, it is not an area that people use and enjoy.

The National Park Service has done exceptionally well in landscaping additional squares, circles, and triangles that invite the pedestrian to see, feel, and enjoy. Almost without exception, people have been made to feel welcome to enjoy the restful and yet zestful vitality of these special places—and more are being planned. These include five new squares, as well as Lincoln Place, proposed in the Action Plan for downtown Washington. The plan of the President's Council for Pennsylvania Avenue calls for a vast square where the avenue nears the White House. To be called National Square, it would rival the Place de la Concorde of Paris in size. It is essential in potentially fine existing spaces and in the ones proposed that the structures surrounding these places be properly designed to produce both beauty and vitality—a great challenge to the nation's capital where negative voices and destructive criticism frequently prevail, or at least cause grave delay.

Educational Institutions. Universities have constitued a special, but important, aspect of urban design in the second half of the 20th century. With the great increase in population in the United States, and particularly with the increasing emphasis on education as a prerequisite for better employment, the number of college students rose from 238,000 in 1900 to 4,174,936 in 1962. This has necessitated enormous campus building programs that include virtually all the elements of urban existence. Of particular note are the Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, Colo., and additions to the already mammoth plant of the University of California at Los Angeles.

Circulation Facilities. The factor in modern life that has affected urban design most significantly has been the expanding use of the automobile and the increasing transportation of goods by truck rather than by rail. The number of motor vehicles rose to more than 82 million in 1963, and by 1976 it is expected to reach 114 million. The result has been a major freeway construction program throughout the nation, supplementing earlier toll roads and turnpikes, and the construction of gigantic parking lots and parking garages.

The automobile, in fact, has been responsible in large measure for the process of decay and obsolescene affecting the centers of all our cities. These centers grew into a definite structural shape around the beginning of the 20th century when the population of the United States was 75 million (as against a present 192 million). Before that time, the nation had been largely rural in character; the urban population had been too meager and horse-drawn transportation too amorphous mold the cities into a firm shape. The electric trolley in 1885 and the subsequent universal use of the streetcar coincided with major urban development and gave it a pattern.

The linear radial pattern of commercial development fostered by such transporation is still apparent. Although forms of mass transit, such as subways, buses, and railroads, are usuable for the working population, they are less satisfactory than the automobile for the shopper. When the design of the center of our cities was influenced by the streetcar, substantial numbers of persons could be brought to a compact area for shopping, and the land could be occupied almost entirely by the commercial buildings. Now relatively limited numbers can be brought in by automobiles on "streetcar" streets with, literally, only "horse and buggy" parallel parking and usually inadequate offstreet parking.

The answer lies in a positive solution that has due regard for people and also for the continuing role of the automobile in American life. The solution must include improved mass transit, an adequate urban freeway program, adequate downtown parking, areas for the pedestrian only, as well as areas in which the automobile and the pedestrian must live together.

The situation in our major cities today is strikingly similar to that in Paris during the 1850s and 1860s, when Georges Eugène Haussmann pushed through his boulevard program against the vigorous resistance of politicians, public officials, and raging masses of the populace. In a huge public improvement campaign that required 17 years of intensive demolition and reconstruction, vast areas of the most densely populated parts of Paris were leveled, and many thousands of persons were displaced. The cramped, congested city with its narrow, twisting streets were revitalized on a grand and massive scale. Baron Haussmann, who on the one hand was accused of destroying the beuaty of old Paris and of lacking vision and understanding, and on the other was severely criticized for unnecessary property acquisition just to provide the proper setting and vistas for these new roadways, pushed his dream relentlessly to its accomplishment. Who, today, would deny that Paris with its grand boulevards—even choked with modern vehicular congestion that poses a challenge to the hardiest pedestrian—is still an infinitely better city than was the Paris that first met Haussmann's critical eye? Without such broad avenues as the Champs-Élysées, the Rue de Rivoli, and the Boulevard Saint-Michel, the vitality and the grand image that are synonymous with the French capital would not be possible.

With better tools and techniques and with a due regard for the rights of people within a democratic society, a competent solution to this major urban problem, less drastic than Haussmann's efforts, can and must be found.

URBAN RENEWAL

The sole hope for salvation of the centers of cities, where enormous investments in existing buildings and public improvements are at stake, is found in various aspects of the federally aided urban renewal program. First established by the Housing Act of 1949, amended in 1954 to include commercial areas, this program consists of loans and grants to local public agencies for the purpose of acquiring blighted and obsolete areas, the clearing of structures, the modernization of site improvements, and the resale of the cleared land for new uses compatible with the contemporary way of life. It may also include the encouragement of private revitalization efforts. The cities pay one-third or one-fourth of the cost of the operation, and two-thirds or three-fourths is an outright grant by the federal government.

Urban renewal projects under this program have afforded the opportunities for the most spectacular manifestations of the new concept of "urban design," since they have often been at or near the centers of cities situated in large metropolitan areas, where the construction of large groups of buildings is economically justified. Furthermore, although each city in the United States determines and controls its own urban renewal program, the federal government, along with its essential financial assistance, has offered strong encouragement to the local public agencies to achieve the best possible urban design in the extensive rebuilding taking place in areas cleared of slums and blight. A number of cities have used design competitions to achieve such results. An example is Baltimore, which conducted a highly successful design competition for the major office building of the Charles Center project. A second architectural competition was unusual in that it was for the disposition of a large underground garage site. It was also successful, and this appropriate concern with urban design contributed largely to the success of the revitalization of Baltimore's heart. Price for the land in each instance was set at its fair market value, so that quality was the sole criterion on which the selection of the developer was made.

While various other criteria have also been used in other cities, the best and most dramatic effects have resulted in those instances where design was the sole or the major criterion.

Some of the cities that are reshaping their downtowns by means of urban renewal and that have made a good beginning include Baltimore; Fresno and Sacramento, Calif.; Norfolk, Va.; New Haven, Conn.; and Little Rock, Ark. Similar programs are under way in many of the larger cities, but the effect is usually less apparent. Most cities have chosen to emphasize urban design in their rebuilding.

In recognition of this fact, the Urban Renewal Administration, under Commissioner William L. Slayton, has exercised national leadership to encourage the best possible results in the rebuilding of U.S. cities, particularly in or near downtown where the visual impact affects more people. The "First Honor Awards" and the "Awards of Merit" in the competition sponsored by the Urban Renewal Administration in 1964 reflect outstanding results which fully justify this policy of encouraging the production of attractive and vital urban areas rather than preoccupation with getting the maximum excess dollars for the sale of the land.

As part of the urban renewal program, a conscious attempt has been made to preserve historic structures and landmarks and buildings of architectural merit that otherwise would be engulfed and demeaned by surrounding blight. Obviously all of these cannot be preserved, but cities now have the opportunity to save some historically or architecturally significant buildings and to enhance their settings through the use of urban renewal. Here again, strong encouragement has come from the Urban Renewal Administration, and local public agencies are achieving exciting results. The Strawbery Banke Project in Portsmouth, N.H., will include the restoration of the colonial home of Daniel Webster and the original statehouse.

In Monterey, Calif., the Custom House Project is providing for the preservation and restoration of the Pacific House, Customs House, and the first building in California ever to be used as a theatre.

In Bethlehem, Pa., in the Monocacy Creek Project in the heart of the city, urban renewal is making possible the saving of 20 buildings of pre-Revolutionary design and construction.

In Little Rock the 54-ac. Quapaw Quarter comprises about 10% of the city's total downtown undertaking known as the Central Little Rock Urban Renewal Project. Numerous historic homes and other architecturally important buildings are to be preserved, restored where appropriate, and enhanced by the removal of the blighting conditions surrounding many of them.

In York, Pa., the smallest urban renewal project in the country—four-tenths of an acre—has for its purpose the preservation of Gates House and the Golden Plough Tavern, where Washington and Lafayette were entertained.

The Norfolk Downtown Project will provide an improved environment for St. Paul's Church, the only building to survive the burning of Norfolk in 1776. Other historic buildings will be preserved as well.

Similar outstanding examples of historic and architectural preservation and restoration through the use of urban renewal exists in Philadelphia; Mobile, Ala.; New Haven; San Francisco; Washington, D.C.; and San Juan, P.R.

Satellite Communities. Except for very special single-industry towns, such as the atomic energy installations or the Aluminum Company of Canada Ltd. installation at Kitimat, B.C., no new self-sufficient cities have been developed in North America in the 20th century. As transportation of products has been facilitated by trucks and turnpikes, the necessity of having scattered small communities for collection and transshipment of agricultural productions and for local shopping has lessened. At the same time, there has been a substantial progression of urban development into contiguous metropolitan areas. So far this has resulted in "urban sprawl," consisting usually of an anonymous and amorphous collection of subdivisions on subdivisions, often with only accidental provision of shopping facilities, schools, and employment facilities.

The lack of logic of such a procedure and the ultimate deterioration of our urban environment inherent in it have become so apparent that new patterns are on the verge of developing. Based on English and Swedish precedent, one form this may take is the "satellite community," in which a new community center is constituted on the fringe of an already substantial metropolitan area. One of these is Reston, outside of Washington, D.C. There an attempt has been made to plan for an ultimate community of 75,000 people, enjoying all the amenities of urban life while at the same time having tolerable transportation to the heart of the metropolitan employment area in the center of Washington. The first housing, with related recreational areas, was nearing completion in 1964. Another such community, in the planning stage, is Columbia, Md., between Washington and Baltimore, with an ultimate population of 125,000 people. Altogether, about two dozen such self-contained satellite communities are in various stages of planning and development throughout the United States.

THE CHALLENGE OF URBAN DESIGN

Cities—and downtowns in particular—should be not only efficient, convenient, and accessible but also attractive. They must be if they are to be viable centers of civilization. They must refresh the eye and the spirit as well as serve the body; they must satisfy urbanized man's atavistic longing for sky and soil, for growing things. They must give the city dweller the opportunity to escape the remembered primeval cave. They must be places where he can find the opportunity to satisfy his material needs and also replenish his spirit. Urban design can do the latter and contributes to the former.

When the citizen as pedestrian receives half the attention devoted to the automobile he drives when he is not a pedestrian, a scale and quality of urban design not yet dreamed of will have been achieved. Most agree that slums breed desperation and violence. It may be that the visual beauty of revitalized cities will increase serenity and tend to reduce bigotry, violence, suspicion, and hatred. This is not too high an aspiration.

Dean C. Peairs Wilson, University of Hawaii, Gives Views on Tropical Agriculture

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to invite the attention of my colleagues to an informative speech which was delivered by the respected Dr. C. Peairs Wilson, dean, College of Tropical Agriculture, University of Hawaii. Entitled "Agriculture in a New Perspective," the speech by Dean Wilson reviews the need and important role which has been thrust upon American agriculture as the result of the present and future world demand for food.

An area of agriculture which has gained new recognition is that of tropical agriculture. Dean Wilson suggests that because the anticipated population explosion will occur largely in the nations of the tropics, and because the agricultural technology of the temperate zone cannot be directly transferred to the tropics, research to develop agricultural technology in the tropical world has assumed added significance. Indeed, the agricultural research and education programs of University of Hawaii's College of Agriculture and the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station may well be expanded to an extent which would make it possible for the tropical nations of the world to meet their food production needs.

Dean Wilson's speech, delivered before the Wahiawa Kiwanis Club in Hawaii on April 13, 1966, is submitted for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

AGRICULTURE IN A NEW PERSPECTIVE

(Dr. C. Peairs Wilson, dean, College of Tropical Agriculture, University of Hawaii)

American agriculture is being seen in a new perspective. I predict that American agriculture will soon be accorded a new appreciation. Because of the impending world food crisis, which is just now penetrating the consciousness of the thinking people of the nation and the world, the productivity and efficiency of American agriculture will be seen as a tremendous blessing instead of a burden as it has been viewed during the past fifteen years. While population control holds some hope for the long range future, it is the productivity of American agriculture that will provide the principal cushion against mass famine and starvation in the years immediately ahead. American agriculture will contribute more to human well-being and world peace than all the military weapons and all the men in space can hope to contribute.

During the late 1950's we had a Secretary of Agriculture who opposed a government policy of carrying the nation's reserve food production capacity because this required farm subsidies and to him this was sinful. He expected individual farmers to carry the cost of reserve food production capacity and to subsidize the rest of the nation by selling food below the cost of production. He gave the American farmer a dismal image in the eyes of the public which has not yet been fully overcome.

During the late 1950's the big-city magazines and newspapers had a field day in writing derogatory articles about American agriculture. Even to this day magazines like Time, Life and Fortune can scarcely mention agriculture without attaching the words "scandal," "mess" or some similar connotation. It is interesting that those magazines were very vocal in condemning subsidies to agriculture but never mentioned subsidies to magazine publishers through postal rates that do not cover the cost of distribution of their publications.

I would like to emphasize the tremendous increase in productivity in American agriculture. Output per man-hour has increased at a very rapid rate in recent decades. We hear about automation and the increase in output per man-hour in industry. Yet, few people know that since the beginning of World War II productivity per man-hour in agriculture has increased at three times the rate of productivity per man-hour in the non-agriculture sector. This is one of the most significant deveolpments of all history. It may be even more important than landing a man on the moon—if that ever happens. Because it is only through increased efficiency in producing the necessities of life that resources can be released for producing the comforts and luxuries of life and for leisure.

The first call on the resources of any nation is to provide the necessary food to keep the nation's population alive and healthy. Throughout the history of mankind the greatest single concern of man has been to provide enough food to survive. Most of the time of most of the people who have ever lived has been devoted to providing an adequate supply of food. It was only after man began to learn to produce food with less and less resources that economic and social progress could be made and people could enjoy higher standards of living.

Let's look at this situation historically in the United States. When the first census was taken in 1790 more than 90 percent of the people were engaged in agricultural production. One farm worker could barely produce enough for himself and his family. Only 10 percent of the people could be supported in off-the-farm jobs. Much as we might hear about the "good old days" standards of living were quite low. Few of us would really be interested in returning to the good old days. Today more than 90 percent of the people are engaged in non-farm occupations. In other words, the productivity per farm worker has risen so much that only a small fraction of the population is required on the farm. Today one farm worker produces enough to supply 32 other people. This releases manpower for non-farm industrial, economic and cultural development. It never could have happened if productivity per farm worker had not increased. Standards of living are high precisely because productivity per farm worker has increased. This is the way to economic progress. Production of non-farm products and services is high precisely because food production requires so small a proportion of our resources.

The State Department of Planning and Economic Development has recently released a report on "The Hawaiian Economy—Problems and Prospects." This report is, in my opinion, a very good one but it is subject to misinterpretation. A recent editorial in one of the Honolulu papers gave the impression that agriculture is declining in importance in Hawaii. The report states "the value of sugar production will decline from 7 percent of the output of the private sector in 1965 to about 3 percent in 1985." In the case of pineapple, the report states that the value of pineapple production represented 8 percent of the value of the output of the private sector in 1964 but "this is expected to fall to 2 percent by 1985." "We reach the obvious conclusion that although the industry remains important, this importance has been steadily diminishing." (I believe this is in error: the sugar and pineapple industries have been growing in absolute terms and diminishing only in relative terms.) After reading this, one could conclude that sugar and pineapple are about to disappear in Hawaii. But let's not ignore the rest of the story in the report. "Hawaii's sugar exports contribute about half of all receipts obtained from the sale of merchandise to non-local consumers." "Receipts from pineapple sales account for around 37 percent of all receipts obtained from the sale of merchandise to non-local consumers." Sugar and pineapple then account for 87 percent of the "exports" of merchandise from Hawaii. Does this sound unimportant to you? Eighty-seven percent of merchandise exported is provided by agriculture! One can emphasize either the positive or the negative. Let's not be entirely negative!

On noting again from the report: "These changes (technological advances) increased the productive power of the employed sugar workers and formed the basis for upgrading of jobs in the industry and increasing wage scales, while local producers maintained their competitive position in the industry. However, the industry has not been a source of new direct employment." Well, halleluiah! With essentially all the land adapted to sugar cane now in sugar cane, an increase in manpower in the industry would be a backward step. Suppose the farming industry of the United States required each year more and more manpower. This would leave fewer and fewer people to produce automobiles, airplanes, air conditioners, TV sets, washing machines, refrigerators, etc. Soon we would have more and more farm workers but fewer and fewer urban workers. We might have enough to eat but fewer industrial goods. Would this represent progress? Quite the opposite. We would go back to the conditions in the U.S. in 1890 or the conditions in India today. Are you interested in those kinds of living standards? Certainly not. So "sources of new direct employment" are not necessarily the only criteria for economic development in a state or a nation. Technological advances that increase productivity per man-hour, per dollar invested or per acre are prerequisites to economic development. But it is true that if the resources released from food production are not put to use in other productive enterprise we have made no gain. Increased productivity per man-hour in agriculture requires employment outside of agriculture. So a necessary condition for economic progress is new enterprise to utilize the resources released by technological advances in agriculture.

American agriculture has provided the American people with the most abundant supply of healthful, nutritious food of any nation on the face of the globe today or at any time in history. Less than 20 percent of the average family paycheck is required to provide the family food supply, and the percentage declines each year. This compares with more than 80 percent in India and 45 percent in Russia.

What has contributed to the efficiency and productivity of American agriculture? Many factors could be cited such as an abundance of agricultural resources per capita (other nations have even more—Argentina, for example). High on the list is agricultural research and education. Our long history of agricultural research and education and the resulting competence possessed by our practicing agriculturists are the principal contributors. It was over 100 years ago that President Lincoln signed the act authorizing the creation of a land-grant college or university, such as the University of Hawaii, in each state. It was over 75 years ago that the Congress passed the bill authorizing an agricultural experiment station at each land-grant university. It was over 50 years ago that the Cooperative Extension Service was authorized at each land-grant university. Over the decades the agricutlural research and education programs of the Land-Grant Colleges have been extremely productive. The cost to the Federal treasury has been quite small. The total cost to the Federal treasury of all the agricultural research and education programs at all 51 of the land-grant colleges from Lincoln's day to the present has been less than the current one-year budget for space research! This is an amazing fact that few people realize. I don't know whether the race for the moon is this urgent or not. President Hesberg, of Notre Dame, has asked a pertinent question: Why do we seek to put men in space and leave men in bondage below. Millions—even billions—of people are in the bondage of hunger, disease and poverty. And their numbers will increase greatly in the decades ahead.

Many of us are aware of the "population explosion" but few of us can comprehend the magnitude of it. It took from the beginning of time till 1965 for the population of the world to reach 3.5 billion. But we are going to add another 3.5 billion to the population of this planet by the year 2000—only 34 years from now. It took from the beginning of time till 1965 to learn to produce enough food for 3.5 billion people yet more than half the people in the world go to bed hungry every night and people are literally starving in some places. What will this world be like in the year 2000 if we don't learn to at least double world food production? Is putting a man on the moon 100 times as important as rescuing 3.5 billion people from starvation? This is something to think about.

The reason I think American agriculture will be accorded a new appreciation is because America has by all odds the largest reserve food supply in the world and in addition has reserve productive capacity. As the impending food crisis unfolds this will be the first line of defense against famine and mass starvation. But much more needs to be done. Each nation must learn to produce most of its own food supplies. Outside sources can provide only a small proportion of the total requirements of any nation over the long run.

Most of the population explosion is going to occur in the underdeveloped nations of the tropics—in Southern Asia, in Africa and in Latin America. Most of the research that has made it possible to feed todays 3.5 billion people was done in the temperate zones—mainland U.S.A., Western Europe, Australia, New Zealand and Japan. We are just beginning to realize that the technology for producing food in the temperate zone is not directly transferrable to the tropics. The research to develop the technology for the tropics must be done in the tropics. The Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station is the only State Experiment Station in the United States located in the Tropics and one of the few research centers throughout the tropical world. Our staff probably has more man-years of research experience in tropical agriculture than any staff anywhere. This takes on added significance these days as we begin to hear President Johnson and Secretary Freeman announce plans for "Food for Freedom" programs.

Although Hawaii will never produce enough food to make a significant dent in the world food crisis, it is entirely possible that research in tropical agriculture done in Hawaii can contribute magnificently to meeting the world food crisis.

It may well be that agriculture will be recognized for contributing more to the health, well-being and peace of the world than any other element. It also may well be that Hawaii's College of Tropical Agriculture will be one of the very important research centers that will make it possible for the world to feed itself in the decades ahead.

Our Dilemma in Asia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. COOPER. Madam President, on May 17, 1966, Mr. John D. Rockefeller III, spoke to the Far East American Council in New York City on the subject "Our Dilemma in Asia." In his speech, Mr. Rockefeller pointed out the necessity for American participation in the economic growth of Asia but suggests that our "over presence" works against the effectiveness of our relationship with the Asian people.

Mr. Rockefeller, drawing from his long experience and interest in Asian affairs, suggests an effective economic growth program and emphasizes that the United States seek to assist in the development of regional programs which would be cooperatively initiated and supported by the Asian governments. He calls attention to the recent establishment of the Asian Development Bank as a helpful initiative.

I am sure the speech of Mr. Rockefeller will be interesting and helpful to the Members of the Congress, to the administration, and to the people of our country. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Our Dilemma in Asia

(Note.—The following is the text of a talk by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, 3d, before the Far East-America Council, to be delivered at a luncheon meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Tuesday, May 17, 1966.)

It is a pleasure to meet again with members and guests of the Far East-America

Council. I am also glad to have this opportunity to talk with you about United States policies in Asia, and particularly about a dilemma which Americans and Asians together have only recently begun to recognize and cope with.

This dilemma, expressed simply, is that the overwhelming American involvement in Asia today, which is so necessary to Asian security and economic development, could in the long run become self-defeating. It is not that we have used our power arrogantly. It is rather that the relative weight of our involvement—compared with what Asians have so far been able to do by themselves—constitutes an American "overpresence" which often depresses Asian initiative, disrupts Asian traditions, and irritates Asian sensitivities.

We are expending billions of dollars annually—and the lives of our young men—in order to contain Communist expansionism and promote the growth of viable economies and free societies that can live at peace with each other and with the rest of the world. Yet, unless this sense of American "overpresence" is corrected by fresh Asian and American initiatives, it may engender so much misunderstanding and antagonism that it jeopardizes the high purposes which engaged us in Asia's problems in the first place.

We have assumed far-reaching responsibilities and risks in Asia because we were asked to and because there was no one else to do so. As William P. Bundy, our able Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs has pointed out, "today there cannot be an effective deterrent military force, and thus a balance of power around China's frontiers without major and direct military contributions by the United States." Similarly, the United States is so far the only nation both able and willing to provide the substantial share of Asia's needs in economic aid.

This necessity for heavy American participation is, I believe, widely understood in Asia. What is more difficult for Asians to understand and accept are some of the side effects of our participation. In South Vietnam, for example, the presence of so many Americans—while vital to the preservation of the country—has contributed to inflation, has had a corrosive social effect, and has aroused a good deal of resentment. In India, where American food and other assistance—including military aid—are welcomed, the proposed India-America Foundation was instantly attacked in Parliament and the press as a possible threat to the integrity of Indian education—or even a cover for the CIA. In Japan, whose economy prospers in trade with the United States, legislative debates and the press echo widespread fears that the country may be dragged into a major Asian war through its security ties to the United States.

The problem, in other words, is the overpowering impact of America on Asians. Our presence supports their self-preservation, but it bothers their self-respect. It is an imbalanced relationship of receiver and donor, of protege and protector. It is a lopsided relationship that breeds suspicion and resentment among ancient, proud and sensitive peoples, most of whom have just emerged from centuries of colonial rule and are struggling to establish their own national identities.

The answer to this dilemma lies, I believe, in policies—both Asian and American—which will help strengthen Asian initiative and responsibility, in national development efforts and in regional cooperation on common problems.

We must all understand that the expenditure of American lives and dollars cannot guarantee peace, stability and economic progress in Vietnam or anywhere else in Asia. The American military shield can hold the line while the Vietnamese and other free Asians evolve their own stable political institutions, and assume greater responsibility for their own security. Foreign aid from the United States and other capital-exporting countries is fuel, not the vehicle, for improving Asian societies. The fundamental creative tasks can only be performed by Asians themselves, mobilizing their own human and material resources to develop their economies and satisfy popular aspirations for a better life.

Furthermore, this growth process can be speeded by the pooling of scarce resources throughout Asia, the sharing of skills and experience, the practical division of labor among complementary economies, and the opening up of wider regional markets.

A regional approach to development offers the promise of more rapid and more efficient growth. It is also our best hope for redressing the imbalance and overdependency which now characterize American relations with most free Asian nations. There are, I believe, new approaches that both Americans and Asians can take to mobilize Asian resources more efficiently, to promote greater Asian cooperation and solidarity and, in the long run, to create an effective Asian counterweight to the American "overpresence."

Let us look at the Asian side of the situation first.

There are encouraging signs of initiative and cooperation emerging in Asia which, if fully appreciated and intelligently supported, could begin to balance and improve our relations with our Asian friends.

On the political front, the treaty of normalization between Japan and the Republic of Korea is an extremely significant development. This treaty, which came into effect last December, after 14 years of difficult negotiations, established normal relations between Japan and its former colony for the first time in 55 years. It also provided for a 20-year program of $800 million public and private Japanese investment in modernizing Korea's agriculture, diversifying its industry, creating a modern transportation system, and expanding Korean exports. As a result of this political accommodation and economic cooperation, Korea will become a better customer for Japanese exports, a more important supplier to Japan, and correspondingly less dependent on American aid. Thus, 16 years of American "overpresence" in Korea are now being alleviated by closer Korean-Japanese cooperation.

I was in Seoul when the treaty negotiations were nearing completion, and I saw the hostile demonstrations when Japanese Foreign Minister Shiina arrived. The demonstrations, however, could not frustrate the statesmanship on both sides which successfully resolved a bitter, seemingly intractable problem. In contrast, when Japan's first Ambassador arrived in Seoul to present his credentials, he was received with public as well as official respect.

Perhaps the Japan-Korea achievement will suggest to other nations in Asia and elsewhere that they have far more to gain in the long run by resolving than by perpetuating their disputes. I earnestly hope that similar creative statesmanship will eventually lead to the peaceful resolution of other conflicts, such as that between India and Pakistan.

We can also take encouragement from some recent events in Southeast Asia. Malaysia and the Philippines are moving rapidly toward the restoration of normal relations. These two countries, together with Thailand, have recently revitalized the cultural and educational Association of Southeast Asia—whose initials ASA stand for "hope" in the Thai and Malay languages. At a working-party session in Bangkok two and a half weeks ago, these three governments earmarked for "priority implementation" numerous cooperative projects in economic, technical and cultural fields. Indonesia, a fourth important nation in that area, has taken several cautious steps this last month toward more normal relations with its near neighbors.

In the economic field, the emerging pattern of Asian cooperation is even more pronounced.

The establishment of the Asian Development Bank, in my judgment, may well be a historic step comparable to the founding of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation in the Marshall Plan era. The Bank is the product of Asian initiative—not a response to an American proposal. It was conceived and developed by Asian leadership through the United Nations Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE). In fact, the United States withheld support until it became clear that the Asians were going to establish the Bank by themselves.

The Bank is a genuine Asian institution—supported by a majority of Asian capital; directed and staffed primarily by Asians; and structured to encourage the adoption of regional, rather than purely national, priorities in the planning, scheduling and financing of development activities.

For the first time in history, all interested Asian governments have their own mechanism, with substantial pooled capital of $1 billion, to attack their common economic problems. The Bank's charter is flexible. It allows for the creation of various forms and levels of consultative and planning bodies, including someday perhaps a high-level coordination group to evaluate country requests for external funds and to determine in which countries and which sectors foreign public investment can be most efficiently used.

Such a regional approach could, for example, further the coherent development of national and regional transportation and communications systems, which would be a major contribution to the economic development of the entire area.

The establishment of the Bank has also stimulated a fresh momentum toward other forms of Asian consultation and cooperation. A succession of Asian conferences has been going on since last December. First there was the education ministers meeting in Manila, then the Ministerial Conference for Economic Development of Southeast Asia in Tokyo in April. This was followed by the Asian and Pacific regional conference in Bangkok, which in turn has prepared the way for a 10-nation ministerial economic conference in Seoul next month.

The Tokyo meeting was the first significant non-European economic conference, since World War II, where the United States was not a participant, and where the main objective of the participants was not to obtain more American aid. In fact, one of the principal objectives of the participants was to obtain more Japanese aid. The Tokyo meeting was also significant because all the Southeast Asian countries except Burma responded to Japan's economic initiative.

The Japanese Government announced to the Conference that it would raise the level of its aid to the developing countries to one percent of its national income—to some $870 million a year, or a three-fold increase—and that a significant portion of this aid would be channeled to Southeast Asia. A Japanese 3-year credit of $20 million a year has already been proposed for Thailand, and a $6–7 million credit for Cambodia.

The Conference agreed that there are considerable areas in economic development where cooperation among Southeast Asian countries is possible, and these opportunities will be examined in greater detail when the ministers reconvene in Manila next year. The importance of agriculture was emphasized, especially the urgent need to increase food production, and steps were taken toward a conference on agricultural development. Special attention was given to the promotion of fisheries, and it was proposed that with the cooperation of Japan a marine fisheries and development center should be established in Southeast Asia.

Attention was also given to the role of private enterprise in promoting industrialization, and the need therefore to improve the investment climate in Southeast Asian countries. In this connection, the ministers also agreed to study the establishment of a Southeast Asian economic promotion and development center.

I do not mean to exaggerate the progress that has been attained in the settlement of old political disputes and the development of new forms of cooperation among Asian nations. I do want to point out that the attitudes for greater Asian cohesion are emerging, and that the framework for more effective regional cooperation is gradually being erected. Asians are demonstrating their readiness to assume greater joint responsibility for Asian development.

Continuing progress in this direction depends fundamentally on strengthened Asian initiative and cooperation. But it will also be affected by what the United States does or does not do, in coming months and years, to recognize and encourage these developments.

The principal challenge and opportunity facing the United States, in my judgment, is to adapt our policies and our aid strategy more closely to the emerging pattern of Asian cooperation. This means redirecting and managing our aid in ways that will encourage—not inhibit—greater Asian initiative and self-help; that will accelerate—not impede—Asian moves toward regional cooperation. There are three ways I would like to suggest in which the United States can do this. We have already made some impressive starts but we need to do much more, much faster.

First, the United States should give top priority to development projects of the greatest regional utility. We should use our aid selectively to promote the planning and carrying out of major projects that promise the greatest benefits to the peoples and nations of the area—and these will be mostly, although not exclusively, multi-national projects. This means assigning first call in the disposition of American aid, and the most favorable terms, to those projects that can make the most significant contribution to overall regional development.

I am thinking, for example, of multipurpose projects of multinational value such as the Mekong Valley and Indus River developments, and a possible Ganges-Brahmaputra project—where the benefits of flood control, irrigation and electric power can provide a major, and perhaps decisive, stimulus to economic development of important regions.

I am thinking also of education, where scarce research and training resources could be pooled to create a few adequately staffed institutions of higher learning, postgraduate studies, and technical studies to serve specialists from all of Asia. The benefits, in terms of more efficient research, as well as more effective sharing of knowledge, can be substantial. An especially important need is for agricultural research, experimentation and training in the development and use of hardy seeds and strains suitable for various Asian soils and climates. The International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines is one example of the multinational benefits that can be achieved through this cross-fertilization of ideas and technology.

Long-term and far-reaching commitments such as these, which place a premium on regional utility, will encourage greater cooperation in planning and carrying out multinational development projects. Thus this approach can also lessen the side effects of the American presence.

Second, the United States should encourage and support much higher levels of mutual assistance among Asian countries. We should encourage a greater flow of capital, through grants, loans and credit, among Asian countries. We should also foster greater sharing of Asian technical skills and experience by proposing and helping to finance the local training and broader regional exchange of specialists in agriculture, industry, health, education, commerce and civil administration.

The Asian Development Bank is now 65 percent Asian-financed. Japan plans to triple its annual foreign aid outlay. Asian nations are contributing to regional development consortia and to their own Point Four programs, in Asia and elsewhere in the developing world, and should be encouraged to do more.

There are also many forms of technical assistance that Asian countries can exchange with each other to better effect than Western technical assistance. Some of these are Asian-developed technologies in labor-intensive agriculture, in fisheries, construction and other fields. Others are Asian adaptations of Western technology, such as the tractor for wet rice farming that is being developed in Thailand, and will be more suitable for Southeast Asian rice culture than any Western or even Japanese tractor. This technological sharing among Asians should be broadened, partly because Asian peoples have more in common with each other in environmental conditions and cultural experience than they do with the West, and partly because Asians are best-equipped to determine how to take advantage of available Western technologies, and how to adapt these technologies to special Asian conditions.

Third, the United States should adopt a declared national policy of phasing economic aid to Asia into multilateral channels as rapidly as possible. We should reverse our present emphasis on bilateral aid, with the objective of achieving the highest possible proportion of multilateralism in our foreign aid mix, at the same time recognizing there will always be sound reasons for significant bilateral projects.

The United States has shown increasing willingness, in recent years, to work through multilateral institutions such as the UN Development Program, the Pakistan and India consortia, the Mekong project, and the Asian Development Bank. But we need to accelerate this process by making full use of the administrative machinery and the Special Funds provision of the Asian Development Bank, encouraging Asian planners to set priorities, to establish standards of performance, and to accept joint responsibility for administering and auditing the projects.

A primarily multilateral aid emphasis—which has been advocated by Eugene Black, Senator Fulbright, George Woods and others—is the best, and perhaps the only satisfactory, way to implement the regional-utility approach to Asian development and to raise the level of mutual assistance among Asian countries. These are basically multinational activities, and they require multilateral machinery.

This three-point aid strategy offers a way out of our dilemma. By pursuing it we will, I am convinced, be taking an important step in redressing the imbalance which is the cause of the American "overpresence" in Asia today.

This strategy can insure that Asian leaders and experts will have a greater voice and larger stake in managing regional development for common benefit.

Further, this strategy will facilitate Asian mobilization of Asian resources, and speed the modernization of the region.

Faster economic progress and closer political cooperation could, in turn, gradually alleviate the serious security problems in Asia. For the development of viable economies and stable and responsive political institutions, within an effective framework of regional cooperation, is in the long run the best insurance against Communist subversion and aggression.

Whether this rate of progress is actually achieved depends on the scale as well as the efficiency of the effort. As President Perkins of Cornell pointed out, in a recent article on "Challenge and Response in Foreign Aid:"

"A cardinal principle of statecraft holds that a nation's response to a problem should be on the same scale as the problem itself."

Both Americans and Asians need to think and act on a scale that is commensurate with Asia's problems and needs. Unless the Asians do, our aid efforts will be relatively ineffective. Unless we do, the Asians will lack the tools to maximize their efforts.

This kind of all-out approach would have unlimited possibilities for Asia. It might well require higher levels of American aid in the future. And it certainly would require greater Asian initiative and self-help now.

If both Asians and Americans accept this challenge, it is possible that most of Asia, with its great human and material resources, could be standing on its own feet in another generation, or by the end of this century. Our aim is not to dominate Asian development patterns, or to make Asia dependent upon us. Our aim is to help nourish Asian growth and freedom, and to encourage our Asian friends to take charge of their own destiny, in equal partnership with the rest of the world.

U.S. Dilemma in Far East Called Overpresence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. COOPER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record, following the speech of Mr. Rockefeller, an article about his speech. The article was written by Clayton Fritchey and was published in the Washington Evening Star of recent date.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

U.S. DILEMMA IN FAR EAST CALLED OVERPRESENCE

(By Clayton Fritchey)

It has taken a Rockefeller—this time John D. III—to find the best, and perhaps most tactful, word to describe the U.S. dilemma in the Far East. Rockefeller calls it American "overpresence."

Since this diagnosis comes from a friendly source, it may be that the administration will give it the attention it deserves, but after being charged by Sen. J. William Fulbright and others with "arrogance" and Asian globalism, the government is touchy and sensitive about its Far East posture.

Rockefeller's soft impeachment was quietly made in an unpublicized talk which ought to be carefully studied both in and out of the government. It was offered in a constructive spirit, and seems to be free of partisanship or political motive.

Our dilemma, Rockefeller says, "is that the overwhelming American involvement in Asia today, which is so necessary to Asian security and economic development, could in the long run be self-defeating."

It is not, he adds, "that we have used our power arrogantly. It is rather that the relative weight of our involvement—compared with what Asians have so far been able to do by themselves—constitutes an American overpresence which often depresses Asian initiative, disrupts Asian traditions, and irritates Asian sensitivities."

We are, he points out, spending billions and suffering casualties to contain Communist expansionism and promote the growth of viable economies, yet "unless this sense of American overpresence is corrected by fresh Asian and American initiative, it may engender so much misunderstanding and antagonism that it jeopardizes the high purposes which engaged us in Asia's problems in the first place."

Rockefeller thinks Asians are especially troubled by the "side effects" of our impact in the area. In South Viet Nam, he says, "the presence of so many Americans—while vital to the preservation of the country—has contributed to inflation, has had a corrosive social effect, and has aroused a good deal of resentment."

The problem, in short, is the "overpowering impact of America on Asians. Our presence supports their self-preservation, but it bothers their self-respect. It is an imbalanced relationship of receiver and donor, of protege and protector."

It is, Rockefeller adds, "a lopsided relation that breeds suspicion and resentment among ancient, proud, and sensitive peoples, most of whom have just emerged from centuries of colonial rule and are struggling to establish their own identities."

The answer, Rockefeller thinks, lies in policies "which will help strengthen Asian initiative and responsibility, in national development efforts and in regional cooperation on common problems."

The expenditure of American lives and dollars, he says, "cannot guarantee peace, stability, and economic progress in Viet Nam or anywhere else in Asia. The American military shield can hold the line while the Vietnamese and other free Asians evolve their own stable political institutions, and assume greater responsibility for their own security. Foreign aid from the U.S. . . . is fuel, not the vehicle, for improving Asian societies."

The fundamental creative tasks, Rockefeller believes, can only be performed by Asians themselves, "mobilizing their own human and material resources to develop their economies and satisfy popular aspirations for a better life."

For openers, Rockefeller recommends a three-point program along the following lines:

(1) The U.S. should give top priority to development projects of the greatest regional utility. (2) The U.S. should support much higher levels of mutual assistance among Asian countries, particularly a greater flow of capital. (3) The U.S. should adopt a declared national policy of phasing economic aid into multilateral channels as rapidly as possible.

Unfortunately, the Washington climate at the moment is not favorable for foreign aid programs, especially in Congress, but perhaps some fresh thinking like Rockefeller's might improve the situation.

"Rust Bucket" Fleet Criticized

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

[From the New York Times, May 23, 1966]

"RUST BUCKET" FLEET CRITICIZED—13 STEAMSHIP LINES SAY UNITED STATES IGNORES THEIR WAR ROLES—STUDY CALLS AIRLIFTS UNSUITED TO MEET DEFENSE NEEDS

(By Edward C. Burks)

Most of the Nation's once preeminent merchant fleet consists of obsolete "rust buckets," yet its role in the country's defense is vital beyond question.

This is the chief point of a comprehensive report released yesterday by the Committee of American Steamship Lines, called Casl, which represents 13 major privately owned steamship companies.

The report is intended to dispel any notion that airlifts can replace ships or that the United States can win a war without a fast, modern merchant fleet as the supply line. It notes that American-flag ships are carrying 98 percent of all the supplies moving to U.S. forces in Southeast Asia.

Casl contends the Government repeatedly puts a giant load on the merchant marine in times of crisis, but otherwise, and especially since World War II, allows it to rust in peace.

SOVIET GAINS NOTED

In peacetime the need for a strong American merchant marine "has been relegated to the hip pocket of Government thinking," Casl says.

The situation is especially critical now, according to the steamship companies, because the huge, moth-balled fleet built during World War II is obsolete and the Soviet Union is outbuilding the United States.

At the present rate of construction, the Soviet merchant fleet may exceed the tonnage of the aging American merchant marine by 1970.

Casl calls on the Government to step up the merchant marine construction program, to build up an adequate reserve fleet for future emergencies, and to devise workable policy on shipping to Vietnam.

Government subsidies are needed both for construction and operation of many merchant ships to meet low wage, low cost foreign competition.

But the report describes the $300-million allocated in the Federal budget for such subsidies as "peanuts compared to the annual expenditure of $5 billion to send a man to the moon."

The report also criticizes Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara and other Government officials, accusing them of downgrading a modern merchant fleet as a defense measure.

The document, the seventh in a series of Casl studies on merchant fleet problems, stresses the defense role played by the merchantmen since the Spanish American War of 1898. It is entitled "The American Merchant Marine: Hero in War—Stepchild in Peace."

Rear Adm. Ralph K. James, retired, Casl's executive director, made sure that copies of the "document of proof" were distributed to the Defense Department and other Government agencies.

According to the report, short-sighted policy has forced the Government to take drastic energency measures to build up the merchant marine to meet each war crisis in this century. It notes 40 wars in the world since 1945, "any one of which could have erupted into a larger scale conflict" involving the United States. Of course, several did.

KOREAN WAR CITED

At the time of the Korean war in 1950, the United States could still draw on its vast mothballed fleet from War II.

But Casl says there was a big difference in the status of the merchant fleet when President Johnson initiated the big build-up of American forces in Vietnam last year and called on the merchant marine to supply

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—about 1,500—in the American reserve fleet. They were not only old, but some were also extremely slow by modern standards. These were the 10-to-12 knot Liberty ships.

In addition, says the report, "mothballing had been done on a mimimal scale." The ships, it says, "had been put away with insufficient protective coating, and not effort had been made to really preserve them while in storage."

Casl found the Defense Department reluctant at first to spend more than about $325,000 to reactivate each vessel, although shipyards said that $75,000 to $100,000 more was needed. Costs have since risen to about $421,000 per vessel.

But there is a shortage of skilled help in the shipyards, and skilled seamen are also in short supply "because the industry has been permitted to slip to such a low ebb," the report adds.

Early this year the Government stated that only 258 of the vessels in the reserve or "mothball" fleet had a speed of 14 knots or better.

During the Vietnam buildup last year, the steamship lines committee found, the United States was "in a phony position" in being listed as first in merchant ship capacity in the world. That was because "bloc obsolescence" had overtaken most of the fleet.

"Three-fifths of the nation's capacity was inactive and in mothballs, while more than four-fifths of the active fleet was at least 20 years old."

The true picture was that the United States had declined to twelfth in the world in merchant ship construction, according to the report. It had dropped to sixth in the size of its active merchant fleet, "the bulk of which was obsolete."

FOREIGN SHIPS USED

For the first time foreign ships were used to supplement American vessels on main trade routes, maintained on a subsidized basis by the Government. The Government also inbid on transporting military supplies to Europe and Asia.

The ship companies see a crisis in the fleet's ability to measure up to responsibilities. The American economy is taking 50 percent of the world's raw materials. Furthermore, it depends increasingly on imports, and requires "reliable transportation by sea of these vital raw products."

At the same time it has taken over from Britain and France the task of keeping world trade lanes open and supplying military forces on far fronts. This, the steamship companies say, is all being done with "a pipeline of rust buckets struggling in an effort to continue operating."

Casl feels that the Government has been unrealistic in chartering some of the newest and fastest merchant ships on the Vietnam supply run, diverting them from commercial trade routes built up at much cost by the steamship companies.

The reasoning is this: Vietnamese port facilities are so limited that the fast ships wait "weeks on end" to berth. The industry felt that slower ships would be just as useful.

From July to December last year, the steamship lines say, they lost 425,000 tons of commercial cargo and $16,500,000 in revenue because their fast ships were diverted from trade routes and chartered by the Government for Vietnam service. The cargo was picked up by foreign-flag operators with a resulting adverse effect on United States balance of payments, Casl says.

The report is at pains to show that airlifts cannot substitute for shipping. War supplies transported overseas by ships varied only from 100 per cent in the Spanish-American war to 99 per cent in the Korean War and 98 per cent today, the industry points out.

The projected C–5A giant jet cargo plane will handle "only 50 to 55 tons of cargo." According to the ship owners "that's but a drop in the bucket on the defense dollar-return realized from the transportation of cargo in a modern, large, fast cargo ship." This is described as a vessel of 25 to 30 knots.

AIRLIFT CRITICIZED

Commenting on "Operation Big Lift," the air transport of 15,000 soldiers from Texas to Germany in 240 planes in three days in 1964, the report emphasized that they carried only light equipment with them. The heavy battle equipment used in their exercise abroad had been delivered by ship. Casl asks what would happen in a real combat situation if the heavy equipment could not be pre-positioned.

The report notes there is a fleet of 418 vessels of all types including the relics out of mothballs now on the Vietnam supply run.

It also indicates considerable pride in the 103 modern, fast cargo ships that have been added to the merchant fleet at a cost of $1 billion in recent years under the Government subsidy program. Thirty-nine more will soon join them. What the industry wants is many more.

The member companies of Casl are American Mail Line, American President Lines, Delta Steamship Lines, Farrell Lines, Grace Line, Gulf & South American Steamship Company, Lykes Brothers Steamship Company, Moore-McCormack Lines, Pacific Far East Line, Prudential Lines, States Steamship Company, The Oceanic Steamship Company and United States Lines.

Today there about 900 privately owned, active American merchant ships in oceanborne commerce. Of the 600 in foreign trade, about 60 tankers have speeds of around 15 knots, and about 116 dry cargo ships in operation or building have speeds over 20 knots.

In World War I, President Wilson launched a massive building program because the United States depended on foreign ships for its trade. These were either withdrawn or made available only for exorbitant prices. Although the United States built up a fleet of 14.7-million deadweight tons, the first war had ended before the bulk of the fleet was ready.

"We did not have the ships when we needed them most," the government conceded. To a lesser extent the same was true in World War II. Then 5,600 ships of 54-million deadweight tons were contracted for. The fleet peak was in 1945: 4,125 ships of 44,400,000 deadweight tons.

What James Meredith Proved

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROY H. McVICKER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. McVICKER. Mr. Speaker, as one outrageous act is piled upon another in the course of the civil rights struggle, one sometimes begins to believe that barbarism is a condoned way of life in some areas of the Republic. As soon as a given foul deed fades from the headlines, another outrage replaces it. I shall not condemn an entire area, State, or group of citizens. But I do express my personal indignation at this latest abomination, pledge myself to the eradication of fear and the enforcement of justice, call for guarantees of the rights of all our citizens, and register my fervent hope that we shall soon see voluntary compliance with these laws on the part of all citizens.

The following editorial from the Denver Post of June 8 I believe expresses the opinions of the overwhelming majority of the citizenry of my district:

WHAT JAMES MEREDITH PROVED

"What gain is there, for either conscience or country, if we proudly affirm human rights and then permit those rights to be swept aside by lawless fanatics?"—President Johnson, introducing Civil Rights Bill of 1966.

The idea, said James Meredith before he started his trek from Memphis, Tenn., to Jackson, Miss., was to help Negroes—including himself—conquer the fear they feel while living or traveling in Mississippi.

His hope was that Mississippi Negroes, if they saw him emerge unscathed from his trek, would be emboldened to assert their rights to register and vote.

Sadly, what he has proved is that any Negro who openly displays a proud consciousness of his rights as a free American is still in mortal danger in Mississippi; that witless fanatics still roam this peculiar state, where land and honor are stained with the blood of so many martyrs to human freedom.

And above all, what Meredith and his attacker have proved, in so painful and revolting a way, is the reality of the need for the pending federal Civil Rights Bill of 1966. For this bill, among other things, would make such violence—or the threat of it—a federal crime.

This, of course, will not by itself make Mississippi a place where any American can live or travel in safety—that simple but happy situation must wait until the vast majority of Mississippians demand it. But a federal law will help.

It is proof of the witlessness of Meredith's attacker that nothing he could have done should so solidly guarantee passage of the 1966 Civil Rights Bill—aimed squarely at people like him—as what he did:

It is good that other Negro leaders are finishing Meredith's march, but we fear that psychologically it will be mostly an idle gesture. The harm has been done, the fear renewed in Negro Mississippians' hearts.

Only overwhelming action by an outraged Congress in passing the Civil Rights Bill of 1966 can do much to offset that new fear. We believe the Congress should act swiftly and decisively to pass this bill. Today is already late.

Dr. John F. Fox, Jr., Describes Excellence of Hawaii Prep School Now in 125th Year

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, we know that success is often achieved in the pursuit for excellence in the field of education. A school in Honolulu, Hawaii, which has experienced outstanding success in education because of its pursuit of excellence is Punahou Academy.

Punahou, together wtih Andover, led all other independent schools of the Nation in the National Merit Scholarship competition. Out of 18 percent of this year's Punahou seniors, 34 qualified as semifinalists in the scholastic competition and 36 received national merit letters of commendation. Furthermore, 100 percent of each graduating class gain entrance into college and the average learning level—IQ—of the 3,400 students at Punahou is 125.

This unique institution, which is three times larger than any other college-preparatory private school in our country, also has the distinction of being the second oldest prep school west of the Mississippi River. Founded in 1842 for missionary children, Punahou is celebrating its 125th anniversary. Although the academy continues its devotion to the principles and traditions for which it was established, it bears no physical resemblance to the mud-hut schoolhouse which marked its beginning. The modern facilities on the campus have been described by nationally prominent school officials as "second to none" in excellence.

One of the dedicated individuals who have guided Punahou's phenomenal growth is its president for the past two decades, Dr. John F. Fox. Dr. Fox's devotion to excellence has characterized every aspect of the school's development.

A statement by Dr. Fox in the May 8, 1966, issue of the Sunday Star-Bulletin & Advertiser describes the development of this leading college preparatory school. I am pleased to now submit that newspaper article for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

EXCELLENCE IS KEY TO PUNAHOU TRADITION

(By John F. Fox, Punahou President)

For the past 22 years as Punahou's 14th president I have had the privilege and responsibility of managing this missionary-founded, tradition-steeped school. Before coming to Punahou, I had been a school superintendent in Connecticut, New Jersey and Missouri.

Not generally known outside our faculty is the fact that Punahou is by three times America's largest private college preparatory school and the second oldest west of the Mississippi River. Since 1841, Punahou has endeavored to prepare young people for Christian living, for college, and for service to the community . . .

At the end of the first year, 34 children were in attendance. Now there are 3,400.

In recognition of Hawaii's rapid changes during the past 20 years, Punahou's enrollment base was widened long ago to serve more children from—and identify more closely with—all of the community's racial, religious, social, and economic groups . . .

While today's student body is truly cosmopolitan, the spirit of Punahou's missionary heritage has never changed and probably never will. The warmth, friendliness, courtesy, and the pride students have always taken in their school remain unchanged.

The loyalty to school which permeates students from the first day they enter Punahou caused University of Hawaii President Thomas A. Hamilton, whose daughter is a Punahou sixth grader, to remark in a recent talk to our PTA: "Punahou isn't just a school; it's a way of life."

Excellence in everything—in academic achievement, in the arts, and in athletics—has always been the key at Punahou. It is the more so now, as we prepare students for the Space Age.

"Congratulations on the wonderful showing of your students in the National Merit Scholarship Competition," wrote William Cox, Phillips Exeter Academy secretary, a few months ago. "You and Andover head every other independent school in the nation."

Punahou has 34 semifinalists in this year's senior class. This is a nationwide contest for the purpose of locating America's brightest and best prepared high school seniors, and encouraging them to go to college. An additional 36 Punahou seniors received National Merit Letters of Commendation for their scholastic excellence. In all, 18 per cent of the class were honored by National Merit authorities.

THE PLACE OF RIVALRY

There is bound to be rivalry between schools. We feel this is good and in the democratic tradition, for healthy competition can be utilized to produce more effort and better education. Punahou is complementary, however, rather than competitive—except in interscholastic athletics—with Hawaii's public schools. We simply serve a different purpose . . .

Seldom, during my term of office, has there been any administrative friction among the trustees, parents, alumni, and the professional staff. Our strong and effective trustees, fully recognizing their responsibilities, have confined themselves to policy formulation and have left with the professional staff the execution of their policies.

It is worthwhile to note that they serve without pay. Their only remuneration is the satisfaction they get from serving Punahou. All are motivated by the question: "What can we do to make Punahou an even better school?"

Although Punahou is a school where the basic social values and historical traditions are important, its link with the past never has restrained the forward momentum of the school. Since control lies within the private jurisdiction of the trustees and administration, we can shift gears quickly when it is apparent that changes are needed.

My specific job has been that of welding together the various elements of the school into a team with a common purpose, a common sense of direction, and providing the forward thrust needed to move the enterprise ahead. It includes coping with the pressure of a growing demand for admission to Punahou, getting our graduates into college, recruiting good teachers, and finding the money to meet higher faculty salaries and inflated costs for buildings and equipment.

NEW EDUCATIONAL CHALLENGES

As recently as a decade ago, Punahou—like most other prep schools—aimed almost entirely at preparing youngsters for college. This is still an important objective, but there is now far more to do.

Today's tensions have induced an unprecedented type of intellectual competition among students . . .

In 1957, when Russia's Sputnik threatened our national security, new challenges were thrown at the schools and education changed almost over-night. U.S. schools were asked to do a better job . . .

Every area of Punahou study has been updated since then, and further revisions now are made each year.

The increased dimensions of education and demands placed on today's schools by the knowledge explosion and a rapidly accelerating scientific and technological world are requiring more and more educational innovations. Punahou has responded by introducing new methods, new content, and new gadgetry to speed up the learning process.

This includes educational TV, films, tape recorders, overhead projectors, listening centers, record collections, large group lectures, team teaching concepts, carpeted classroom floors, the "new math," "new" physics, "new" chemistry, laboratory devices to improve oral communication in foreign languages, and English linguistics.

More and earlier stress is now being placed on subject matter mastery in the early years of the elementary school. Reading and numbers are taught to bright kindergartners. First year college work is taken by one-third of all Punahou seniors.

THE NEED TO BE SELECTIVE

The privilege to select the "best" students from among those who apply makes a great difference in the quality of a private school. In the past two decades Punahou's reputation and Hawaii's burgeoning population have caused the number of applicants to grow tenfold . . .

With from three to five applications for every vacancy, Punahou has no choice but to become a school for bright children . . .

The average learning level for Punahou students has increased from 108 IQ in 1944 when the student enrollment was only 1,100 to 125 IQ for today's student body of 3,400.

Except for entrance priorities granted to descendants of missionary founders, alumni, and children of Hawaiian ancestry, all applicants are considered entirely on merit. Youngsters with the best all-round qualifications get in.

Tripling of the size of our enrollment in the last 20 years has enabled us to meet our obligations to the Punahou family and still not turn down a single superior applicant without priority in Grades 7 through 12. Because of limited space in the lower grades—and alumni children come first—many well-qualified children cannot be accommodated.

Because the enrollment should increase only slightly in the foreseeable future, selection on a competitive basis should continue to improve the quality of our already first-rate student body.

While the enrollment has expanded, ways have been introduced to keep the intimate feeling of a small school, such as: homerooms, a class-size standard of 25, a dean for each of the four upper classes; and dividing the school into five divisions, each with its own supervisor. Punahou today might well be termed a "big, little school" . . .

FOR MOST, COLLEGE IS GOAL

Pressure is great in Grades 11 and 12 when students and parents worry about college admission. For more than a century, about 98 per cent of each Punahou graduating class has entered college. Normally, 100 percent of each class gains entrance, but, for one reason or another, such as military service or work, a few delay their college entrance to a later year. Our counseling goal is to advise students to apply for colleges and prepare for vocational careers that fit their learning abilities and their needs.

About 15 per cent of our graduates enter the University of Hawaii each year.

Mainland "name" colleges also have a considerable appeal for our graduates who possess high academic abilities. Last year, for example, 20 were admitted to Stanford, 18 to the University of California; 15 to Northwestern, 11 to Cornell, seven to Yale, five each to Oberlin, Occidental and the University of Michigan, four to Pembroke, three each to Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Johns Hopkins, M.I.T., Rensselaer, Tulane, Vassar and Wesleyan, and two each to Princeton, Bennington, Goucher, Pomona, Radcliffe and Williams.

Of Punahou's present staff of 225 members, only five persons have been here longer than I. It has been my privilege, therefore, to select almost the entire staff personally, with interference from no one.

It is an accepted fact that enterprising classroom teachers are the persons most responsible for any school's success. This is particularly true at Punahou. We search throughout the U.S. for the best available teachers. The favorable Hawaiian climate and our generous faculty salary schedule and fringe benefits enable us to attract and retain imaginative and dedicated teachers.

Since 1944, Punahou salaries have risen from $1,800 for beginners to $5,740 today for the bachelor's degree and $6,100 for the master's degree. The $2,400 maximum in 1944 for Punahou teachers of long experience has jumped to $10,260 for the master's degree and $11,180 for six years of training. Many fringe benefits are also added to better the teacher's total economic situation. Punahou salaries undoubtedly will continue to rise as schedules for U.S. teachers are improved. We intend to meet the salary competition for good teachers.

Punahou teachers are given considerable personal freedom outside the school as well as academic freedom inside the classroom. In-service courses held on-campus encourage continued faculty growth. Our modern facilities and pleasant conditions of work encourage creative teaching.

MAJOR CAMPUS IMPROVEMENTS

In his 1954 annual report, the Punahou Academy principal wrote: "It is my opinion that the classroom facilities in the Academy are currently the poorest of any of the 13 high schools now operating in Honolulu." Overall, we have raised and spent $6 million on campus modernization and building improvements for all levels, kindergarten through Grade 12.

Two outside appraisals indicate the effort has been worthwhile. An accreditation committee of the Western Association of Schools and Colleges reported in 1965: "The buildings on the spacious and attractive Punahou campus are an ever-present reminder of the heritage and generosity of graduates and school patrons. The outstanding new library building, which is well planned and has great potential as a center for curriculum materials, exhibits, and student learning, is second to none the committee has seen."

Dr. Mitchell Gratwick, Headmaster, Horace Mann School in New York City, after visiting Punahou this year wrote: "I was most impressed with Punahou. I have never seen anything anywhere, not even at Exeter, that could match your facilities. Heartiest congratulations . . ."

Although we want our teachers to be well-paid and tuition income must bear most of this cost—we try to maintain reasonable rates so that no bright but finanically poor child might be deprived of a Punahou education . . . More than 350 needy students receive scholarship financial help. Much of this money is raised at the annual Carnival, which is loyally supported by students, alumni, and the community at large . . .

Every student—even though he pays full tuition—receives a scholarship, for his education costs Punahou about 20 per cent more than he pays. Endowment income provides the difference.

EXCELLENCE WILL CONTINUE

In June, 1968, I shall retire and Punahou will have a new president. The trustees, whose job it is to preserve school continuity, will soon start the process of searching throughout America for the best man they can find to head the school.

Since my length of tenure is limited, therefore, I shall write very little about the future. I am sure, however, that Punahou will continue to be one of the nation's very best college preparatory schools.

Changing conditions and new leadership will undoubtedly dictate different directions than I might propose at this time. Every administrator is different, and what works for one will not necessarily work for another. A new president should be entirely free to develop his own goals and procedures without hindrance from his predecessor.

Punahou has developed rapidly in the past two decades because many people who believed in it contributed their determination, vision, and resources toward making it first-class.

To provide the best personalized education possible for each student, the School's 125-year heritage was related to present needs, goals were clarified and restated, deficiencies were overcome, the curriculum was broadened and deepened, facilities were updated, three new libraries were added, faculty salaries and enrollment tripled, Living Endowment and scholarships sextupled, and the entire campus was improved.

The job, however, will never be finished. . .

The Continuing Quest for Peace in Vietnam

SPEECH

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, the search for peace in Vietnam must be a bipartisan effort and must be beyond politics. I rise today to applaud my friend the senior Senator from New York, Mr. JAVITS, for his approach to a solution of this problem which so concerns us all.

I heartily endorse the Senator's proposal, which he made yesterday on Long Island at Hofstra University's graduation exercises, that the United States agree to cease bombing North Vietnam if we can secure a pledge from North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front to come to the conference table and negotiate a peace.

Senator JAVITS is quoted by the New York Times:

> The cessation of bombing in the north should provide Hanoi with some face-saving reason for agreeing to talk. It could also create a calmer atmosphere for the talks.

I concur in this.

I join the distinguished Senator in his call for a cease-fire in Vietnam to prepare for free elections. Hopes for peace in Vietnam rest with elections that truly express the desires of the people in their choice of government.

A cessation of the fighting would be of immense help in providing the proper climate for free elections—and I respectfully join my Republican colleague in his most recent contribution to our continuing quest for peace.

St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALEC G. OLSON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. OLSON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the House of Representatives the statement made by Gov. Karl F. Rolvaag, of Minnesota, before the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation against proposed toll increases on the St. Lawrence Seaway. I believe his statement deserves the consideration of the Congress:

IN THE MATTER OF THE PROPOSED INCREASE OF TOLLS ON THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AND THE PROPOSED IMPOSITION OF LOCKAGE CHARGES ON THE WELLAND CANAL

(Statement of Karl F. Rolvaag, Governor, State of Minnesota)

I am appearing here as Governor of Minnesota to support the position of the state, and of its industries, public agencies and the Port of Duluth, against proposed toll increases on the St. Lawrence Seaway and against imposition of lockage charges on the Welland Canal.

The people of Minnesota have made a strong financial commitment to expanded foreign trade on the St. Lawrence Seaway. The State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis, and the City of Duluth have all made substantial investments to establish a public marine terminal at Duluth. It is one of the finest in the country and truly makes Duluth competitive with all other ports.

The Minnesota Legislature has generously appropriated funds over the years to assist in promotion and development of Minnesota's seaport at Duluth. This investment is sound—it has produced dividends to the economy of Minnesota and to the nation.

I am here today because the action contemplated at this hearing tends to blight and destroy the good that has been created by the Seaway and its development. Increased toll and lockage charges will impede the free flow and natural increase of midwest commerce. Such increases will deny Minnesota and other midwestern states their rightful share of world trade. This action discriminates in favor of areas whose transportation facilities have been established, created and maintained by general contribution from the resources of this entire country, including the midwest.

During recent years, the Duluth-St. Louis County area has been classified by the federal government as distressed. Nevertheless, from 1959 through 1965, more than 19 million tons moved in foreign trade through the port of Duluth-Superior. This foreign trade contributed in excess of $85 million dollars to the economy of the area. The increase and expansion in operation of the Port of Duluth has been one of the bright, stabilizing aspects of northeastern Minnesota's economy. Its effect has permeated our entire state and the midwest. It is estimated that over $200 million dollars in transportation costs were saved by our industries which were involved in the movement of this traffic.

The toll increases which are the subject of this hearing may potentially result in limiting the number of Minnesota businesses taking part in foreign commerce. It may result in lower net prices receives by Minnesota and midwestern farmers for their crops. It may result in higher consumer costs for many items Minnesotans purchase daily. I do not believe these serious results are offset by any amount of potential anticipated revenue through increased tolls.

Statistics released by the U.S. Department of Commerce indicate that Minnesota was able to increase its foreign trade 32% in 1965. This 32% increase represents millions of dollars—new dollars—to Minnesota.

The infant seaway has shown substantial growth. The extension of the sea into the heart of the midwest has permitted our agriculture and industry to compete with vigor in the world market. This dramatic increase in foreign trade is not restricted to Minnesota. South Dakota, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Iowa, all show increases in foreign trade of 30% or more. The national average increase in foreign trade for the same period was 14%.

In the future, the midwest will be increasingly tied to foreign markets and sources of supply. The importance of overseas trade will continue to grow. We have recognized and are preparing for it. Many trade missions have already been sent overseas to establish the necessary contacts. The Port of Duluth for the past two years has maintained a representative on the continent of Europe.

Our businesses are vitally concerned with anything that threatens their ability to compete with their counterparts in other sections of the country. They have a right to compete on an equal basis in the world market. I do not subscribe to the economic myth that there is only a limited amount of traffic to be divided among existing transportation systems or seaports. That is fallacious. We are expanding trade—trade which previously did not exist. The St. Lawrence Seaway permits the midwest to participate in markets that were previously barred to us because of cost. Our entire economy has benefited.

We are not discussing a local issue. The states in the Great Lakes region contain approximately 40% of the population of our country. Six of these states, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan and Ohio, pay over 27% of the total revenues collected by the federal government. The same states undoubtedly contribute to the federal revenue which is used to improve federal waterways in other areas. We do not object to this. We believe these waterways also contribute to the total economic health of the nation. We only ask to participate on the same basis.

Analysis of the debates which preceded passage of the enabling legislation for the seaway indicates several sources of principal opposition. This opposition tended to center around competing modes of transportation and seaports located on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The opposition was based on the selfish consideration that the seaway would have an adverse competitive effect on their own operations. History tends to destroy this argument. Many of these ports have increased their investment, improved their facilities, and have consistently reported new records of tonnage moving through their facilities since the opening of the seaway.

Another argument for the imposition of tolls was that the waterway was merely for the benefit of the shipping community and was compared with other toll-type waterways such as the Panama and Suez Canals. These comparisons are not analogous. The St. Lawrence Seaway is not a shortcut. It serves as a gathering area and provides great value to the economy of its surrounding areas. The St. Lawrence Seaway was not built for the exclusive benefit of the world's shipping community. It was built for the interest and benefit of our entire midwestern and national economy.

Throughout the history of American waterways policy, federal development of inland waterways has existed. Congress has recognized this policy as necessary to obtain economic benefits for the nation as a whole.

Originally, our guiding principal of freedom of use of waterways emerged from the geographical, economic and political necessities of a new nation. Our nation—being large in geographical area—required cheap transportation and the preservation of national interest as opposed to local and sectional rivalries. The same situations exist today. Increased participation in world trade requires that local burdens on commerce be removed.

The federal government has expended vast sums of money to maintain channels on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. Other improvements such as channels from the Port of New Orlean to the Gulf, improvement of the Delaware River, and harbor maintenance and improvement in many North Atlantic ports, have also been accomplished. I believe the billions appropriated for these purposes were warranted and are good, sound investments. I also believe that the investment in the St. Lawrence Seaway is sound. The distinction, of course, is that tolls are not levied against commerce to pay for those other improvements, whereas they are imposed on traffic in the St. Lawrence Seaway.

The fundamental policy which we should follow may very well depend upon whether the facilities under consideration contribute to the public welfare generally. If so, their costs should be spread generally. If facilities are only for the direct benefit of the users, then presumably an appropriate charge is in order. It should be clear to any disinterested person that the former situation applies in the case of the St. Lawrence Seaway. The Seaway is of major general importance to the entire national economy.

At the time that the original tolls on the Seaway were set, it was agreed to review the toll structure within a certain period. I understand that this time period has been extended until now. The level of tolls was originally based on predicted estimates of seaway tonnages. The review was established to compare the forecasts with actual experience after the Seaway was at full operating capacity. Unfortunately, the Seaway is not yet at full operating capacity. I understand that the necessary 27 foot channels will only be completed this year. Many harbor improvements and port facilities are yet to be finished. The estimates and predictions did not take these factors into consideration.

There are a number of indications that the Seaway may very well become self-liquidating in one or two years under the present system of tolls. If the philosophy of repayment is continued, the Seaway will achieve a level of activity that will enable it to liquidate its indebtedness within the original 50-year time limit. The original estimates did not take into consideration the length of time necessary to change shipping habits and practices. They did not take into consideration the length of time necessary to educate midwest industries and agricultural businesses, which had previously not engaged in direct export trade, to the advantages they gain by entering the world market.

I believe toll increases at this time will tend to depress rather than increase any revenues which might accrue to the Seaway. To raise tolls when we are attempting to strengthen our domestic economy, to expand our foreign trade, and to narrow the U.S. balance of payments gap, appears inconsistent with national policy. We must promote and advance our national position. We cannot follow a course which tends to stifle future growth. It is essential that the competitive position of the midwest be maintained and bolstered by the most efficient transportation available. It is our national policy of long standing to let the differing means of transportation compete without special advantage to any segment.

A meaningful evaluation of the potential of the Seaway can only be realistically made after the facilities are completed. I understand that substantial completion is now imminent.

Therefore, I recommend that the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation find that a moratorium should be imposed on any increase in tolls and lockage charges. This moratorium should continue for a sufficient period of time to permit the Seaway to obtain reasonable operating levels after completion of all facilities originally contemplated. I also recommend and urge that during this period of time Congress review its policy of imposing any tolls on the St. Lawrence Seaway, with the goal of making the Seaway a free waterway for the use and benefit of all.

Award to Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE H. MAHON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to note a few days ago that the Honorable Waggoner Carr, attorney general of the State of Texas, and a resident of my home town of Lubbock, had been selected by the National Association of Attorneys General to receive the Wyman Award as outstanding attorney general for this year. Announcement of his selection was made at the association's annual conference in Cleveland, Ohio, on May 19, 1966.

The Wyman Award is given in the memory of Attorney Louis E. Wyman of Manchester, N.H., formerly governor of the American Bar Association. It is awarded each year to the State attorney general "who by majority vote of the National Association of Attorneys General in the year preceding each Annual Conference has done the most to advance the objectives of the National Association to help make the United States of America a better place in which to live for all."

Waggoner Carr is one of the outstanding leaders in the State of Texas. He served for a number of years as speaker of the Texas House of Representatives. In January 1963, he became attorney general of Texas. He is to be congratulated upon achieving the Wyman Award for outstanding service as attorney general.

I quote the following from the citation:

> The nominee for the Award this year has been a valuable member since he became Attorney General of Texas in January, 1963. He has participated actively in all the affairs of our National Association and he has contributed greatly as Chairman of the Southern Regional Group and as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Association. As Chairman of the Association's Committee on Antitrust he has provided leadership in encouraging all of the states to carry out their responsibilities in this field. He was a most gracious host to the Association's 59th Annual Meeting held in San Antonio, Texas last year.
>
> It is the unanimous recommendation of this Wyman Award Committee that the National Association of Attorneys General at its 60th Annual Meeting in Cleveland, Ohio present the Wyman Award to our distinguished and beloved colleague, the Honorable Waggoner Carr of Texas.
>
> Respectfully submitted.
>
> Clarence A. H. Meyer, Nebraska, Chairman; Earl Faircloth, Florida, Vice Chairman; Warren C. Clover, Alaska; Richard J. Dubord, Maine; Frank L. Farrar, South Dakota; George F. McCanless, Tennessee; John F. Raper, Wyoming; Wyman Award Committee.

The Role of Private Enterprise in the Economic Development of the Middle East

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES E. GOODELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Speaker, at the recent 20th anniversary conference of the Middle East Institute here in Washington, Sheikh Najib Alamuddin, chairman of Middle East Airlines and former Minister of Public Works and Transport for the Republic of Lebanon, delivered an address entitled "The Role of Private Enterprise in the Economic Development of the Middle East." The substance of Sheikh Najib's remarks will, I am certain, be of great interest to all Members concerned with the economic and political development of that strategic area of the world and the role which private enterprise is playing in that development.

For this reason, I wish to insert Sheikh Najib's address in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

While neither agreeing nor disagreeing with all of the points in the address, I wish to commend Sheikh Najib for presenting a thorough and thoughtful analysis of such an important and timely subject.

The speech referred to above follows:

THE ROLE OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE MIDDLE EAST

(By Sheikh Najib Alamuddin)

The spirit of risk taking and the profit motive, which are the essence of private enterprise and the driving force in a free economy, are not alien concepts to the people in the Middle East. Private enterprise, in fact, is as old as the societies that have lived in this important area of the world.

Private enterprise has developed very rapidly in the Middle East in recent years. It exists, at present, in varying degrees of development and enjoys varying degrees of freedom of action. It resigns supreme in countries like Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Kuwait. In others, like Syria and the United Arab Republic, it enjoyed an initial period of flourish and development after which it began fading very rapidly. The others, like Iraq, it is still hanging in the balance.

Both where it has survived and where it has tended to fade, private enterprise has contributed much towards economic development and still has immense potentialities for future action. To be able to undertake such action and realize these potentialities, private enterprise has to face the challenge and competition of the public sector and of planned economy. It must be able to prove that it is able to make a better use of human and natural resources in order to increase the level of income and improve the standard of the masses within a stable democratic framework.

The masses are mostly interested in comparisons and when an increase in the national wealth takes place, they would like to feel that a more than proportionate part of this increase goes to them. It is the failure of private enterprise to realize this fact that led to its downfall in many parts of the Middle East. Private enterprise ignored the pressing and urgent demands for social justice and did very little to improve the condition of the masses either on its own or in cooperation with the public sector.

At present, private enterprise and state controlled economies co-exist and the need has become greater than ever for a better realization by private enterprise of the requirements of social justice. This is particularly so as the major part of the area speaks the same language, has the same general aspirations and has undergone similar historical experiences.

Despite these common traits, the economic scene is not uniform and the problems faced by one country are not necessarily the same as those faced by another. Whereas certain countries suffer mainly from overpopulation and the scarcity of cultivable land, others suffer from under-population and the impossibility of exploiting all available resources. The need for capital is also not the same. In certain oil producing countries liquid funds abound but the opportunities for investment are limited. In other parts, capital is scarce and many opportunities have to be foregone because of the lack of funds. The levels of technical education also differ and whereas certain countries lack technical know-how to an acute degree, others are in a more fortunate position. Literacy rates vary between 40 and 70% and social emancipation is very different. The sources of income also vary; certain countries rely mainly on oil, others on agriculture and others on trade and services.

Nevertheless there are certain economic features which are common to all: they all have a low level of industrialization and a relatively low per capita income (except Kuwait). The average per capita is between $150 and $200 per year. Lebanon has a per capita income of about $400 per year and Kuwait an exceedingly high one of over $2000. The level of capitalization is relatively low and most countries lack capital funds. As a result of the low level of income, the percentage that goes into consumption is relatively high and the rates of savings and investment are low. Disguised unemployment is common in agriculture. Exports (except for services in Lebanon) are mainly agricultural products and raw materials which, when fluctuations in world prices occur, suffer severe effects in the balance of trade and payments.

Technical and organizational ability is scarce and public administration in many cases is of a relatively poor caliber.

For the sake of understanding fully the effect of private enterprise on the economic development of this area, and the changes which have taken place during the last twenty years, let us examine two examples: one, where private enterprise succeeded in ensuring and maintaining a relatively high level of income (i.e. Lebanon) and another, where private enterprise faded after spectacular achievements (i.e. Syria).

LEBANON

Despite its small size and the scarcity of its resources, Lebanon enjoys the highest standard of living in the Arab Middle East excluding Kuwait. Its national income is $800 million, its population around 2 million and therefore per capita income is about $400. This is quite near the $500 mark commonly considered as the boundary that separates the developed from the developing nations of the world. It is also relatively high by Asian and African standards. Over two thirds of the national income is generated in the services sector and only one third in manufacturing and agriculture. If we accept the principle that a country starts by being agricultural, then industrial and finally develops services, then Lebanon can be classified among the most developed nations. However, per capita income, though higher than that of most developing countries, is still low, when compared to West European and North American standards. Literacy rate is considered by comparison as high, although it is still slightly under 70%. Irrigated lands constitute less than 30% of the total cultivable area and many parts of the country still lack adequate roads and water networks. The degree industrialization is still relatively low.

Lebanon, therefore, can still be classified as a developing country, but one that has already reached a respectable level of income.

This relatively high level of income has been attained through private enterprise and the initiative of the Lebanese business men who are known for their adventurous spirit and their love for innovation.

The Lebanese entrepreneurs left no field of economic activity unexploited. Their action spread to other countries, setting up new industries as well as developing commerce and even agriculture.

The development of private enterprise has been greatly favored by the policies followed by the various Lebanese governments since 1945 and by the oil boom in the area. As early as the late forties, Lebanon abolished all exchange controls and instituted a free exchange market. Import licensing was abolished for most articles and trade became almost completely free. Taxes were maintained on a reasonable level and government action was confined to the provision of public utilities. The stability of the currency, the absence of exchange controls and of government restrictions fostered confidence in the Lebanese economy and attracted liquid funds from the Arab oil producing countries as well as from countries which opted for state controlled forms of economic development.

All of this helped to make Lebanon a prosperous country with a sound economy and a relatively good level of income. Nevertheless, the development of Lebanon, despite its small size, has not been equal in all parts of the country and there also exists a frightening gap between the prosperous minority and the majority of the people. A recent survey has shown that over 61% of the total national income is monopolized by 18% of the families of Lebanon.

It also showed that 49% of the families of Lebanon have an annual income of a little more than $800 which is equivalent to $160 per capita for those families. This indicates clearly that per capita income cannot be taken alone as a criterion of economic development especially in developing countries.

Private enterprise in Lebanon is well advised to take notice immediately of these facts and of the pressing and urgent need for more equitable distribution of wealth not only amongst the masses but also amongst the various regions of the country.

Fortunately, a few of the big business concerns of Lebanon are aware of this situation and realizing also the importance of the social aspects of development have introduced pioneer schemes that could become a model for others. An example, which I know very well, is that of Middle East Airlines. This Company pays very good salaries, recruits its employees from all the regions of Lebanon and from all the sects, has introduced a comprehensive medical insurance scheme for its employees long before the national social security scheme was introduced by the Government, it is the only Lebanese company that works a 5-day week, gives considerable marginal benefits, and distributes to its employees an annual bonus equal to 20% of its profits.

On the other hand, many business concerns and many business men purposely ignore the social aspects of economic development and are hostile to them. They also show a large degree of antagonism towards all forms of state participation in the economic life of the country and towards any form of legislation destined to bring about social justice and improved labor conditions. This attitude is detrimental to private enterprise itself as the need for a better and more equitable distribution of the national wealth is becoming more and more pressing and can only be achieved through long term action on the part of the authorities in cooperation with private enterprise.

Private enterprise has succeeded in seizing new opportunities and in exploiting them profitably. But to ensure a continuous flow of ideas and of capital from the private sector, the public sector must provide social overhead capital in addition to providing stability and efficient administration. The raising of the levels of education and health are essential for development and can only be done by public action. The building of roads, the construction of irrigation projects and power plants have also to be provided by the public sector. Labor legislation, the control and protection of the securities market, technical education and profesisonal management all depend on the public sector. Moreover, the spreading of the prosperity realized through private enterprise to all parts of the country can only be done through state action. Certain areas might benefit less from the flow of capital and ideas and public action is required to correct this situation. The authorities in Lebanon have realized this fact and have drawn up plans for spreading the fruits of Lebanon's relative prosperity to all areas and segments of the population. The recent drastic and courageous move by the President of the Lebanese Republic, Charles Helou, to clean up public administration and to provide the Lebanon with an efficient and honest form of government as well as his five year development plan are a tremendous step in the right direction.

There is still, however, a great deal to be done in the field of long range planning and in remedying all the faults and weaknesses of private enterprise as it exists in Lebanon today and this can only be achieved through cooperation between the private and the public sectors.

SYRIA

Syria, famous in history as the granary of the Roman Empire, is still basically an agricultural country. The country is still a developing country, despite its potentials in agriculture, in agricultural industries and a few mineral deposits that include a small oil field still unexploited. The national income is estimated at just over $800 million per year and per capita income is $160.

The country was able to register important progress and growth since 1946, due to the activity of private enterprise in the late 40s and 50s. During its short career, private enterprise registered spectacular successes and achieved a growth rate of national income that varied between 6 and 7% per annum. This success is more spectacular when we view it in the framework within which it operated. Contrary to all well-known requirements for development, Syria did not have political stability during that period and no foreign capital was pumped into its economy. Moreover, the social overhead capital of the country was relatively small. The roads were bad or non-existant in the areas of agricultural production, transportation costs were high, planning did not exist and the land tenure system was vague and insecure. Despite all these shortcomings and uncertainties, Syria was able to double its yearly grain production so as to reach 1,600,000 tons, while cotton production rose from a mere 5,000 tons a year before the war to about 100,000 tons or more during bumper harvests.

This great leap forward was achieved mainly due to the existence of the prerequisite of all economic developments, namely enterprise, or to use a more sophisticated term "entrepreneurship". Many sold their houses, the family jewelry or other private property in order to venture in cotton and many were well rewarded.

Industry also made rapid advances. Between 1948 and 1958 about one hundred million dollars were invested in textile production ranging from the spinning of nylon yarns to the weaving of cotton and woolen fabrics. Thirty million dollars were invested in agricultural industries. Twenty million dollars in the mechancal sector and as much as fifty million dollars in the chemical industries. One hundred thousand workers came to be employed in factories, generating 10% of Syria's national income.

All this was achieved by the local entrepreneurs without foreign help or assistance.

However, if one factor existed in abundance, another was totally lacking. The business leaders had plenty of initiative but no insight into the future. Private enterprise in Syria was very much self-centered. Business men confined their interest to the immediate problems of their establishments and quick profits were their only pre-occupation. The successive governments were weak and unstable. Even the virgin lands, the source of new wealth, were depleted without any attempt at soil preservation. National income increased but the more so, the more it became badly distributed among the classes and worse still, among the regions. This situation was taken for granted and nothing was done to ensure a better distribution of national wealth.

Syrian businessmen neglected the social aspects of development and did very little to improve the situation of their workers. Although the per capita income increased, the masses felt themselves in a worse position when compared with the more fortunate part of the population.

Private enterprise was more fortunate in Lebanon than in Syria and was able to hold its own perhaps because of its 50–50 sectarian division and its intimate contacts with the West and with Western principles of economic development through the Western universities in Lebanon; especially the American University of Beirut.

In conclusion let me say that private enterprise in the last 20 years has done a great to build the economy of countries in the Middle East; yet at the same time and in a number of instances, evils which accompanied and dominated private enterprise, were responsible for its downfall. The greed of the minority which controlled private enterprise, their shortsighted policies, their love for quick profits, their control and corruption of the governments, their unreasonable hatred of any social reform, their blind opposition to any form of labor movement or labor legislation, their association with colonizing foreign interests so as to protect their own, their capital flight operations, their extravagant living while their countrymen were starving, their being in certain cases of foreign nationality to the country where they operated and quite often did not even speak or wish to speak the national language; all of these led inevitably to the explosion by the masses, to the overthrow of what the masses considered as the hated regime of injustice, corruption and inhuman exploitation and to the establishment of state controlled economies. The leaders of these explosions, in all cases were honest patriotic military officers educated in the West or in Western managed schools who deeply felt the suffering of the masses and the humiliation of having to tolerate governing regimes which did nothing or very little to improve the most inhuman conditions of poverty, ignorance and need.

It was the hatred of the injustices and of the misery which was starving and strangling the masses that led to the changes of regimes and not a well studied analysis of the economic and political systems which were consequently adopted. It must be also realized that although communism took advantage of the situations after they occurred, yet no one can rightly say that it was responsible for them at the origin.

It was unfortunate that the West misunderstood the real causes for these changes; their suspicion of them and their reluctance, and in many cases their refusal, to give them any form of badly needed assistance, thus leaving them no other alternative but to turn to communist countries for aid and assistance.

Political unrest played an important part in influencing the economic changes which took place in the Middle East. Private enterprise and state controlled economies coexist here. Private enterprise, wherever it exists, is still exposed to the evils, risks and dangers which destroyed it as an economic organization in some of the other countries. Steps must be taken immediately to remedy the situation and to protect private enterprise from its own evils. This must be done, however, by the countries themselves, realizing the danger and sincerely wanting to overcome it. The recent example of Lebanon should be an encouragement to all, where the desire to provide an efficient government and to effect an equitable distribution of economic development came from the country itself through the will of its President. A country must help itself before it can look to others for assistance.

On the other hand the Middle East countries which opted for state controlled economies have done so with the same honest objectives as we all want to see achieved in the countries where private enterprise still reigns. Their desire for social justice, for equitable distribution of wealth, for honest and efficient public administration, for education, for hospitals, for raising the standard of living of the masses, are surely genuine, honest and worthy objectives which clearly show the sincere wish of these countries to help themselves. Consequently, it will be illogical, unfair and wrong to be automatically hostile to these regimes and to withhold understanding, aid and assistance from them.

Should assistance be given to any developing country, it is important that it should not be confined to capital loans, grants or other forms of financial aid, nor should financial aid be given from Government to Government before the receiving Government really demonstrates that it is able and willing to manage that assistance. The first stages of economic development must be based on an efficient public administration, the enlightenment of the population, the promotion of social justice and the provision of public services. It becomes obvious that assisting any country's efforts to achieve efficient public administration, education, social justice, public services, labor management and legislation is as important if not more than financial aid, industrial aid and technical know-how. For all developing countries there also exists a pressing and imperative need for assistance in planning. In a developed country the market plays a very important part in its economic planning. In a developing country the market is not well organized to do this work and the necessary burden of planning must, therefore, fall on the public sector. The extent of this participation in planning between the private and the public sectors depends on the stage of economic development of each country. In the United States we are told that 20% of its economy is planned. In certain countries of Western Europe the percentage is higher.

Quite a change in our attitude towards planned economy has taken place during the last twenty years and our instinctive fear of planning as a "socialist-behavior" is growing less and less.

We are now ready to admit that a free economy and a certain portion of planned economy must co-exist and are necessary and even imperative for economic development. The extent of this coexistence in a developing country is quite different from that in a developed country. At the early stages of economic development planned economy may have to take an equal or even a more major part and then should hand over partially or wholly to private enterprise and to free economy in the course of successful development.

Perhaps, therefore, the time has not passed for achieving and for helping to achieve a healthy balance of cooperation between free economy and planned economy in those countries of the Middle East which opted for state controlled economies or shall we better say for state planned economies!

Publicity Pays

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BOB WILSON
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following:

[From Parade magazine, June 12, 1966]

Publicity Pays

Last year MGM dropped actor George Hamilton from its roster of contract players. After trying for five years to develop him into star material, the studio reluctantly decided that handsome George simply wasn't box office. When Hamilton was quietly bounced, a studio publicist, elderly, female, admiring and maternal, wrung her hands in mock despair. "Oh! That poor, sweet, charming, wonderful phony!" she exclaimed. "What will he ever do?"

The lady need not have worried. Ever since he dropped out of Palm Beach High School and came to Hollywood seven years ago, ambitious George has known how to look after George. This time Hamilton signed on with one of Hollywood's pushiest press agencies, soon added to his long list of girl friends (Princess Soraya, Wendy Vanderbilt, Maria Cooper, Daphne Fairbanks, Charlotte Ford, Susan Kohner, Yvette Mimieux, Claudine Auger) the most publicity-helpful name of all—Lynda Bird Johnson. At 22, the President's daughter is a tall, sweet, attractive, sensible, naive girl who until recently has taken a back seat in the romance department to her kid sister, Luci.

Since dating Lynda Bird, Hamilton—he was raised in genteel poverty but passed himself off in Hollywood as the scion of a wealthy Southern family—has reached at age 26 the bigtime he so relentlessly sought. He has become an international news figure. He has been rehired by MGM to star opposite Sandra Dee. He has received top billing in at least one overseas film. His agent, the William Morris office, now asks $150,000 per film and up for his services.

In Los Angeles where some doubt has been raised about the fairness of Hamilton's 3-A draft classification—"How can this guy, under contract to MGM for five years, who owns a Rolls-Royce, a $200,000 Beverly Hills mansion and earns $100,000 a year, get deferred year after year since 1961 on a hardship basis?"

The Long Struggle for Peace

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. E. (BILL) BROCK

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. **BROCK**. Mr. Speaker, our country's long battle for peace continues. Memorial Day gave us an opportunity for reflection on where our Nation has been, where we find ourselves today, and a choice of direction for the future in our quest for an orderly and better world.

One of the warmest and most gracious ladies I know, Mrs. Emily Miller Smith, of Chattanooga, lost her son Miller in World War II, and through this personal tragedy, perhaps, she has a wonderful insight into the true meaning of America, the sacrifices we must make to preserve it, and the promise we must offer the future. In a letter addressed to her beloved son, and published in the Chattanooga Times, May 30, Mrs. Smith helps to show us the way to a deeper faith and resolve.

Under unanimous consent I include her letter in the Appendix of the RECORD:

THE LONG STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

(By Emily Miller Smith)

(NOTE.—*Today, on Memorial Day, we print another thoughtful letter from a valued contributor. Each year for many years Emily Miller (Mrs. George Blackwell) Smith has used this form to challenge others in the quest for peace.*)

MEMORIAL DAY, 1966.

MY DEAR YOUNG SOLDIER: The years charge on, my son. This is May, 1966. Memorial Day comes again. And once more using this form of a letter to you, I offer proud and heartfelt tribute to our beloved country's heroic war dead. You have been numbered in the ranks of that mighty and illustrious company for a long time now, my forever young son. Since 1944 your mortal body has rested in a United States Military Cemetery in France. Certainly today there is particular poignancy in American contemplation of the many, many graves there, because at present the sweet chords of our longtime friendship with France are most gratingly strained. Nevertheless, on this Memorial Day our nation's thoughts go not first to the Americans slain in the First and Second World Wars, or to those who gave their all in the American Revolution, or to those who died in the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, or even the Korean War. For today we know full well that the long roll of America's battle-dead is not yet closed. With increased intensity the fight in Viet Nam has continued. The United States of America is definitely involved in real war.

So with sorrow, with most bitter sorrow, on this Memorial Day we Americans record and honor many new American military graves. On this Memorial Day we must face the almost incredible fact that it has become again necessary for thousands of young Americans to hazard their lives in battle (air, land, and sea) to preserve the United States of America, all that she believes, all that she struggles to achieve, all that she represents, all that she is in this world of men.

The years since 1945 have plunged on, my son, supposedly carrying us forward toward lasting peace, toward world cooperation through an effective United Nations, toward fulfillment of the victories of both the First and the Second World Wars. But there is not yet peace. In this year 1966, the months, the days, the hours thunder by bearing a clangingly heavy and, seemingly, daily more unwieldly load of trouble and frustration and acute distrust in God, of ugly discords with other nations, and dangerous fallacies here at home. Across her continental breadth, from Pacific to Atlantic, the United States of America is beset with terroristic crime. Within all the 48 states you knew, my son, (there are fifty now) we are unbelievably menaced by disregard of laws, and disrespect for law itself. And abroad we are fighting a horrible and scarcely comprehendible war.

For today our country is at war, war waged—and raging—in once distant and still almost utterly alien Asia. No nation could have tried harder to establish permanent peace on this earth than did the United States after World War II. In accomplishment we have so far failed. But we did not break faith, we have not broken faith with you who died. In effort we have been entirely true to all of you—and—we will continue to be.

No people ever dedicated themselves individually and collectively, more wholeheartedly, more thoughtfully, more believingly, and with more absolutely prodigal generosity, than did the American people to their dream of world peace and freedom. Perhaps we tried too hard, and recklessly gave too much too soon. Perhaps we inadvertently by-passed reality in our devotion to the United Nations and our belief that we could immediately implement our dream of peace and freedom for all men.

In our zeal to achieve the purpose we did in some degree close our minds to the very real existence of ancient cultures and religions, however tyrannical, fanatical and enslaving; we probably underestimated the strength of centuries-old backgrounds and customs, including in some areas entirely primitive and savage ones. There are peoples on this earth not yet ready for our working form of democracy. Largely for our own sake now, the United States is trying to fend off communism from such people until they themselves become aware of its dangers.

Over a period of years our country has very likely blundered in the handling of actions and events. Some Americans appear to think we have hurled American prestige upon a funeral pyre in Asia. But whether or not we bungled into this Viet Nam War we cannot, we must not bungle out. Our reason for being in Viet Nam is very, very clear even if the circumstances are not. We are in Viet Nam to prevent communism from spreading any further in Asia. And it may be that our struggle in Viet Nam will actually serve to keep the great living principles of democracy off a funeral pyre in Asia!

Memorial Day was set aside for honoring the warrior dead. But I would not speak wholly of war in this letter. The finest tribute one can offer in words to the soldier dead is to speak of the great and beautiful country they loved and died to save. And our country is greater and more beautiful and more true to her ideals than even when you knew and loved her, my dear young son. I am very sure of the truth of that statement, despite the prevalence of crime and the flouting of law.

There is no excuse for the crime rife among us. And while contempt for discriminatory or obsolete or puerile law is understandable, the full strength of that contempt should be channeled not into disobedience but into repeal of every bad law. Such repeal should have the determined and unqualified support of every American voter regardless of race or creed.

It is a sad fact that not every American citizen eligible avails himself of the obligation and privilege to vote. It is both a right and a solemn duty to express at the polls one's carefully considered and arrived-at convictions. It is not easy to go properly prepared to vote, yet voting ought never to be casual for any one. Each of us should try to learn as much as possible about the candidates, their personal integrity, ability, and stability, and the worth of the issues they advocate.

The United States of America is a great nation, my son, and every day she becomes greater as she forges ahead in all kinds of progress, in progressive thought and attainment. But there are many problems both at home and abroad. Some nations appear about to revert to the nightmare of completely self-centered nationalism, even in this age when the world is delving into the secrets of space, secrets which God has put there for our finding and perhaps for our eventual use.

A fortnight ago your Dad and I attended the annual reunion of the officers of his World War I regiment, and their wives. You went with us once or twice when you were a little boy—long ago. We are all really old now and many are gone. But I can still look at your dad and remember a slim lad in 1917 khaki. As we old friends sat together at the beautiful, long dinner table, music was played and Tiperary floated in. The words "It's a Long Way to Go" somehow caught at me. And then I looked around and with surprise I thought, "Why we have come a long way!" For I knew everybody there had tried his or her best to live a good and useful life, and they are all a part of the beautiful fabric which is this wonderful America of ours.

On this Memorial Day, my forever young son, I shall think, of course, of the cross above your grave. But the thought will lift my heart and mind to the Cross, and to the perfect answers Christianity still offers mankind.

One does not mail letters to the dead. As always I am sending this to a newspaper. If it can be of any small help in the continuing struggle for peace, I hope it will be published.

Devotedly,

MOTHER.

Increased Marketings Leave No Room for Imports

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. **BERRY**. Mr. Speaker, statistics released by the Department of Agriculture reveal that beef marketings are expected to increase greatly this summer. On April 1, there were 9.6 million head of cattle and calves on feed in 32 major feeding States. This is 13 percent more than a year earlier and was a fairly uniform increase throughout the country.

Cattle feeders stated intentions on April 1 to market 4.8 million head of cattle out of feedlots during April-June. This would be 12 percent more than a year earlier, and 4 to 5 percent more than in the first quarter of this year. Corn Belt feeders stated intentions to market 11 percent more cattle during the second quarter than a year earlier, while feeders in Western States planned to market 10 percent more.

What these facts mean, Mr. Speaker, is that the increased marketings leave no room for the increased imports of beef which are sharply increasing above last year's level.

Import restrictions are needed immediately to prevent a bust in cattle prices.

The same cycle of increased marketings hitting the market simultaneously with rapidly increasing imports spelled financial disaster to American cattlemen in 1963. Action must be taken by the Secretary of Agriculture to halt this cycle this year.

L.B.J. and the Polls

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, increasingly over the country it appears that President Johnson's coattails are not going to be such a ready road to a congressional seat as they were in 1964. This is well pointed out by the Evans-Novak column which appeared in the Washington Post of June 13, which follows:

L.B.J. AND THE POLLS

(By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak)

A Midwestern Democratic congressman has removed a large picture of President Johnson from the basic political literature he plans to use this fall in the congressional campaign.

In Pennsylvania, another Democratic Congressman whose campaign flyers featured his own and the President's picture in equal size and prominence in the 1964 campaign, has relegated the President to an inside cover with reduced proportions.

In a populous bedroom suburb of New York City, no fewer than 10 longtime party precinct workers—most of them middle class lawyers and businessmen—have quit working for the Democratic party, to the despair of top party officials. The reasons: Growing disenchantment with President Johnson, mainly over the war in Vietnam.

What specifically alienated some of these grass-roots politicians in charge of local fund-raising and registration was Mr. Johnson's crack at the "Nervous Nelly" critics of his war policy.

The deterioration of the President's political standing from the post-election high of 1965 in some cases goes beyond Vietnam. A western Democratic congressman who weathered a primary challenge this spring and politically supports President Johnson across the board speaks privately of an "irrational contempt" of many voters for the President. Its political effect, he says, is "deadly" for Democratic office-holders who identify themselves with Mr. Johnson.

In this "irrational contempt" can be found part of the reason for the precipitous decline in the President's popularity as measured in the polls he used to take pleasure in showing White House visitors. But the overwhelming issue is the war in Vietnam, a conclusion borne out by study of the geographical patterns of the President's reduced standing.

In Iowa, for example, the respected Iowa Poll conducted by the Des Moines Register and Tribune showed that whereas the President was running ahead of Michigan Gov. George Romney in January by 49 per cent to 31 per cent, Romney now runs ahead of the President by a surprising 46 per cent to 35 per cent (with the balance in each case "undecided").

Romney runs much further in front of Vice President Humphrey, who is one of the President's foremost spear-bearers in backing the U.S. objective in Vietnam. But when pitted against Sen. ROBERT KENNEDY, who has his position on the war, Romney comes out 10 points behind KENNEDY.

Iowa is the center of the old isolationist belt, where opposition to the war is high. In some other states there is far less antiwar ferver. For example, in West Virginia, which has the largest percentage of war veterans of any state in the union, Mr. Johnson had a "faverable" rating of 62 per cent as of last month. And while lower than six months ago, the President's popularity is still holding up fairly well in such states as Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Maine.

In Michigan, Mr. Johnson edges Gov. Romney in a reliable poll, 51 per cent to 49 per cent, a decline of three points from an earlier Johnson-Romney sample this spring.

These somewhat brighter signs, however, are the exception, not the rule, of the President's sharply reduced standing in the country. Far more significant are the indisputable signs of deep worry, clearly evident among some of Mr. Johnson's staunchest supporters, by Democrats who will be running for office this fall.

The steep decline strongly hints that barring an unexpected break in Vietnam, the President may not be welcome in some congressional districts this fall. It also portends an unproductive record for the balance of this session of Congress, and this in turn could further damage the President's reputation, so much of which is built on claim that he can make Congress perform. In short, President Johnson is now entering the most dangerous period of his presidency.

An Outstanding Job

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, we have come to realize in the past decade the great importance of education in meeting many of our Nation's problems including poverty, unemployment, and human rights. The State of Kansas has been fortunate to have Dr. John E. King as one of those dedicated educators and administrators working in the forefront of teacher education. Dr. King, as president of Kansas State Teachers College in Emporia, has been instrumental in the daramatic growth of this State-owned institution dedicated to the professional preparation of qualified teachers. Under his leadership the college has grown from 1,130 students to 6,425 students during a 13-year period.

It was my privilege to work with Dr. King during my years in the Kansas Senate. He has been a tireless worker in behalf of higher education throughout the State of Kansas. We are sorry to lose him. He is leaving Emporia to become president of the University of Wyoming. We congratultae him and wish him well, and we know he will continue to labor for the good of all of higher education.

Under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Topeka, Kans., Daily Capital:

AN OUTSTANDING JOB

While Kansans, and especially Emporians, will regret the departure of Dr. John E. King as president of the Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia, all will wish him well in his new post as president of the University of Wyoming.

Although most institutions of higher learning have been showing marked growth in recent years, few can show a better record than Emporia State where a major factor in this growth has been the able leadership of Dr. King.

When he took over as E-State president in 1953, the college had an enrollment of 1,130. It was to reach, during Dr. King's administration, 6,425 as of last fall. The University of Wyoming will have an estimated enrollment of 6,800 to 7,000 next fall, according to The Emporia Gazette, about the same expected for Emporia State.

John King is the kind of educator who meets his students on their own ground. He could, and did while at Emporia, talk with them about everything and anything.

Ever present was his droll sense of humor and the touch of southern drawl in his voice reflected the locale of his earlier education. He received a bachelor of arts degree from North Texas State University when he was 18 years old, an indicator of the further honors in education that would come to an outstanding school administrator.

In an era of continued building on the Emporia State campus, it was not an uncommon sight to see Dr. King to stop to talk with construction workers. No one could feel ill at ease in his presence.

If we sensed his belief about the Emporia institution correctly, it was that Emporia State should be primarily the teachers college it was intended to be and he set his goals accordingly. The record shows he succeeded well at a time when the need for teachers mounted every year.

The King sense of humor could be apparent even on formal occasions.

We recall watching an Emporia State commencement ceremony one hot summer afternoon at the school stadium. The capped and gowned graduates were sweltering along with the capped and gowned dignitaries. Those in the stands looking on were equally warm.

As Dr. King was making some remarks to the audience, a cloud suddenly obscured the sun.

"We'd better get on with the degrees now," said Dr. King. "We've arranged for a cloud to pass over so it will be cooler."

Emporia State and the Kansas state educational system is going to miss John King. The students who were privileged to know him will remember him as a friend and counselor who did an outstanding job. We join in wishing him well in his new position.

The Food for Freedom Act of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. CLAIR CALLAN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 14929) to promote international trade in agricultural commodities, to combat hunger and malnutrition, to further economic development, and for other purposes.

Mr. CALLAN. Mr. Chairman, the bill now provides that the Secretary of Agriculture shall formulate voluntary adjustment program—wheat, feed grains, cotton—to provide production to meet requirements and assure a carryover at the end of the marketing year of at least 25 percent of annual requirements.

As you know, the Agricultural Advisory Commission has recommended reserve stocks levels for major agricultural commodities to the Department of Agriculture. Secretary Freeman has testified that while the matter of reserve levels is under constant study in the Department, they have tentatively stood on these recommendations. The pertinent figures relating to the Advisory Commission recommendation and carryover figures provided in this bill are as follows:

	Wheat	Cotton	Feed grains
	Million bushels	*Million bales*	*Million tons*
Approximate current annual requirements (domestic plus total export)	1,500	15.0	170.0
25 percent of annual requirements	400	3.8	42.5
Advisory Commission reserve level	630	6.2	45.0

The carryover figures based on the provisions of this bill match fairly well with those presently accepted by the Department. For wheat and cotton a carryover equivalent to 25 percent of annual requirements represents a reasonable minimum carryover. Certainly, programs for these commodities should not be formulated to purposely reduce the commodity carryover below this level. Actually for both wheat and cotton, a slightly larger carryover should be the goal in order to successfully implement the ever-normal granary concept of adequate supplies and price stability.

For feed grains carryover stocks equivalent to 25 percent of current annual utilization will provide an adequate and desirable carryover level. As with any desirable carryover goal, this level is sufficient to allow substantial short-run deviation resulting from unforeseen or unpredictable circumstances.

A requirement to maintain a carryover level for wheat, feed grains, or cotton equivalent to 50 percent of annual requirements is completely unreasonable. Such a carryover level would be more than required under set conditions so adverse as to be unrealistic.

Carryovers at this level would largely be carried by CCC which would mean large storage, handling, and transportation expense. There would be no benefits to producers and the market price softness resulting from the presence of such excessive stocks would in the long run have a decided adverse effect on farm prices and income. There can be no question but that a requirement to maintain carryover stocks at anywhere near 50 percent of annual requirements would be a backward step—back toward the costly surplus situation which we inherited. Such a carryover requirement can hardly be regarded as anything other than permanent return to the agricultural dark ages of the 1950's.

Letter From Raymond R. Corbett, President, New York State AFL–CIO

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, New York State has recently enacted a medical care program which will significantly improve the medical aid program previously in existence under the Kerr-Mills law. There has been a great deal of misleading publicity about this new law. Unfortunately, the impression has been created that there was no prior program of this type and that the new legislation is revolutionary and astronomically expensive.

I have just received a clear and thoughtful letter from Mr. Raymond R. Corbett, president of the New York State AFL–CIO. His letter places the new program in proper perspective. I commend it to my colleagues, to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and to other readers of the RECORD:

NEW YORK STATE AFL–CIO,
Albany, N.Y., June 10, 1966.

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM,
House of Representatives Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE BINGHAM: New York State's medical assistance program now before the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for approval, has been the subject of much controversy.

The New York State AFL–CIO and its more than two million worker families—representing at least one-half the population of our state—solidly support this program.

We were aware of its significance when presented in bill form in the Legislature. We gave our endorsement and so informed our membership. We see the program as one of the most important achievements of this session—something far different from the view of it presented by opponents, replete with slogans, catch-phrases and charges without foundation.

Here are the facts that persuaded the State AFL–CIO to support this measure, urge its passage and now urge approval by HEW. We believe we have sound basis for our position and that there is compelling reason for your support as well.

1. Back in 1929 New York state established by law a program of tax-paid medical care for all the indigent. The 1966 law involves no new concepts of medical assistance, adds no new medical services not already available to those eligible, but only expands this program to include the medically indigent, taking advantage of Title XIX that broadened the base of sharing the cost.

2. Prior to enactment of the present law, the state program provided care to a potential 5.7 million persons. The new law adds 2.3 million to this number. This total must be seen for what it is, the maximum eligible. No one would reasonably contend that all or most will need medical care in any one year.

3. That this present program covers those in the 21-to-65 age group is not new. The old program did too. And just as the state and localities paid all the cost for this group, they will continue to do so.

4. It is clear from Department of Social Welfare estimates that the claims of some that costs will mount sky-high are nothing but use of the old scare technique. Its estimates are that the cost of the program to localities will be $144 million in 1966–7, or state share will be about $1 million less than in 1965–6. Most of the locality saving will go to New York city because expenditures it formerly paid would be taken over by Federal aid; and while larger upstate communities may have minor savings, the Department states, in general upstate communities as a whole will have a net increase of costs of $1 million.

5. The department estimates that two million will receive medical services under the program at a total cost of $532 million in 1966–7, compared with 1.5 million in 1965–6 at a total cost of $449 million.

6. The standard of eligibility for a four-member family with one wage earner as it existed since 1963 was set by the Department at up to $5,200 in annual income and it was about to be raised to $5,700 to update it. The $6,000 figure in the standard adopted for this program is really only a $300 increase.

Further, the $6,000 figure is based on appropriate moderate-income level requirements, cited by the Social Security Administration for such a family under current economic conditions. This means, in fact, take-home pay of $107 a week, allowing $1.25 per person per day for food, with no money left to cover the crushing burden of medical costs.

* * *

It is our judgment the program is sound, practical and will substantially help alleviate one of the most pressing social welfare problems of our state today. We sincerely hope you will share this viewpoint and express it in your statements on the floor of Congress and to the HEW.

Respectfully yours,
RAYMOND R. CORBETT,
President.

Rx for the American Merchant Marine

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include an excellent address by Adm. John M. Will, U.S. Navy, retired, chairman of the board of directors, American Export Isbrandtsen Lines, Inc., at the commencement exercises of the Maine Maritime Academy, Castine, Maine, June 4, 1966:

Reverend clergy, Admiral Rodgers, members of the faculty, distinguished guests, relatives and friends of the graduating class and, particularly, the officers of the class of 1966:

It is no secret that I have a soft spot in my heart for the Maine Maritime Academy and a high degree of respect for the fine officers which this academy produces. Therefore, to share with you the sense of fulfillment—the joy of accomplishment—which this day represents is not only an honor, it is a great personal pleasure.

This Class of 1966 is the third class to complete the four year academic program. This alone attests to your scholarship and your ability to achieve set goals. Your physical prowess is amply demonstrated by your football victory over Kings Point in 1964 and your win in the inter-academy lifeboat race in 1965. I had hoped you would repeat this year. And certainly you have established your reputation for resourcefulness by extending local liberty to include the Sail Inn, twenty miles away!

You are perhaps the most travelled class in the history of the Academy. All of you are shellbacks. You have twice transited the Panama Canal. You have sailed to the Caribbean, to the West Coast of the United States, to Spain, Portugal and Gibraltar.

Certainly you have set a new high in shipboard achievement. The Maine Maritime Academy acquired the SS Ancon and this class in the same year. Just as you have evolved from landlubberly plebes to licensed officers, so has this ship improved from the disorder and disrepair of her reserve status to the splendid training ship you now call the State of Maine.

And there is one other attribute of this class which, if nothing else, establishes a zest for life and a love of derring-do. This was pointed up last summer when as I heard the story a group of your engineer candidates, vowing that they could do anything their deck counterparts could do, set sail in the Mar De Vino, a 26-foot pirate ship rigged for sail, stored and victualled by midnight requisition and living off the bounty of the sea. These indeed were sons of Jolly Rogers!

But as I extol your virtues, I am deeply mindful—as I hope you are—that none of these achievements could have come to pass unless men like Ralph Leavitt, Ned Andrews and Captain John Quick had fashioned the bone and sinew that is the Maine Maritime Academy today. Without such men, and without the support of farseeing legislators in your State government, this Academy would either not exist or would be a second rate technical training school.

The people of Maine, and the Maine Maritime Academy, have been fortunate to have strong active representation on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee of the House of Representatives.

Congressman STAN TUPPER has served on the Committee since he was first elected to Congress nearly six years ago. He has been an active and influential member of the Committee. We are sorry that Congressman TUPPER will be leaving the Congress at the end of this session, but we wish him well in his new job as the United States Ambassador to the 1967 World Exposition in Montreal.

Most fortunately, Maine's other Congressman, BILL HATHAWAY, was appointed to the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee earlier this wear and he is very ably continuing Maine's interest in national merchant marine affairs.

Considering his deep interest in matters relating to education as a member of the House Education and Labor Committee, Subcommittee on Education and Training and his proven effectiveness as a legislator, I think we can expect Congressman HATHAWAY's presence on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee to serve not only the Maine Maritime Academy well but also the entire Maritime Industry.

From my days as Director of Training of the Navy and Director of Personnel Policy for the Department of Defense I can attest to the deep interest of Senator MARGARET CHASE SMITH in the wellbeing of this Academy.

On the other hand—poles apart from these enlightened congressional leaders there are the doomsayers and the handwringers who insist that the American Merchant Marine is an anachronism—that it has served its purpose and will, like an old soldier, quietly fade away.

Ladies and gentlemen—officers: I did not come to Castine wearing rose-colored glasses. I would be less than candid—I would be dishonest—if I were not to acknowledge that the maritime industry in the United States is in serious trouble. But I will not join the crape hangers who seem so willing to concede to calamity without risking the effort that wil surely lead to triumph.

The American Merchant Marine is an entity composed in equal measure of the United States Government, maritime labor and steamship management. So long as each member of this trio earnestly seeks rational solutions to the many problems the industry faces there can be no doubt of our eventual success. If one segment of the triumvirate falters, the whole entity is endangered. If all three of the partners decide to act independently of each other, the result can be only a peculiarly Americanized form of harikari. This would be a suicide pact in which the nation as a whole loses more than any single party to the pact.

Despite its continental scope, the United States of America is an island—an island dependent upon the sealanes leading to its shores to bring to it the raw materials required to feed the voracious appetite of its industrial complex. It also must look to the seas as the thoroughfares over which its manufactures and foodstuffs must pass to reach consumers in the market places of the world. No advancing technology, be it in aviation, space exploration or in the ever-widening wonders of electronics, changes this basic dependence upon the sea by so much as one iota. As you here—down east in Maine—know full well, America is wedded to the sea—and the marriage endures to this day.

How then can we reconcile this utter dependence on ocean-borne commerce with the declining fortunes of the American Merchant Marine? What has permitted our capability at sea to diminish while our requirements have become so much greater? Who is the villain in this real-life drama of eroding national strength?

"The fault, dear Brutus, lies not in our stars but in ourselves . . ."

All of us must share the onus for the coldly realistic fact that this year the American Merchant Marine will carry only nine percent of our foreign trade. All of us must recite *mea culpa* because nearly seventy percent of our ships are twenty or more years old. All of us must share the blame that complacent managements, demanding labor and apathetic government have charted a course to the very dead center of the doldrums.

But to fob off the problems of the merchant marine by distributing the blame equally among the three principals does not help solve these problems. Wherein lies the real fault?

Is American maritime labor overpaid? Certainly, when it is compared with, say, Norwegian maritime labor. A Norwegian seaman earns only about 26 percent of the wages paid to an American seaman. But by the same token, a Norwegian coal miner earns only about 26.7 percent of the amount paid to an American coal miner. I am sure the same relative percentages pertain to most other fields of endeavor.

Is it therefore wrong for the American seaman to strive for wages consistent with our overall standard of living? I think not, so long as the wages are *earned* and not merely *paid*.

Are American steamship managements so dependent upon government subsidies that they no longer feel the need to follow sound business practices? Are steamship companies in reality "fat cats," effortlessly skimming the cream from the trough of public funds? Again, I think not. By and large, the efforts of American shipowners to improve their share of world trade, to modernize their fleets and to embark upon new and promising ventures have been frustrated by inadequate and often intransigent government action.

No doubt you have all read recently in the newspapers the continuing specious pleas of Senator DOUGLAS for government action to eliminate subsidy being paid operators when carrying government cargoes in order that unsubsidized lines, known as independents, (operators who receive no subsidy) may compete on an equal footing for these government cargoes.

In no place have I seen him offer to remove the shackles of government controls from the subsidized operators when those subsidies are denied them—nor any demand that these same government shackles be imposed on the independents or unsubsidized lines when they carry government cargoes.

I suppose the term "independent operator" derives from the fact that they are independent of government controls imposed on subsidized operators.

So it is to the third member of the trio that I point the accusing finger. I believe that the tribulations of the American Merchant Marine are the direct result of a long series of half measures and in some cases no measures at all on the part of the Federal government. By denying the maritime industry freedom of action independent of government control and by failing to participate fully to achieve the purposes of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, the United States Government has almost succeeded in hamstringing one of its most important national resources.

Much has been said at many levels of government during the four years you have been at this academy. I repeat: much has been said—but precious little has been *done*. Instead of clear-out decisions, we have been treated to a superabundance of glittering generalities, trial balloons, innuendoes and half-notions. During this time, the Maritime Administration has been a veritable hotbed of inactivity.

Despite earlier pronouncements by our Department of Defense that the American Merchant Marine was more than adequate to our needs, we find today that the logistic support of our fighting forces in Viet Nam has taxed this so-called adequacy actually beyond its limits. More than a hundred merchant ships have been reactivated from the reserve fleets and the charter of many active ships by the Navy's Military Sea Transporation Service is making it extremely difficult for the American flag ship operators to meet their commercial obligations and consequently are losing a lot of their customers to foreign flag shippers many of whom will never be regained.

American shipowners are painfully aware of the shortcomings of their fleets. They know full well that a ship's ability to compete for world trade is inversely proportional to its age. They recognize that new, faster and better methods of cargo-handling must be incorporated in new, faster and better ships. And, they are willing to risk their reputations, their capital and their corporate lives to bring about these changes.

But, because government appropriations for the merchant marine have remained static while all other appropriations have soared, the shipowners—under present law—are powerless to break this logjam and get on with the business that must be done.

The government ties the subsidized ship operator's hands by refusing to allow him to shop in the world market for his ships but insists they be built in American yards. It then refuses to appropriate the funds to the American ship yards that will allow us to build our ships at competitive world prices. So what is the result? An American flag merchant marine aging at such a rapidly accelerating rate as to be inadequate to carry our foreign commerce and of practically no use as our fourth arm of defense. A fleet incapable of supporting our military in time of emergency. God help us all if another conflagration breaks out in any other part of the world, while we are so heavily committed in Viet Nam and Europe.

You hear our Maritime union leaders publicly abhorring the idea of allowing ships to be built in other than American yards. It's perfectly fine propaganda for them to wave the flag in this way but it won't get them any additional ships to put our seamen and ships officers on. It might save our shipyards but we would lose our Merchant marine.

Now, if we recognize that our present situation is not good, what can be done to correct it? I'm a great believer that if you have something worth saying it always benefits by repetition. Here are some suggestions I made before a Transportation Forum at Northwestern University 3 weeks ago in a talk I labeled RX for the American Merchant Marine.

First, as to American liner operators, I would suggest an immediate and realistic reduction in the minimum sailings required on assigned essential trade routes. Concurrently, these ship operators should have the freedom to increase sailings when the volume of cargo justifies, according to their own business judgment. They should be given the greater flexibility required to properly serve American foreign trade generally.

Second, I think we should look beyond our present-day fleet toward the era of specialization and that we should assure that especially configured ships be built and operated to perform specialized jobs at minimum cost and maximum return. In this context, I am referring to containerships, roll-on/roll-off ships and bulk carriers particularly—ships that are designed to a particular job and to do it eminently well.

Third, we should exploit to the fullest our present lead in the field of nuclear power for merchant ships—that new and potent force which promises high speed and long endurance for our commercial vessels.

Fourth, we should recognize that the present operation of American passenger liners is a losing proposition and we must seek ways to reverse this drain on our national and corporate economies.

Fifth, we must be ever alert to technological advances and, through research and experiment, improve our operations and make ourselves more competitive in the world market.

Sixth, we must strive for a lasting accord with organized labor which will reconcile labor's understandable aspirations with the hard fiscal facts of life in international trade.

And seventh, we must pursue every avenue leading to a lesser dependence upon government subsidy so that we may claim a greater emancipation from government control.

That's quite a prescription and, unfortunately, there is no single-shot wonder drug to accomplish it all. Like the perennial weight-watcher, we can look forward only to a harsh regimen of self-denial and hard work.

So, in reality, gentlemen, you are entering a profession which has problems of major magnitude. But you are also entering an industry of such vital consequence to our national well-being that solutions to these problems must and will be found. It may well be that some among you will have a hand in finding these solutions and in shaping the future of the American Merchant Marine.

Now, quite obviously, a freshly-reported junior officer is not going to solve all the problems of the merchant marine in his first few months at sea. But this same junior officer, by improving the efficiency of his ship, can make an immediate and very worthwhile contribution. As he grows in experience and wisdom, the significance of his contribution will keep pace. And, if he comes ashore and continues up the ladder in management, in labor or in government, he can always find ways to improve the overall calibre of the merchant service.

Implicit in any man's progress is his willingness to assume responsibility—to seek out new and better ways to be of ever-increasing value to his profession. There is no room at the top for the man who says, "It didn't happen on my watch". While God's breath is in you, *everything* that happens to you around you happens on your watch.

Your licenses as mates and engineers reflect not only the confidence of your nation, but its belief that you are responsible men. This Academy has pledged its reputation that you are responsible, disciplined men. You cannot turn your backs on this confidence or this pledge.

In your careers at sea you will be witness to the many changes which are forthcoming and which will restore the American Merchant Marine to a dominant position in world trade. If the government ever takes off its blinders and while providing for a number of nuclear and other merchant ships to be built in American shipyards, will allow us to purchase ships in world markets, you will see the addition to our fleets of modern, automated ships—Container ships, roll-on/roll-off ships, bulk carriers, and special design ships. You will see improved methods of cargo-handling, better navigation and communications systems, more powerful engine plants. You will be a part of an industry casting off obsolescence and emerging once again as a vital factor of our national economy.

But—if you merely witness these changes—if you are only a spectator as they occur—you will have failed in your primary responsibility of leadership. You must be involved in these changes—hasten their advent—exploit the advantages they offer—if you are to justify the training you have received and the confidence that has been imposed in you.

You officers of the Class of 1966 are the latest new breed in the American Merchant Marine. You have received better training than those who have preceded you. You will work with better tools than they did. The people of the State of Maine and the people of the United States of America have every right to expect that you will produce better results.

I wish you all smooth sailing, fair winds, early landfalls and Godspeed.

Advertising With a Punch

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, for over 20 years the Warner & Swasey Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, producers of machine tools, textile machinery, and construction machinery, has been selling basic Americanism in its hard-hitting advertisements in national magazines. Stressing the general theme of individual responsibility, these short, pithy ads have cautioned all segments of our Nation—the Federal Government, management, labor, and the American people in general—against that something-for-nothing temptation to which all human nature is prone. Many thousands of letters have been received by Warner & Swasey from businessmen, teachers, workmen, government officials, housewives, and young people congratulating them on the dual-purpose ads.

Following is a sampling of these advertisements which have appeared over the years, directed to the greatest national market today—the people of the United States:

There Weren't Many Fringe Benefits at Valley Forge

Not much pay, either. Only cold, hunger, pain, danger.

You wonder, sometimes, if the modern juke-box American would have stood it, or would understand that those early Americans were paid by self-respect, and kept alive by the strength which *honor* brings.

It is a fortunate thing for modern Americans that there were such men in Valley Forge, and in 1918, in 1942, and in Korea. Let us hope that the so-called "modern" parents, "progressive" schools and "liberal" courts don't smother that spirit before it is needed again—*as it will be.*

It Wasn't the Goths That Defeated Rome—It Was the Free Circuses

Luxuries, power, indulgence had made the once-tough Roman people soft. To stay popular, their emperors gave them more and more of the ease they craved—free bread, free circuses, easier living.

So the Romans softened up themselves for the ambitious, hard-working barbarians. And in 410 A.D. the greatest nation the world had ever seen was invaded and destroyed.

The greedy cry of "something for nothing", the stupid whine of "somebody else should sacrifice, not me"—could do *exactly the same for this nation,* now.

People Don't Vote for Sin; They Just Practice It—People Don't Want Socialism (and Its Inevitable Child, Communism); They Just Want What Causes It

You'd think this generation had invented some new formula for security and ease without work—*Federal Aid.* But the Federal government has no money it doesn't first take from you. And the more it takes from the workers to give to the chiselers, the closer both of them come to poverty. When the two meet as they must, that is socialism. And, as has been said, communism is simply socialism in a hurry.

But—our standard of living is still high; taxes haven't been made confiscatory? When governments spend more than they take in, the sure result is inflation. And inflation is the cruelest tax of all—it destroys everything everybody has.

Why Didn't FBI Men Fire Back

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, last week when I visited James Meredith in the hospital in Memphis, Tenn., he told me that he was apprehensive that Mississippi officials had "set him up to be shot down." Because of Meredith's concern, I immediately sent a telegram to the Attorney General on June 7 asking for a full investigation of the conduct of local officials in the day of the shooting.

Now I find that reports of the shooting in the Amsterdam News appear to help substantiate Meredith's apprehension. The newspaper quotes Mr. Claude Sterrett of New York City, one of James Meredith's companions on the march at the time he was shot.

According to an article published on Saturday, June 11, Sterrett said 2 minutes had elapsed between the first and second shots, during which he noticed a white policeman standing aside looking at Meredith's attacker.

"He saw the whole thing, but he didn't try to do anything—he didn't try to stop it, or apprehend or arrest the man," he recalled.

Mr. Speaker, if Mr. Sterrett's account is accurate and Mr. Meredith's apprehensions are at all well founded, then the country should know about it.

This article of Malcolm Nash from the Amsterdam News follows.

I also include an article by James L. Hicks of the Amsterdam News which asks, "Where was the FBI?"

[From the New York Amsterdam News, June 11, 1966]

THE MEREDITH QUESTION: WHY DIDN'T FBI MEN FIRE BACK?—HARLEM MAN SAW MEREDITH SHOT

(By Malcolm Nash)

Two things stand out vividly in the mind of Claude Sterrett, the 21-year-old New Yorker who saw the shooting of James H. Meredith.

The first was the seemingly uncanny prediction of an elderly Negro who warned Meredith and his marching companions—three minutes earlier—that the 33-year-old Columbia University law student was going to be "shot by a crank."

The second was the presence of a white policeman who watched the entire incident and—in the words of Sterrett—"did nothing to stop, apprehend or arrest" Meredith's assailant. (Attorney General Katzenbach has confirmed that FBI agents were also with Meredith on the scene.)

Sterrett, a record promoter and son of New York undertaker Claudius P. Sterrett, said the group got its first inkling of impending danger on highway 51 when one of two white occupants in a following car shouted:

HECKLERS STOP

"Niggers, you won't get past Hernando."

"Nearly 100 persons white, and Negro, were following us then and an old man, a Negro, about 65, sitting on the side of the road, shouted to us that a crank was going to take a shot at James," Sterrett recounted.

"When he said that," Sterrett noted, "all of the hecklers stopped following us as they had knowledge of a shooting was going to take place."

"We continued to walk and we told James what the old man had said," continued Sterrett. "He shrugged it off. Then a man yelled out, 'James Meredith, James Meredith—I only want Meredith.'"

"HIT THE DIRT"

Sterrett said the group—Meredith, Episcopal priest, the Rev. Robert Weeks, newsman Serwood Ross and Negro service station operator Joseph Crittenden of Memphis—"hit the dirt."

"Then a shot rang out over everybody's head. Then another shot rang out. This one hit James in the back," added Sterrett.

"James started crawling to the side of a Mustang. Then another shot rang out and hit him. This time the man took point blank aim," he recalled.

OFFICER WATCHES

Sterrett said two minutes had elapsed between the first and second shots, during which he noticed a white policeman standing aside, looking at Meredith's attacker.

"He saw the whole thing, but he didn't try to do anything—he didn't try to stop it, or apprehend or arrest the man," he remarked.

"I called to him (the officer), but he didn't answer. I wanted to tell him to do something."

While Meredith groped in agony on the ground, struck by pellet shots, wounding his head, neck, shoulder, back and leg, news cameramen flurried to take pictures of the injured Meredith, Sterrett said.

"Forget coverage and try to help this man," Sterrett quoted Father Weeks as having pleaded to the surrounding newsmen. "Can't you see he is dying?"

ANOTHER NIGGER SHOT

Sterrett, whose New York home is at 393 Edgecombe Ave., said that when he later tried to put in a call for an ambulance the telephone operator refused to place his call.

"Fifteen to 20 policemen were in the area," he said, "but none of them tried to do anything."

In Hernando, where he tried to pass himself off as a reporter covering the shooting, Sterrett said white townspeople remarked to him:

"It's nothing—just another nigger shot."

He added that one man told him the NAACP "did it—if the man wanted to kill him, he could."

Sterrett praised authorities in Memphis for "a fantastic job of protection," but described the atmosphere in Hernando as one "of open hostility."

He said one law enforcement officer refused protection for the marchers on the grounds that he "didn't have any time for niggers walking around."

[From the Amsterdam News, June 11, 1966]

THE MEREDITH SHOOTING—WHERE WAS THE FBI?

(By James L. Hicks)

I've got to raise the question if for no other reason than that I'm an old soldier.

I'd like to ask where the Hell were the FBI men and the 15 deputy sheriffs who were marching with Meredith when he was shot down?

And if they answer that they were right there with him, then, as an ex-soldier and somebody who knows a little about firearms, I'd like to ask:

Why didn't they shoot back?

And if you will permit one more question, I'd like to ask: If they were there on the scene with their guns and didn't shoot back, what in all the name of good were they there for?

Now hear me out.

As an ex-military man I know enough about ambushes to know that no force on earth could guarantee that somebody wouldn't put one bullet in Meredith's body as he walked along a 200-mile stretch in Mississippi. I know those Mississippi roads and I know that in some places the foliage is as thick as the jungle of New Guinea. You could hide an entire army in the brush on some Mississippi roads.

I repeat, nobody could guarantee that there would not be a first shot or that the first shot wouldn't find its mark.

But I submit that any corporal or even a PFC for that matter, who knows anything about "covering" somebody, would have had things so arranged that the minute that the first shot was fired at Meredith the man who fired the shot would have been mowed down in his tracks. That is, if they were really serious about protecting the man.

But, here right before my very eyes are reports from eyewitnesses like Sherwood Ross and Claude Sterrett who say that the assailant called Meredith's name, warned everybody to stand away from Meredith, then took one shot at Meredith from the cover of the trees and then came out of his ambush up on the road and stood fifty feet away from Meredith and shot at him again!

I've got to ask: where were the FBI men and the sheriff's deputies all this time?

And if they were there what were they there for? And if they were to protect Meredith, why didn't they do so?

On the front page of the Amsterdam News there is a picture showing Meredith crawling along the road after being shot and looking full into the face of the man in the bushes.

Do you know why you are able to view this scene?

It is because a photographer had the guts to stand up there with his camera and "shoot" with his camera lens while Meredith was being used as a target.

I submit to you that if the photographer had the guts to stand and "shoot" with nothing but his camera, why couldn't an FBI man, or a deputy, shoot at Meredith's assailant with his gun?

Somebody needs to do a lot of explaining on this one.

Dr. Marie L. Fetsch Receives Award

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 18, 1966

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call my colleagues' attention to the fact that there exists as outstanding example of local endeavor and local achievement in Sands Point, Port Washington, Long Island, N.Y. The Sands Point Country Day School Academy, under the present direction of Dr. Marie L. Fetsch, has been established as a nonprofit, nonsectarian, coeducational institution chartered by the board of regents of the New York State Department of Education, for the development of gifted children. I am tremendously proud of this pilot school, which answers a longstanding need of a course of education adequate for the exceptional child. Dr. Fetsch and Dr. Benjamin Fine, former education editor of the New York Times and headmaster of this school, which has more than 300 students from nursery school through high school, are now planning a 2-year liberal arts program which needs room for expansion.

I also am glad to advise my colleagues that the first commencement exercise of the Sands Point Country Day School will be held on Friday, June 17, 1966, when Dr. William Willner, Chief, Negotiation Awards and Administration, Grants and Research Contracts, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, will be the commencement speaker.

The new junior college will offer the first 2 years of a liberal arts program and will operate as a transfer college. At the end of the first or second year, students will be able to transfer to a senior college. The establishment of a new junior college will add to existing facilities for high school graduates not only for Nassau and Suffolk Counties, but for the State of New York. The junior college for gifted students would be national in scope and admit students from all parts of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday the 15th of December 1965, at 11 in the morning, at the Sands Point Academy and Country

Day School, Sands Point, N.Y., the Eloy Alfaro Grand Cross and Diploma of the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation of the Republic of Panama was conferred on Dr. Marie L. Fetsch, L.H.D. This is the highest honor of the foundation. Dr. Fetsch is an outstanding educator and the founder and director of the nonprofit institution known as the Sands Point Country Day School, a State-chartered school for gifted children with IQ's of 130 and higher. The board of dignitaries of the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation of the Republic of Panama bestow the Eloy Alfaro Grand Cross and Diploma upon her "in recognition of her distinguished contribution to culture and humanity and her outstanding merit and accomplishment in improving education for the gifted children in the United States and throughout the world.". Under unanimous consent, I place the highlights of the proceedings of this award ceremony at Port Washington, Sands Point, N.Y., on December 15, 1965, in the Appendix of the Record.

The invocation was delivered by the Right Reverend Dr. Benjamin C. Eckhardt, president, Philathea College, London, Ontario, Canada, and Canadian provost of the EAI Foundation. Benjamin Fine, Ph. D., headmaster, Sands Point Academy and Country Day School, deputy American provost of the foundation was chairman of the ceremonies. Greetings were then delivered by Dr. R. Gordon Hoxie, chancellor, Long Island University, and president of C. W. Post College. Dr. Fine then introduced Dr. Herman A. Bayern, American provost, the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation of the Republic of Panama, and professor of economics, Philathea College, London, Ontario, Canada, who delivered the following presentation address:

Bishop Eckhardt, Dr. Fine, Dr. Hoxie, Dr. Starrett, Dr. Rothlein, Mr. Fred Cross, Distinguished Guests, Fellow Americans: Mrs. Fetsch, we are here this morning in testimony, first, of our faith in the ideals of American Democracy; secondly, in our devotion to the cause of universal education as the bulwark of these ideals; and, thirdly, because of our confidence in the cooperation of all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere in the preservation of human freedom and peace of all the peoples of the world.

You, Mrs. Fetsch, have been voted the highest honor of the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation of the Republic of Panama, in recognition of your distinguished contribution to culture and humanity and your outstanding merit and accomplishment in improving education for the gifted children in the United States and throughout the world, and in further recognition of the fact that as President of the Fetsch Family Foundation, Inc., for scientific research. This Foundation sponsors scholarships for gifted students at the Sands Point Country Day School.

This Foundation, named after the soldier, patriot, statesman, martyr, the former President of Ecuador for two terms at the turn of the century is for the perpetuation of justice, truth, and fellowship among peoples and nations; and serves to promote the moral values with personal integrity, for which General Alfaro devoted and lay down his life.

President Alfaro, (1842–1912) established in Latin America, many schools, colleges, and universities as well as hospitals and other welfare institutions; and further cooperation and unity among the countries of the entire Western Hemisphere. Under his leadership, the Congress of Ecuador passed laws, separating church and state.

Wherever there was a threat to the peace in the Western Hemisphere, he was the dynamic leader who brought about a peaceful settlement of such disputes.

General Alfaro sowed the seeds for the Pan-American understanding and cooperation. In 1907 he called a peace conference in Mexico City, in which the United States participated, for welding all the Americas together, and to preserve for the Western Hemisphere the Pan-American unity of freedom-loving people that would be the perpetual harbinger against the attempt of any form of despotism to plant the tyrant's heel on even the tiniest portion of the soil of our Pan-American nations, which Dr. Castro of Cuba and the Soviet Union have actually accomplished in Cuba, in violation of the Monroe Doctrine.

Were General Alfaro alive today, he would be a zealous supporter of the work and program of the United Nations, the organization of the American States and all other agencies created by the United States Government. This great Ecuadorian statesman and dedicated leader would leave no stone unturned to assure, for all the peoples of the world that hope and peace and good will to all men that is our common heritage from our common creator.

The philosophy of General Alfaro was based principally on service to his fellow human beings and education and to the cause of international peace.

As I officially notified you, the Board of Dignitaries unanimously voted you its highest honor—the Eloy Alfaro Grand Cross and Diploma in further recognition of your selfless devotion in providing the invaluable learning opportunities afforded the gifted children of the Sands Point Country Day School, which you are the founder, and chairman of the Board of Trustees, and in view of your outstanding contribution to culture and humanity and education and because of your private and public activities come within a framework of the aims and purposes of this Foundation. Therefore, the ruling body of the Foundation grants you, Mrs. Fetsch, the Eloy Alfaro Grand Cross and Diploma.

Among the elite and select group of United States citizens who have been similarly honored in the past are the late Presidents, Franklin D. Roosevelt, John F. Kennedy, Herbert Hoover, the late General of the Armies, Douglas MacArthur, President Lyndon B. Johnson, Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, former Presidents, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and Harry S. Truman, former Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, FBI Director, J. Edgar Hoover, Governors Rockefeller and Harriman, Senators Mansfield and Dirksen, along with Dr. Benjamin Fine who typifies the calibre of men who have been selected for this high honor.

It now gives me great personal pleasure and it is a privilege for me to call on my colleagues, Dr. M. Edward Starrett, Dr. Irving Rothlein and Dr. Meyer Statland, Deputy American Provost to carry out the determination of the Board of Dignitaries, to invest Mrs. Fetsch with the Eloy Alfaro Grand Cross and Diploma. These gentlemen then carried out their assignment to honor our guest of honor, Mrs. Fetsch.

The award given to Mrs. Fetsch translated from Spanish to English, reads as follows:

"Eloy Alfaro International Foundation"—"Thus one goes to the stars." "Recognizing the special value of the services rendered by Marie L. Fetsch in support of the objectives of this institution she has been awarded the Cross of the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation, in witness thereof this diploma, with the seal of the Foundation is presented in the City of Panama, Republic of Panama on the first day of December, 1965." (signed by the officers of this Foundation, the three sons of the late ambassador: Eloy Alfaro and the grandsons of General Alfaro, all graduate of the West Point Academy.)

Dr. Fine at this point, without further adieu, I present to you Dr. Marie L. Fetsch.

Acceptance Speech of Dr. Marie L. Fetsch

Bishop Eckhardt, Dr. Fine, Dr. Hoxie, Dr. Bayern, Dr. Starrett, Dr. Rothlein and Statland, Members of the Faculty, Students, Ladies and Gentlemen. I am deeply moved by the honor you have conferred upon me today. By the gracious remarks made by your American Provost and all Deputy American Provosts, and by the compliments you all paid me by your presence. I shall continue to dedicate my life to culture and humanity in improving the education of gifted children in the United States and throughout the world, and those worth while endeavors and humanitarian causes that require my attention. I accept this high honor in behalf of my colleagues in the Sands Point Country Day School and particularly to Dr. Benjamin Fine, the Headmaster and former Education Editor of the New York Times for recommending me for this high honor.

Again, I wish to express my deep appreciation for this high honor you have paid me today and I would appreciate if if you would convey my compliments to the Board of Dignitaries of the Eloy Alfaro International Foundation of the Republic of Panama. I shall regard the declaration as a constant reminder of the debt that each of us owes to his fellow human beings and endeavor to honor that debt all the days of my life.

Thank you very much.

The Right Reverend Dr. Benjamin C. Eckhardt, delivered the benediction, thereafter a reception followed for all the assembled guests.

It gives me great personal pleasure to advise my colleagues that I too was honored by this foundation many years ago and I believe that the education of our children should be encouraged by all officials of the local city, State and the U.S. Government, and as a parent, a father of two children, I wish to congratulate both Dr. Fetsch and Dr. Fine for the outstanding contribution they are making to the education of our gifted children.

Testimonial for Monsignor Juras

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, on June 5, the Right Reverend Francis M. Juras, P.A., was tendered a testimonial banquet by his grateful parishioners and friends in Lawrence, Mass. The banquet followed Monsignor Juras' investiture as protonatory apostolic, an honor bestowed upon him by Pope Paul VI.

For 44 years, Monsignor Juras has served his church. Since 1929 he has been pastor of St. Francis Church in Lawrence, where he has maintained a keen interest in the education of his parishioners. Born in Bridai, Lithuania, the monsignor came to the United States and completed his theological studies at St. John's Seminary in Boston.

On the occasion of the investiture and testimonial Monsignor Juras received a warm letter of congratulations from Richard Cardinal Cushing, Archbishop, who was unable to attend the ceremonies due to a brief illness. I include the text of the cardinal's letter following my remarks.

It was a measure of the esteem in which he is held in the Greater Lawrence and Massachusetts communities that Gov. John A. Volpe, Mayor Daniel P. Kiley, Jr., of Lawrence, and representatives of the National Council of Churches and the Jewish faith joined in paying tribute to his outstanding service.

Credit for the outstanding occasion goes to Rev. Joseph P. Fratic, honorary chairman and treasurer, and to Peter Gumauskas and Wilbur A. Hyatt, Esq., who served as cochairmen of the St. Francis Parish Pronotary Apostolic Celebration Committee.

It would be impossible to list the accomplishments of Monsignor Juras for the people of his parish in Lawrence. The title of the program book for the events of June 5 expressed in a few words the essence of his distinguished career in the church: "Portrait of a Humble Man—A Servant of God."

CARDINAL'S RESIDENCE,
Brighton, Mass., May 16, 1966.

Rt. Rev. FRANCIS M. JURAS, P.A.,
St. Francis Church,
Lawrence, Mass.

DEAR MONSIGNOR: Please include me among those who are congratulating you on the honor conferred upon you by the Holy See under the title of Protonatory Apostolic.

I note that the Ceremony of Investiture will take place on June the 5th at four o'clock. Despite the fact that I had given this date, many months ago, to Emmanuel College for the Commencement Exercises of 1966, I cancelled and told you that I would be there to invest you. That is the greatest tribute that I could pay you in honor of your Papal Honor.

For forty-three years you have been Pastor to the people of your Parish in Lawrence. To one and all you have been a good shepherd, after the example of Christ, Our Lord. May the Good Lord keep you and spare you to us all for many years to come.

Yours fraternally in Christ,
RICHARD CARDINAL CUSHING,
Archbishop of Boston.

Forced Housing Law

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, May 31, 1966

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, the Austin American, a great daily newspaper published in Austin, Tex., carried an editorial on June 7, 1966, reprinted from the Tyler, Tex., Courier-Times-Telegraph, which deals with title IV of the pending civil rights bill. This is but typical of hundreds of similar editorials on this subject throughout the country. And it bespeaks the views of tens of millions of Americans. The editorial follows:

FORCED HOUSING LAW

A vanishing American tradition is the right of the individual.

It is being constantly eroded by an ever-rising flow of federal regulations and legislation.

Feeding heavily to the river of legislation which is sweeping away individual rights are various acts formulated in the name of other rights, particularly civil rights or rights for large, politically potent organizations such as labor unions.

One of the newer proposals is the pending Civil Rights Act of 1966; specifically Title IV of that proposal. This part of the proposed legislation is a forced housing law which would compel a home owner or other property owner to sell or rent his property to a person or persons not of his choice.

Title IV would deny every home owner freedom of choice and freedom of contract. Its passage would mean that the federal government could force the owner to sell or rent his property to a person not of his choice whether the property be a home, rental housing, a room for rent, boarding house or land to be used as the site for housing.

Should the property owner insist on exercising freedom of choice in contracting for the sale or rental of his property, under the proposed regulation a complaint could be filed against the owner in federal district court. The court, sitting without a jury, could order the owner to sell or rent to a person not of his choice, and also could assess unlimited damages against the owner.

If the complainant alleges that he cannot afford a lawyer, he could be furnished with counsel free. The owner, however, would have to pay his own lawyer to defend his freedom of choice.

In addition, the attorney general could intervene in the case. And we have seen demonstrated in other recent legislative areas that this branch of government is not bashful in exercising its power to intervene.

Government policy seems to be to proceed on the assumption that violations of regulations are taking place. Burden of proof is being laid to the individual or organization accused, thereby reversing the American tradition that the accused is innocent until proved guilty.

We also have seen demonstrated of late a federal philosophy that no matter what the degree of compliance has been to new laws in this area, it is never quite enough.

Next year's government interpretation of the same laws seems always to call for new extremes.

The forced housing bill is now before House and Senate Judiciary Committees.

This bill has been cited by realtors as far more drastic than any of the existing state-enacted forced housing laws. It is significant that in every instance where state legislation comparable to that of the pending bill was submitted to a referendum of the people, it has been rejected by overwhelming majorities.

A section of the bill also would prohibit the denial to any person "access to or participation in any multiple listing service" or facilities related to the business of selling or renting dwellings.

This section, Department of Justice lawyers in the Civil Rights Division have told realtors, is aimed at multiple listing services. In typical government rationalization in civil rights enforcement, multiple listing services which had no nonwhite member-brokers, whether any had applied or not, would be presumed to be discriminating.

The issue is not open occupancy or equal opportunity of housing for all people. It is whether government should be permitted to introduce an element of compulsion in the dealings of a property owner with the person who seeks to buy or rent his property.

Injection of the element of compulsion, of legal coercion, in the relationship between a property owner and the person with whom he may do business, is not in the public interest.

Where will this rising tide against the individual's rights be stopped?

There is no indication of any possible stopping place until the people themselves make their voices heard in behalf of their own rights in numbers sufficient enough to balance with the "rights" extremist groups who threaten elected officials with their bloc voting power.

The way this can be done, of course, is through letters of protests or direct communication with U.S. representatives and U.S. senators from the individual's own area and state.

Individuals, of course, cannot threaten elected officials with large blocks of votes for election day delivery.

But if enough individuals express their own views on preservation of their own rights and freedoms, and back them up election day, the results can be as effective as those obtained by the pressure of special interest groups. It will not be accomplished, however, by "letting the other guy do it."

It is time to cut off the flow feeding this rampaging legislative river. The forced housing proposal is a good place to begin.

Representative Smith, of New York, Lauds Australian Economic and Military Assistance in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HENRY P. SMITH III

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, many Americans, I believe, are under the impression that the United States is going it alone in Vietnam; that only American forces are struggling to preserve the cause of freedom in that embattled nation. It is true that our fighting men, representing every branch of our Armed Forces, are shouldering the greatest part of the burden in Vietnam. I, myself, have noted with growing concern the fact that, for the past 5 weeks, the number of American men killed in action in Vietnam have exceeded the number of South Vietnamese war dead.

America is a great and powerful nation. She has never shirked her responsibilities to preserve and protect the principles of freedom and democracy whenever and wherever she has been called upon to do so.

There are, however, other nations, though not possessed of the industrial and military might of the United States, who feel a deep sense of responsibility to those peoples who lack the blessings of liberty and human freedom.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to call particular attention to the economic and military assistance being provided in Vietnam by the Commonwealth of Australia.

I know that our combat units in Vietnam are happy to have the cooperation and support of the courageous, gallant, and experienced Australian troops. It is good to know that some of our friends around the world understand the reasons for our involvement in Vietnam.

Australia is a nation which has faced aggression, invasion, and the loss of freedom and liberty before. She knows the cost of peace, and she is willing to pay the price to preserve that peace both for herself and her neighbors.

Mr. Speaker, the June 1 edition of the Australian News, published by the Australian News and Information Bureau, contains a very interesting commentary by the Australian Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Paul Hasluck, on Australia's position with regard to Vietnam and the South East Asia Treaty Organization. I commend this article to the study of the Members of the House.

The following are pertinent excerpts from the Australian News:

Australian External Affairs Minister Sets Out Views on Relationship Between Vietnam Policy and SEATO Membership

The Australian Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Paul Hasluck, has spoken of Australia's actions in Vietnam and their relationship to the South-East Asia Treaty Organisation. In a statement released yesterday, Mr. Hasluck said that because questions continued to be asked on this subject he was recapitulating the Government's attitude and policy.

The Minister said that when the SEATO Treaty was signed in 1954, its eight members designated for the purposes of Article IV "the States of Cambodia and Laos and the free territory under jurisdiction of the State of Vietnam." This meant that each party to the Treaty recognised that aggression against South Vietnam by armed attack would endanger its own peace and safety and each agreed that it would in that event act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes.

"The designation also meant that, if it was considered that South Vietnam was threatened other than by armed attack, the parties would consult immediately in order to agree on the measures which should be taken for the common defence," Mr. Hasluck said. "Article IV also states that it is understood that no action on the territory of a designated State should be taken except at the invitation or with the consent of the Government concerned. The objectives of SEATO are those which the Australian Government has been steadily pursuing for many years.

"That was why, 12 years ago, we worked hard to have SEATO created, and to have South Vietnam designated by protocol. It would be wrong to say that the Australian Government is acting today in Vietnam solely because it is obliged to do so under SEATO. Even if SEATO did not exist, Australia would want to see communist aggression deterred and resisted in the region of South and South-East Asia.

"SEATO helps to deter and resist aggression. SEATO is an agreement and a working practical arrangement which Australia

"SEATO helps to deter and resist aggression. SEATO is an agreement and a working practical arrangement which Australia adheres to and observes in pursuit of our own interests and policies. Our actions in SEATO are in pursuance of our obligations through SEATO but are not because of SEATO alone. The Treaty does not itself lay down the details of action to be taken to meet a threat or an act of aggression. The members meet together as required to discuss situations and possible courses of action.

"Unanimity of all SEATO members is necessary for the designation of South Vietnam by protocol and this was agreed unanimously. But unanimity is not required for every action by each member State in playing its part in SEATO. Possible action by SEATO members is not limited, under the Treaty or otherwise, to collective action. Obligations under the Treaty are separate as well as joint, and members have to make their separate judgments.

"In the absence of a collective decision—which in the question of Vietnam has not been sought—each State decides for itself what it will do. Australia decided initially, in 1954, to contribute to the stability and development of the Republic of Vietnam by economic assistance. Such assistance has continued ever since. Then, as Vietcong insurrection, sabotage, and terrorism sought to disrupt the administration and economy of South Vietnam and to destroy it, the Australian Government gave additional and new forms of assistance—for example, military advisers. When the situation worsened, with more blatant and large-scale armed intervention from North Vietnam, the Australian Government increased its assistance yet further and provided combat forces.

"The form of our response to the threat to South Vietnam was not determined by SEATO. It was for Australia to decide for itself the nature and size of the action we took. Other countries, more remote or perhaps feeling themselves less directly threatened or less able to assist others, might have taken a different view. But the Australian Government considered that the situation called for assistance to the Republic of Vietnam against aggression, and that it was in our national interest and within our national capacity to do no less than we are doing now . . . .

"Our economic aid, and our military aid, has been given in response to requests from the Government of Vietnam. The Security Council of the United Nations was informed of our decision to give military assistance. Australia is not the only member of SEATO giving assistance to the Republic of Vietnam: the United States of America, New Zealand, and Thailand are doing so. The Republic of Korea, which is not a member of SEATO, is supplying forces.

"Many other countries throughout the world are providing civil assistance. The common objectives are to deter and repel aggression and to help the victim of aggression."

The Politics of Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, as the discussion of national service continues, it is incumbent upon the Congress to help to set the terms of the debate. Are we concerned about the best use to which American manpower can be put? Are we concerned about the best way to deal with the inequities in the draft?

Surely these are and ought to be a part of our concern. But the chief concern should be this: what is the best system for the young men and women who will be reaching draft age in the next few years? To put the question another way: what program would do the most to educate the youth of America?

Harris Wofford, Associate Director of the Peace Corps, raises this latter question in an article entitled "The Politics of Service" which appeared in the special May 1966 supplement to the Near East Report. He draws on Israel's experience to show the creative ways in which national service can be used as a part of a citizen's education.

The article follows:

The Politics of Service

(By Harris Wofford, Associate Director of the Peace Corps)

An American who missed his plane connection in the hinterland of Brazil recently was looking up at the night sky with tears coming down his face. His Brazilian friend apologized for the upset schedule. "It isn't that," said the American. "I am crying because this is the first time in 30 years I have seen the sky."

When the State of Israel was born 18 years ago, many people were weeping. It was the first time in 2,000 years that they had seen the sky.

The last time I was in Israel—it was a week after John Kennedy's death—there was a national mourning. Ben-Gurion remembers it as the first worldwide mourning in the history of mankind. The children on a kibbutz in the third grade were full of Kennedy—and I realized that with this generation around the world, a common worldwide younger generation, people sensed that for some years the sky had been seen in American politics.

In a larger sense, the story of the creation of Israel has permitted us to see the sky in terms of 20th Century politics and economics. It has demonstrated what we can call the politics of service, the politics of development.

"Next year in Jerusalem" is an ancient formula, but I find that on trips to visit Peace Corps projects I keep giving my version of it. I can't tell you how many times in recent months, traveling in Africa and Latin America, I found myself thinking about Israel. I found myself asking, "Have you talked to some of the Israelis working here, or have you been to Israel?"

When I was talking with volunteers in Villa Kennedy in Rio, where they are settling people in new communities, my thoughts ran to the land where they have tried more new settlements than anywhere else, and more successfully.

Our volunteers and Brazilians are working in programs dealing with the uprooted youth of the countryside who now live in city slums and are torn apart by this process. And I found myself thinking about Youth Aliyah and Gadna.

Our volunteers are working with labor unions and with cooperatives, and my thoughts ran to Histadruth.

They are concerned in Brazil about the need for national service by all young people. I found myself describing the national service plan of Israel, which calls for service from all young people but provides an alternative, such as the Nachal.

Now lest you think that I go on these United States Government trips solely as a travel agent for Israel, I should say that I do put in a few words for the Peace Corps down there. In fact, I see both of them as very parallel. Both are examples of this new politics of construction and of institutional invention, which is the politics the world community needs.

The promotion of this kind of politics is in the highest interests of the United States. For our chief interest should be in solving the problems of the world community, or helping to do so. The problems you have listed on the agenda here—hunger, poverty, integration and cooperation—will do as a start. When you roll them together, there is the 20th Century revolution.

The central fact of that 20th Century revolution is a simple one.

It takes 16 years to make a modern man. I was talking to an Ethiopian jet pilot flying into Addis Ababa a couple of months ago. He looked over the most beautiful land that I have ever seen and he pointed down to a barren valley with no roads within 100 miles. And he said, "I came from one of those villages. It had no roads, no lights, no school, no books, no medicine, and my family sent me over the hill to the school." And it has taken him 16 years to become a modern man.

The second fact is that the first one is no longer a secret. The word is out that this is possible. People know or believe that it is possible for the benefits of the 20th Century to be made available to all human beings. If the means exist, it follows that the duty exists. We must try to do this in such ways that habits of cooperation and ties between people develop—so that out of this process of modernization we get a community that is at peace.

EXAMPLE OF INTEGRATION

It seems to me that Israel shows that this 20th Century revolution can succeed. You all remember the pictures of the people from Yemen in the planes building fires. You can visit their children who, in 16 years, have become modern men in Israel. We think that we in America have an integration problem. But we have had only 10 to 15 percent of our people to integrate into our society. The two Israels that are being integrated are an example of the great integration that the world needs.

We think that the development of America was the fastest in the world. And yet we took 150 or 200 years to reach where we are. Israel's pace is closer to what the world is seeking, closer to the revolutionary pace of doing this in one or two generations. In fact, in terms of 20th Century development, we are now the oldest country in the world—not the youngest. If there was ever a young 20th Century country, today it is Israel.

We in the Peace Corps think that we have given a model for the mobilization of young people—for the use of voluntary labor for development and education and integration and cooperation and peace. We think we have been an example of how an idea can be brought down out of the air and made flesh. But Israel is a much larger model of all this.

Now our problem, I think, in dealing with cooperation and with progress, is that there have been many words about these. But all too often, they were not really there. With Israel, we have the opposite phenomenon. We have the example of the word being made flesh in a real sense. The people, for the first time, know that integration, cooperation and development are really there.

If we wish to proceed with this 20th Century revolution, if we wish to proceed with community action and the war on poverty at home and with real development abroad, the best place to look today for suggestion and invention is Israel. Israel indeed is already doing a lot.

But we can't rest and it can't rest because the 20th Century revolution, like most revolutions, is endangered. The war on poverty is not moving fast enough anywhere in the world. In America we are closing the gap somewhat between rich and poor. In the world, the gap is growing greater. This is a time for institutional invention on a bold and great new scale.

Now there's one hope here: that when you have an institutional invention that works, when you have a model, when there's an action that succeeds, it points up the other places to move. This is what Sargent Shriver and Edgar Cahn and their colleagues are seeing in the war on poverty.

We have discovered the same thing in the Peace Corps. We started and staked our claim and proved ourself. And with the relative success of the Peace Corps it was soon clear that there should be a domestic Peace Corps and we had Vista. And with the relative success of outsiders from this country going abroad and learning and teaching, we came upon the idea of the Exchange Peace Corps to America to bring foreigners here—Latin Americans to teach Spanish in our schools, Israelis to work in our Job Corps camps, to work in our slum settlement houses, in our community action programs.

We came upon the idea of bringing volunteers to America to do in reverse here, for us, what we are doing abroad—to bring the world into our classroom, to bring the world into America—and to gain from it the kind of understanding that you get from actually working and serving in a place and not just studying and touring it. This idea got its first public response, I think, at the Hadassah Convention in Los Angeles in 1964. President Johnson has proposed it to Congress and it is before Congress today.

The Peace Corps of America has made it clear to every country in the world that there is room for it to form its own Peace Corps. Fifteen developed countries have formed their overseas Peace Corps along more or less the lines of the United States Peace Corps. And some 20 countries are now in the process of organiizng their domestic Peace Corps.

Israel has staked its claim on a piece of land and has proved itself. We are told that Israel is unique, and therefor its lessons are not applicable in many cases. I would argue instead that it is unique and therefore it is applicable in many cases.

Not all of the differences between Israel and other situations are in Israel's favor. I don't think I am being insulting when I say I have seen better land. And I have seen more water, and I have felt cooler air. Ethiopia can feed all of Africa with only moderate development, with its deep top soil and its water resources. Israel had a lot of capital to be sure, but it has had to spend a lot of it for defense. But Israel has a lot of educated people.

THE STRATEGY IS YOUTH

Now one of the lessons that I draw is that Israel's strategy for development was youth—the education and mobilization of youth. Since half the population of the earth is under 30, this is a good strategy for the 20th Century revolution.

Secondly, Israel saw education in the broad and vital sense and not just in terms of lectures and classrooms and conventional school education. It saw its whole society as an educating society. It saw life in a kibbutz or on a settlement as education. It sees service in the army as central to the education of the nation. And it has made national sevice its central form of national integration.

Third, it has accepted the need to mobilize the whole younger generation—for national defense and national development. There are no 4–Fs in Israel. Everyone is 1–A in terms of national service in Israel. There is a place for every younger person to serve his nation in Israel.

Those three points alone, I think, make up a winning strategy for development in many nations in the world. Focus on the education and the mobilization of youth, invent educational institutions that take the whole of youth the way the national service program of Israel does.

Ethiopia has now adopted as a requirement for a college degree one year of national service—teaching or working in agriculture in the provinces of Ethiopia.

The Secretary General of the United Nations says that the day must soon come when everyone, everywhere, will see that one or two years of service in development—either in difficult places in his own land, or overseas—is an accepted part of the education of the 20th Century citizen.

I said that that was a good strategy for developing nations. I hope that the United States is still a developing nation because, when we are not, then we are like Faulkner's South. The strategy is pertinent to the war on poverty in America.

I don't understand why anyone need be 4–F in terms of national service in America. Therefore, one lesson I suggest for discussion now is that there should be a national service program in America that would reach all of the American young people living in poverty, without excluding those who are sickest, or of lowest morale, or of lowest intelligence, who are now being excluded from national service under the draft.

The proposal I am making is that a national service program provide alternatives to army service, from the Peace Corps abroad, or Vista at home, to the Job Corps enlarged 10, 20, or 100 times.

I don't know whether this needs to be done entirely by law or whether we can do it by the volunteer idea, spread and become a recognized part of the citizenship training of every American. I don't think it is the law alone or primarily that has accomplished this in Israel. It is primarily that the idea of national service and development is in the air.

[*Ed. Note: Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara spoke along similar lines in Montreal on May 18.*]

So, I suggest that Israel help us to raise our sights to this new kind of politics of institutional invention. Weizmann recalled in *Trial and Error* how, when he was trying to found the Hebrew University, in the midst of World War I, General Allenby said, "No, you can't do that. That would be a political act." And Weizmann told how he convinced Allenby that founding an educational institution was not a political act, and so they laid the cornerstone during the war. Years later, he looked back and he said: "Of course, I was wrong. As I see it now, that was the most profound political act that I ever helped bring about."

And it is that kind of profound politics of institutional invention that is needed. That is what I mean by the politics of *Yes*. Let us go along and get ahead of the politics of *No*. Both are necessary if self-government is to be realized, and for the politics of *Yes*, Israel can be our greatest teacher.

Pericles said that Athens was the school of Greece. My proposition is that Israel today is the school of the 20th Century world.

Harry P. Snyder

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to comment upon the passing of a good friend of mine as well as a good friend to many others here in the Congress. The death of Harry P. Snyder on June 10 is a great loss to me personally and to the textile industry of the United States which he served most ably over the past 10 years as associate director of public relations for the American Textile Manufacturers Institute here in Washington, D.C.

Prior to the time he joined the American Textile Manufacturers Institute he served for about 20 years with the Associated Press, much of which time was devoted to covering matters occurring here on Capitol Hill. Those of us who were privileged to work with this able newspaper reporter will recall the outstanding part which he played in recent years in reporting upon legislative activities which were having a particular impact upon the textile industry.

I also recall most pleasantly the very effective work which Mr. Snyder performed before the Platform Committee of the Democratic National Convention in 1960 when it was brought clearly before that body that significant Government action was required to check the eroding forces which were besetting the domestic textile industry and which threatened the historic role this great industry plays in the economic and military security of our Nation. An outgrowth of the fine work that Mr. Snyder performed before this convention was the seven point program for the textile industry which among other things, culminated in the Congress enacting one-price cotton legislation.

Although Mr. Snyder was a native of Mount Vernon, Ohio, and a graduate of Miami University in Ohio his early newspaper days were spent in Knoxville, Nashville, and Memphis, Tenn., before coming to Washington, D.C. In World War II he served in the U.S. Navy from which he was released as a lieutenant commander.

The textile industry has lost an able and articulate spokesman in the passing of Mr. Snyder and I am conscious of the loss of a fine friend. He was a southern gentleman in the truest sense of the word. In appreciation for our longstanding personal relationship both Mrs. Dorn and I take this opportunity to extend our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Snyder and to their two fine sons Philip and James.

New Foreign Aid Leadership

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I was very much pleased by the editorial which appeared in the New York Times of June 12, entitled "New Foreign Aid Leadership." The article paid richly deserved tribute to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the Honorable Thomas E. Morgan, and commented most favorably on his conduct of the foreign aid program within the committee.

As a member of that committee, I am personally well aware of Dr. Morgan's sense of responsibility and statesmanship, and I consider it a special and rewarding privilege to be able to serve under such a dedicated, thoughtful and farsighted chairman.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the Congressional Record, I take the liberty of including at this point the editorial in question:

> New Foreign Aid Leadership
>
> One thing must impress all who have followed the 1966 battle on Capitol Hill over the foreign aid program: The House Foreign Affairs Committee consistently has acted on this subject with greater responsibility and statesmanship than its Senate counterpart. This will be evident when the differing versions of the aid bill come up for floor debate.
>
> Under Chairman Thomas E. Morgan of Pennsylvania, the House Committee majority has held the line for the Administration's request of roughly $2.5 billion in economic aid. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has slashed this already-inadequate amount by $117 million.
>
> The House Committee has maintained the basic interest rate on 40-year development loans at 2.5 per cent. The Senate group first raised it to the ceiling for sales of U.S. Treasury bonds, currently 4.25 per cent—an unbearable burden for most developing countries. The Senators finally thought again and compromised on 3 per cent, which is still too high.
>
> Dr. Morgan met the Administration halfway on its request for multi-year authorization. His committee gave the requested five-year authorization for development loans and the Alliance for Progress, and a two-year authorization for the rest of the aid program. The Senate Committee, reversing the long-held stand of Chairman Fulbright, has voted to keep the whole program on a year-to-year authorization.
>
> The House version would give the Administration flexibility to determine the number of recipient countries. Current projections call for military aid to 53; technical assistance for 47, and development loans for 19. The Senate bill would restrict development aid to ten countries and limit the number eligible for military and technical aid. The Senators also voted arbitrarily to deny authorization for an Indus River valley development in India and especially low interest on funds made available to the fledgling African Development Bank.
>
> All this adds up to a high order of leadership from Representative Morgan and his committee on one hand and capricious behavior by a usually responsible Senate committee majority on the other. In past years the Senate has had to retrieve the shortsightedness of the House on foreign aid. This year it is likely to be the other way around: the Administration must rely on Dr. Morgan in the Senate-House conference to rescue a vital program from its would-be wreckers.

Employment in Metropolitan Washington: Highlights for Planners

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, on May 2 of this year I introduced a bill to provide publicly supported higher education for the District of Columbia. At that time, I cited the need for this legislation by saying:

> The District of Columbia does not provide the education and training needed for the jobs which are available in the District.

Since then, a study of the U.S. Employment Service for the District of Columbia entitled "Employment in Metropolitan Washington," has been brought to my attention. This study says in part:

> Poverty is still a serious obstacle to the acquisition of a good education by some white and Negro youths. Provision of free or low-cost education at the junior college or university level in the District would thus enable many young people of good native intelligence to acquire technical and professional skills and good jobs, and would ease labor shortages and welfare problems.

I put a section of the report in the Record to provide further documentation on why the Members of this House should act to provide publicly supported higher education facilities in the District of Columbia:

> Employment in Metropolitan Washington: Highlights for Planners
>
> Although the educational level of residents of the area is among the highest of any major city in the country, it is not high enough to meet the demands of employers.
>
> The educational level of most of the long-term unemployed is so low that there is no easy way to teach them the high- and middle-level skills which are in such short supply.
>
> The effect of the population swell, resulting from the postwar baby boom, will not increase the supply of college graduates significantly until the late 1960's or the supply of high school graduates for about two years. However, it has already started to increase the number of high school dropouts.
>
> Employers are interested not only in entry skills, but in potentiality for promotion. Therefore, their interest in the educational and cultural level of the job applicant is often equal to their interest in the applicant's specific vocational skills.
>
> The rapid growth of research and development firms in the area and of space technology in the defense activities of the Government requires a sharp increase in highly educated scientists, engineers and technicians.
>
> Negroes are often at a disadvantage when it comes to acquiring skills because they are seldom selected for certain types of apprenticeship; some business schools will not accept them; and some types of firms, such as banks, real estate companies, and insurance companies, usually hire them only for dead-end jobs. Negroes who acquire skills in spite of these obstacles, however, find jobs which will use these skills.
>
> Poverty is still a serious obstacle to the acquisition of a good education by some white and Negro youths. Provision of free or low-cost education at the junior college or university level in the District would thus enable many young people of good native intelligence to acquire technical and professional skills and good jobs, and would ease labor shortages and welfare problems.

Green River Really on the Map

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. TENO RONCALIO

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, Wyoming has a great role to play in providing recreation opportunities for a Nation that is finding more and more time for leisure. We have ample scenic and historic sites to provide an educational and entertaining stay for the millions who visit our State.

What is most encouraging is the fact that Wyoming is developing more recreation sites to serve this hunger for recreation. One site, located in Wyoming and Utah, is Flaming Gorge. I have introduced legislation to designate it a national recreation area. President Johnson has listed Flaming Gorge among the top eight recreation bills asked this year, and we can anticipate designation soon.

Flaming Gorge has much to offer the visitor. Its fascinating canyons reveal geologic history for centuries. Its plant life and wildlife is plentiful. The hiking, water skiing, and boating are becoming increasingly popular.

Today I want to point out the tremendous fishing in Flaming Gorge. Every angler in the country is envious of the catches made in the Green River area and the following artice from the Denver Post outlines what an attraction the fishing is.

The article, "Green River Really on the Map," by Cal Queal, was printed in the Denver Post, Denver, Colo., on June 5, 1966. Every lover of the great outdoors will enjoy reading the following:

GREEN RIVER REALLY ON THE MAP

(By Cal Queal)

GREEN RIVER, WYO.—The Memorial Day weekend in this trout-happy town must have been something to see. We heard about it from Adrian Reynolds, editor and publisher of the Green River Star and a fisherman of vast experience.

"The pickup campers were going through in a solid string," he said. "Filling stations and sporting goods stores stayed open all night for two nights. The town was cleaned out of bread, and I don't know how many other things.

"Something like 50,000 people were at Flaming Gorge, and there were at least a few thousand more on the Green River above and below town. Nobody here has ever seen anything like it."

The madness was predictable. Flaming Gorge Reservoir, the upper end of which is a short distance south of Green River City, is the hottest fishing spot in the nation. The Green River couldn't be ranked far behind.

I usually try a fishing spot before recommending it, and the last time I saw Flaming Gorge was 1964. It was great then, and all evidence indicates it's even better now, so I have no sensation of being out on a limb. Flaming Gorge is the promised land for rainbow-chasers.

Ten- to 16-inch rainbows are a drug on the market at the 82-mile-long reservoir, which lies partly in Utah. The trout are so fat that anglers who stay within the number limit of 10 fish run the constant risk of exceeding the weight limit of 7 pounds and one fish. Largest recent catch was a 4½-pound rainbow from Black's Fork Bay, near the upper end.

Utah doesn't like to hear that the Wyoming portion of the reservoir has the bigger fish, but it's true. The deep waters of the lower canyon simply aren't as productive as those on the more shallow upper end. It's a minor consideration, however. The rainbows are everywhere.

TROLLING MOST PRODUCTIVE

Trolling is easiest and most productive, but any small bay with an inlet produces rich rewards for bank fishermen. No tricks, no special techniques are required. Flaming Gorge is almost as productive for the novice as it is for the expert.

From Green River, it's only a little more than a half-hour's drive to the Buckboard boat ramp—northernmost on the west side of Flaming Gorge. The road is paved from Green River all the way to Vernal, Utah, with the exception of a 3-mile stretch of gravel.

Colorado-licensed boats are welcome at Flaming Gorge—no extra permit is required. Use of any of the area's recreation facilities requires the $7 federal permit or one of its temporary versions, and there are some user fees, such as the 50-cent charge for boat launching.

The National Park Service has huge campgrounds at Lucerne and Antelope Flat, and there are several Forest Service campgrounds in the vicinity of the dam. Campers should arrive early in the day to be sure of finding a spot.

To fish the entire reservoir, anglers must have either a Wyoming or Utah fishing license and a $2 stamp from the state in which they are not licensed.

Good as it is, Flaming Gorge is still a reservoir, and thus an object of only mild interest to stream fishermen. Reynolds is in that category, and it's reasonable that he reserves his highest praise for the "new" Green River. Once a silt-laden stream fit for little more than chubs and channel cats, the Green was turned into a first-class trout fishery by the Fontanelle Dam and the rehabilitation program that preceded filling of Flaming Gorge.

LOADED WITH RAINBOWS

There are 70 miles of clear, cool water above the city of Green River and another long section downstream. The area is loaded with rainbows.

"Anybody who wants to come to Green River can be sure of finding high quality public fishing within a few minutes of town," Reynolds said.

Green River lunkers are in the 5- to 7-pound category, and rainbows range in profusion. Reynolds said it's nothing for an angler to pick up a limit of 12 fish only a few minutes from town.

The state has one campground on the river, and good natural campsites are scattered all along the bottomlands.

To give the Devil his due, we must observe that this superb trout water was created by the Bureau of Reclamation. Wyoming did a great job of planning and carrying out a big stocking program on both the reservoir and the river, and the state had some help from Utah and the Fish and Wildlife Service.

The net result has been to turn this area into a huge magnet that's drawing anglers by the thousands. Green River is on the nation's fishing map—deservedly.

Desert Dwellers and Water

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. RHODES

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, the following article "Desert Dwellers and Water," written by the Honorable Barry Goldwater, appeared in the Los Angeles Times of June 8, 1966. I am pleased to bring it to the attention of my colleagues:

[From the Los Angeles Times, June 8, 1966]

DESERT DWELLERS AND WATER

(By Barry Goldwater)

It isn't often that I devote this space to my home state of Arizona, either its attractions or its problems.

However, I want to put some of my news colleagues straight on the Central Arizona Project and what we are trying to do in the arid Southwest about water, our major problem.

The idea is not new. The Ho-ho-Kam Indians from Arizona's desert valleys hundreds of years ago must have thought of something similar before they were forced to leave for lack of water.

But there can be no doubt that it hasn't fully penetrated the thinking of some of the eastern columnists.

To put it bluntly, we who have made our homes in this beautiful desert do not want to become the sixth generation to leave because the water ran out.

We had looked to the transportation of Colorado River water to central Arizona originally for agricultural uses. But our population explosion has been so great that the water will have to be used for essential domestic purposes.

We propose to do this under the U.S. Reclamation Act, by which vast projects have been constructed in the arid sections of the West.

Because I have stood for confining the extensions of Washington's power, my advocacy of the Central Arizona Project has drawn snide and derisive comments from uninformed writers.

For their particular information, many of the West's reclamation projects already have been paid for—not by U.S. taxpayers, but by the people who use the water in the affected areas. This financing arrangement is being applied to all such projects.

For CAP, the initial outlays would be provided by congressional authorization. But under the Reclamation Act the users are obligated to repay every cent of federal money except that used for functions specifically allocated to the federal government under the Constitution.

This is a lot different from the picture painted by some eastern columnists. Arizona is not asking for something for nothing from Washington.

Those who believe Arizona is asking for a giant handout should look into the history of the Theodore Roosevelt dam completed in 1911. The users were charged with the repayment of 85% of all funds used. The other 15% was charged to the federal government for its constitutionally ordered responsibilities. The money has now been repaid.

Because of the foresight of the founders of the dam project, the valley that I see from my study window is the fastest-growing industrial area and one of the fastest-growing population areas in the nation.

As with all projects of this nature, there is opposition to the CAP from people who believe the construction of two dams at the bottom of the Grand Canyon would turn one of nature's great wonders into a huge bathtub. I don't claim to be the world's leading expert on the Grand Canyon, but I have spent much time traveling and studying, it, and I say this argument is utter nonsense.

The dams would be built in one of the least attractive parts of the entire canyon system, and the resulting lake could not even be seen by visitors on either rim, with the exception of a couple of points not now accessible to the average tourist.

A major argument from the standpoint of those who want to preserve the canyon for its awe-inspiring effect is that one of the dams, the Bridge Canyon Dam, would provide a view of some of the world's most spectacular scenery. At present only those few who can afford to spend between $500 and $1,000 on a boat trip get the view.

Reporting War News

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD RUMSFELD
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, there has been a disquieting trend lately on the part of Federal officials to launch verbal attacks on newsmen. It could be suggested that the solution to the growing number of questions concerning the credibility of the present administration might be in a return to candor and forthrightness in public utterances, rather than in repeated attacks on newsmen.

In a letter to the editor of the New York Times, published on May 21, 1966, Mr. Mortimer Frankel makes some thoughtful observations on Assistant Secretary of Defense Arthur Sylvester's recent charges against the Times' able correspondent R. W. Apple, Jr. The letter follows:

[From the New York Times, May 21, 1966]

REPORTING WAR NEWS

To the Editor:

President Johnson has not been consistently lucky in his attempts to refute the charge of "arrogance" on the part of his Administration.

Hard upon the President's Princeton speech, in which he spoke of "our great restraint" and advised his academic critics to "cool it," came publication in The Times (May 14) of an intemperately worded letter by Assistant Secretary of Defense Arthur Sylvester, berating one of your Saigon correspondents for the alleged offense of having "refused to report the official United States communique" on an air raid.

If news correspondents are under obligation to adopt the language of Government communiques, or to report the statements in them as unquestioned fact, this will be news indeed to many of your readers.

UNSUPPORTED CHARGES

Mr. Sylvester used the words "false" and "falsehood" liberally in characterizing the handling of the air-raid story by The Times and its correspondent. It is a serious but wholly unsupported charge; the issue remains one of credibility between your reporter, R. W. Apple, Jr., and the Department of Defense.

As it happens, the Assistant Secretary chose for his accusations a correspondent whose day-to-day reports on the Vietnam scene have impressed more than one reader as outstanding for honesty and clarity even amid the general excellence of The Times's total coverage.

The well-known "crisis of credibility" in Government reporting to the people on Vietnam events is not likely to be allayed by attacks on correspondents who prefer to rely on their own ethical sense and news judgment.

Most disturbing in Mr. Sylvester's letter was his account of an admonition delivered by the Seventh Air Force Director of Information to your correspondent, to the effect that publication of Mr. Apple's report on the Mugia Pass air raid would be "harmful to the United States."

This bugaboo has frequently been raised, in attempts to shut off criticism or candor, by officials who seem unable to grasp what the rest of the world understands very well: that the United States can be harmed most of all not by truth or the freedom to announce it, but by the insistence of its Government leaders on their right to manipulate truth in the pursuit of their questionable armed policies.

MORTIMER FRANKEL.

NEW YORK, *May 15, 1966*.

Creating an International Buffer Between the Great Powers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROY H. McVICKER
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. McVICKER. Mr. Speaker, I join many colleagues in both parties in introducing House Concurrent Resolution 702, which supports a permanent United Nations peacekeeping force.

In our uneasy world where a tenuous balance of terror prevails, there must be a buffer between the major power blocs to prevent them from committing themselves precipitately into one of the innumerable brush fires that spring up with such frightening regularity.

For once the great powers are catapulted into a situation and are confronting one another, none dares to be the first to back down. No sane person can contemplate this with equanimity.

Hence the crying need for a multinational force with no ax to grind, ideologically or materially. With such a force in being, able to propel itself into the breach instantaneously, prestige would remain uncommitted, and the raw brush of power against power would be avoided more often then now.

I have supported this idea for several years, and put it forward in resolution form, Mr. Speaker, in the hope that it will become a reality rather than just a good wish.

H. CON. RES. 702

Whereas Congress has urged that the United Nations should develop permanent organization and procedures to "enable the United Nations promptly to employ suitable United Nations forces for such purposes as observation and patrol in situations that threaten international peace and security" (H. Con. Res. 373, 85th Congress, 2nd session); and

Whereas the need for such a force appears likely to continue; and

Whereas a United Nations force, established on a permanent basis, could be an important instrument for the maintenance of international peace and security: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress reaffirms its support for a permanent United Nations peacekeeping force and urges the United States delegation to the United Nations to present a plan to the Twenty-first General Assembly for the establishment of such a United Nations "World Peace Force" on a permanent basis and for rules to govern the proper and effective use of such a peacekeeping force and provisions to train, equip, and finance it.

ACCEPT: Alcoholism Center Coordinating Education, Prevention, and Treatment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, on May 31, I introduced H.R. 14197, a bill to provide for a comprehensive program for the control of alcoholism.

My statement with respect thereto appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of that date, at pages 6973 to 6975.

My investigations as to what has been done in this field, and my meeting with my constituent, Mr. Charles G. Stachelberg, has lead me to an organization known as the New York Council on Alcoholism, Inc., called "ACCEPT" or Alcoholism Center Coordinating Education, Prevention, and Treatment. They are located in my district at 167 East 80th Street, New York City.

They have an eminent group of officers and directors and advisory board. Their program is set forth as follows:

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Greene F. Johnson, *Chairman of the Board;* Joseph Post, M.D., *Secretary;* Maurice Bachrach; David G. Baird; Jack M. Brown; Luther A. Cloud, M.D.; James W. Fogarty; Walter D. Kring, D.D.; John P. McBride.

Mrs. Percy Klingenstein, President; Thomas A. Larkin, Treasurer; Walter Murphy, Milton Petrie, Kenneth C. Royall, Mrs. Percy Salomon, Charles G. Stachelberg, John Semple, Mrs. Gardner Whitman.

Ronald L. Lester, Executive Director.

ADVISORY BOARD: NEW YORK CITY MEDICAL SOCIETY ON ALCOHOLISM

Executive Board

Luther Cloud, M.D.; Stanley E. Gitlow, M.D.; Sidney S. Greenberg, M.D.; Harold W. Lovell, M.D.; Joseph Post, M.D.; Aaron Stein, M.D.; Frank A. Seixas, M.D.; Adele E. Streeseman, M.D.; Sidney Vogel, M.D.; Arnold S. Zenter, M.D.

THE MARCH IN SEARCH OF HOPE

Imagine our City's alcoholics, 300,000 men and women, just a handful of the five million alcoholics in the United States, on a huge march . . . not one of protest, but of desperate appeal. Here are what physicians now agree are legitimately sick people. They suffer from a serious illness, alcoholism, an addiction of alcohol. Unless checked, it will shorten the life of each of these "marchers" by at least twelve years. Alcoholism is host to half a dozen other diseases that may cut the life span further. Alcoholism can be treated, and the treatment involves practically every medical resource.

The Regional Mental Health Planning Committee reported in 1964 that the vast bulk of money allocated is being spent for the maintenance of physically, psychologically and socially deteriorated alcoholics. In short, only those nearing the end of the road can find a place in our hospitals, public or private. The Regional report shows that less than ten cents of the budgetary dollar is spent for the establishment of "active treatment and rehabilitative facilities for the early, still retrievable alcoholic." For such a person who lives in New York, unless he meets the special requirements of the two or three available facilities, there is no place comparable to ACCEPT which offers professional services.

These people are just as deserving of medical treatment as those who have cancer or heart disease. Indeed, after cancer and heart disease, alcoholism with its complications is considered to be the next highest disabler and killer. And yet, instead of the medical care they merit, they are stigmatized at every level. Only six or seven out of each hundred seek help openly. Some alcoholics are receiving adequate treatment; but many more, out of ignorance or fear, are hiding their illness.

THESE ARE THE PEOPLE

The first contingent of our "parade," the Bowery dwellers, account for only three out of every hundred alcoholics. Most of the other ninety-seven have jobs, homes, families and, even for awhile, something in the bank. Take a good look at the group from industry, just coming up.

What can these neatly dressed, decent looking people have in common with derelicts? These people look alert, interesting, the sort we might like to have as friends. And it is inescapable that among them you will recognize friends, business acquaintances, the competent chap in the machine shop, the incisive head of a sales department, an executive of a big corporation. If we were up in a helicopter, looking down on the marching column, we'd see that industry's contingent is as large as all the others combined.

This industrial group costs the nation a billion a year; our City's share, an estimated $110,000,000. We do know that in a recent year alcoholism cost employers more than double the time lost through strikes.

WE KNOW NO ONE IS IMMUNE

Most of the women in our parade are in their thirties and forties; mothers of teenagers. Most are well-groomed and well-dressed. A small number carry infants or lead children by the hand. Surely you must see among them the wife of a professional or business associate, of a friend or a neighbor; someone close to your own family.

Figures from clinical sources give the proportion of male to female alcoholics as four to one. But clinics are relatively public places and all but the bravest or most desperate of women avoid them.

Our eyes follow the last files of women, knowing that perhaps only one out of a hundred will ever seek or receive medical help—except during the extreme, or, the terminal stages of her illness.

The sun has set now, but only half the "paraders" have gone by. Under the street lights the marchers will go on through the night. Now we shall see, among the shadowed and averted faces, the humblest as well as the most prominent in our City—from every area of public and private service, all professions and trades, all arts and sciences. Our complex, highly inter-related life would be impossible without the services of the fields they represent.

The effects of alcoholism on society are staggering since the disease affects persons during their most productive years and at the peak of their responsibilities. Alcoholism's "circle of tragedy" affects millions of innocent victims. An average of at least four individuals associated with each alcoholic are so profoundly affected by his illness that they themselves may be said to suffer from alcoholism. Welfare departments, courts, child guidance clinics and mental hospitals are constantly faced with the end results of a chronic drinking pattern. Alcoholism exacts an incalculable toll from every community activity and lays what may be called a hidden tax on every individual. The peripheral involvement of family, friends and job with the attendant human and economic waste defies calculation.

ALCOHOLISM REACHES SO MANY MORE THAN THE VICTIM

You are indeed fortunate if none among the "marchers," thus far, was in your immediate family, since every ninth American has an addicted wife or husband, brother or sister, mother or father. For them, there is a burden too staggering to be even guessed at—in broken homes, maladjusted children, years of unremitting sorrow and anxiety.

The final contingent . . . our teen-aged boys and girls . . . is not properly part of the "parade." Most of our teen-agers will never become problem drinkers. But a small proportion, even by the age of fifteen, are becoming dependent upon alcohol—the consequence of our prejudices, indifference and inaction. The American Medical Association's Committee on Alcoholism predicts that one of every fifteen teen-agers may become an alcoholic. The Regional Mental Health Committee asserts that "no money has been earmarked for the prevention of alcoholism through education, early diagnosis and meaningful case-finding programs."

Is there any doubt that you have a social and economic stake in alcoholism? This problem has grown, will continue to grow, unless something is done about stopping it.

A START . . . AND A CAUSE OF POSITIVE ACTION

This is exactly what one concerned group of people decided, in March of 1961, to do. A number of eminent physicians and prominent laymen formed the New York Council on Alcoholism. The first step was a City-wide study of the problem, financed by a grant from the Christopher D. Smithers Foundation and the Charles E. Merrill Trust.

The study, completed in January of 1963, revealed a widespread attitude of "let George do it." Doctors, the clergy, social service agencies, hospital authorities, both private and public, simply did not consider the treatment of alcoholics their responsibility. The attitude was of course reflected in limited facilities for and inadequate care of alcoholic patients.

The Council wasted no time wringing hands. Even before publication of the study, a brownstone house was rented, interior alterations begun, a staff installed, a brass "shingle" fixed to the door and the door itself opened for business. The shingle bears the word, "ACCEPT," a name describing both purpose and function . . . Alcoholism Center Coordinating Education, Prevention, & Treatment.

OUR FIRST RESULTS . . . WITH SO MUCH MORE TO COME

The Council's speed of action was amply justified by patient response. Within a year many hundreds had entered our "Open Door." Here are some figures:

1965

Personal interviews	2,513	
Telephone *	3,468	
Educational literature mailed	7,562	pieces
Individual therapy sessions	856	
Group therapy sessions	208	
Discussion group meetings	51	

*The reluctance to personal confrontation creates a unique telephonic relationship between the Center's personnel and many of its potential patients. Unless it becomes obvious that merely information is wanted, one takes as much time and care over the telephone as in a personal interview. One doesn't simply hang up on despair.

ACCEPT does not plant to tackle the alcoholism problem of New York alone, regardless of its continuous service growth. Its prime purpose is to act as a "model" Center where treatment is so effective that existing medical facilities in the Metropolitan area will institute similar programs. It is hoped that medical schools, psychiatric training centers and schools of social work will include alcoholism in their cirricula.

ACCEPT's program has already created widespread interest and support among civic minded citizens and organizations. It has been recognized as a vital service by the New York City Community Mental Health Board.

WHAT WE ARE DOING FOR YOUR NEIGHBORS NEEDING HELP

What is unique about ACCEPT's program? First, it is New York's first and only voluntary clinic solely devoted to the treatment of alcoholics and to the prevention of alcoholism. It is open to any alcoholic, his or her family, an employer or friend.

ACCEPT provides a comprehensive medical, psychiatric, psychological, social and educational approach.

Let us bear in mind that an alcoholic is a person who cannot do without liquor and cannot adequately function with it. He is one who cannot be led to recovery simply by a "drying-out institution." Nor can he always get on the road to rehabilitation through personal resolution, regardless of the moral support offered by individuals or organizations restricting their treatment to these two methods.

Food for Freedom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AL ULLMAN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Portland Oregonian sees logic in the possibility that severe restrictions in the food-for-freedom bill may cause the 15-percent increase in wheat acreage to be rescinded.

If grain could not be shipped to India, for example, the Oregonian says there would be no need to grow 200 million additional bushels of wheat. As the bill has been amended, India would be barred from assistance under the food-for-freedom program because it sells jute to Cuba for sugar bags. Any country, in fact, which provides anything—even medical supplies—to Cuba and North Vietnam would be barred.

To this point, the Oregonian declares in an editorial:

> U.S. foreign aid cannot be so rigidly circumscribed as to leave diplomacy no room to maneuver or to give substance to charges that this country is imperiously demanding allegiance to it as the price of humanitarian assistance.

The editorial opposing such a restrictive amendment is herewith offered for the RECORD:

LOGIC PLUS MUSCLE

There's logic, as well as political muscle, in the reported warning by the Johnson Administration to certain congressmen that passage of a severely restrictive "Food for Freedom" bill may cause the recent 15 per cent increase in wheat acreages to be rescinded.

There will be no need to grow 200 million additional bushels of wheat, for instance, if this country cannot send great quantities of grain to India to prevent starvation of millions of Indians. India and Pakistan are principal recipients of American wheat under the present "Food for Peace" program and would remain so under the renamed plan for distributing food to needy nations on long-term credits or for local currencies.

India could not be assisted, says the report from Washington, because it sells jute to Cuba for sugar bags. The House Agriculture Committee has included a prohibition on food aid to any country which provides anything, including medical supplies, to Cuba or North Viet Nam.

India presumably could qualify for food aid by stopping the jute sales to Cuba. But India would resent such political strings. The current dispute within the Indian Congress Party over a $300 million education foundation proposed by the United States indicates how touchy many Indians are over matters they fear could led to U.S. domination.

Many other countries who receive our assistance deal to some extent with Cuba and North Viet Nam. Latin American countries are permitted to send food and medicine to Cuba under an Organization of American States agreement signed by the United States. Even this country has sent medicine and medical supplies to Cuba. Yet, the Agriculture Committee's bill would bar food aid to Latin America.

Americans naturally resent the apparent ingratitude shown by some nations we have helped with food and other supplies. Nasser of Egypt is a prime example of such behavior. He has financed a war in Yemen with our food gifts. He has insulted us constantly and provided Communist rulers a platform for speeches extremely hostile to us.

The discretion which foreign aid laws hitherto have given the President in distribution of aid may well have been misused in the case of Nasser. But our patience with the equally nasty Sukarno of Indonesia appears to have paid off with the ouster of Communists from the government of that country and the reduction of Sukarno to a mere figurehead.

U.S. foreign aid cannot be so rigidly circumscribed as to leave diplomacy no room to maneuver or to give substance to charges that this country is imperiously demanding allegiance to it as the price of humanitarian assistance. The Food for Freedom program should continue the discretionary authority given the President in the past.

Members of the Agriculture Committee and other congressmen from farm states no doubt will see the light. It would be politically unwise to jeopardize a 15 per cent gain in wheat production at home for $600,000 in Indian jute sales to Cuba. And what American could feel guiltless if millions of Indians died because we would not help them?

The Shore in Human Hands

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN D. DINGELL
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted, I insert in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an excellent article appearing in Audubon magazine, May–June 1966, entitled "The Shore in Human Hands," by John Hay and Peter Farb:

THE SHORE IN HUMAN HANDS

(By John Hay and Peter Farb)

It must seem to many urban or suburban dwellers that the North Atlantic coast is what civilization makes it. But no matter how the drama of human living may now overshadow the natural landscape, it was the other way around not very long ago.

Yet nothing we do can destroy nature and our ultimate connection with it. We merely hide and starve the environment, though we may be reaching the point where we recognize this as starving ourselves.

Much of what we see is a shadow of the former reality: the alewife, shad or salmon reduced to small numbers; the pied-billed grebe or the bittern few and far between. It is an exceptional thing nowadays in the Northeast to see a bald eagle in the air. But in Maine or Canada you might catch sight of one with the recognizable white head and tail of an adult, on broad, dark wings, floating high above the coastline.

Living on the land did not necessarily imply conservation. The history of the seabirds, the great depletion of shorebirds at the hands of market gunners, the violent depredations of our land by farming before the advent of technology, the haphazard plundering of resources, the slashing and burning, and then moving on, prove otherwise.

Yet alongside yesterday's rather poor land stewardship, the action of today's bulldozer in stripping an area of all its topsoil, grass and trees in a few hours is the employment of mechanical oblivion.

There is hardly a square foot of land along the North Atlantic coast, or for that matter in America, where the effects of technology, sometimes controlled but often close to vandalism, cannot be observed. Even the relatively open areas not blotted out by "urban sprawl" have something in them to remind a man of the realities of his world.

He might be crossing a highway, for example, heading for an untouched area of salt marsh with a beach on its ocean borders. He is reminded there of some town problems a few miles down the road, involving the complete erasure of an attractive area of freshwater marsh with an inlet touching it from the sea, with willows, alders, cattails. It was the kind of place someone with a sense of ease and proportion might settle, and in fact the white New England houses nearby prove that such was the case.

A desert now supplants it, made of tons of sandy fill gouged out of a local hillside, which also had its natural attractions at one time. The fact that the developer was allowed to wreak this devastation upon the character of the town was the result of one unfaced and unstated problem—that the state laws protecting land were not as strong or as enforceable as the laws that protected the making of money.

He walks on, observing that a sterile accumulation of sand from years of highway maintenance has begun to choke an increasing amount of vegetation where the marsh borders the road. As he leaves the road, quickening his step to avoid the line of speeding cars spewing fumes behind them, he is reminded of something he has read—that vegetables and fruit raised near heavily traveled highways contain 50 per cent more lead than is considered safe for human consumption.

The waters of the inlet that bisects the marsh are spotted with gas and grease and moving scraps of wastepaper, and its bottom is half paved with discarded bottles and tin cans. But the marsh as a whole is untouched; the sea air is cool and clean, though now our walker comes upon the body of a marsh hawk which appears to have been shot. There are few enough marsh hawks still around.

This year the ospreys that once nested alongside a series of ponds farther inland are not to be seen at all.

Also missing are the numerous black-crowned night herons, or "quawks," which once were abundant in the marsh area, roosting in woods above it and flying out to feed in its tidal creeks and at the sea's edge.

Farther on, the walker finds the remains of a gannet, a winter casualty, its feathers stained by jettisoned oil from a ship. How easy it is to accept these things—a dead bird, oil on the waters, gas in the air—unless they injure you directly. Even then, who is to prove it?

Still, this marsh has been only slightly tainted in comparison with many other regions, and there beyond the limits of the shining salt marsh grasses are the clean sands beside the sea. He saunters down to the beach and sprawls in the sand—to find himself tarred all over. The latest high tide has left a long line, far down the beach, made up of black gobs of oil.

The smears on a man's skin and clothes can be washed away with a little effort, but for a bird the smears are ineradicable. So it is that both men and wildlife take their chances in a world for which only the human species can be considered responsible.

All natural environments, whether tampered with or not, are latent with nature's power of renewal, and every open stretch of marsh, field and forest harbors elastic possibilities of growth. The web of life, as it has been called, stretches to encompass an infinite number of specific communities, either potential or in being—ways and combinations in which organic lives can flourish. They live by each other's substance, and join in action.

The swallow dips and swings down a tidewater ditch after insects, taking some of its motion and beauty from the food it requires. In salt marsh grasses, above the line of high tide or where they can readily move away when the tide comes in, meadow mice have their innumerable runways in the surface of the peat. These mice are grass-eaters, though they will also take some of the many insects they find in the grass, possibly even the marsh snails that feed on decaying plant materials there.

The mice are the food of almost every preying mammal that visits the marsh—fox, weasel, mink and skunk. Snakes feed on them, as do hawks, owls and crows. The mice have a crowded and pitiable existance, and yet they constitute the power and sustenance of many lives other than their own.

The distance that divides the lives of the swallow and the meadow mouse is filled with intricate designs for living and dying, all kinds of patterns involving mutual use.

Leaving aside for a moment the concrete, the asphalt and the pollution, one begins to see the vast gap between the environment we produce and the one we have left behind. The North Atlantic coast is in a complex that ranges from the white, wind-driven wastes at the pole to warm, blue-green waves lapping sandy shores. It reaches southward from a region of tundra and stunted trees to a belt of spruce and birch that girdles the world, then to one of white pine, spruce, maple and the mixed hardwoods of the temperate zones.

Throughout these thousands of miles the gulls and guillemots, the hickory, oak and elm, the sandworms and saltwater minnows, all take part in a synchronization, a tidal reach of lives. Each natural form represents a different set of opportunities in terms of the kind of natural environment it lives in.

What do we do with this universal depth and detail? We simplify it, or try to, using the quick methods, the over-all powerful methods, the convenient ones. We cover it up. We try to reduce its complexity and abolish some of its inconvenient energies, though nature, like a man suppressed, is likely to be brutal, giving back illness and poverty in exchange for confinement, letting loose an entirely new scourge for the one we think we have eliminated.

Fill in a marsh, removing its great sponge-like capacity that is a reservoir of moisture and a barrier against the sea, and you take your chances with shore erosion, with the runoff of rainwater and the seeping of salt water into the supply of underground fresh water.

The community that neglects its marshes, watersheds and forest cover for the sake of quick and easy development may find eventually that its tax base has been eroded because it has destroyed its own physical foundation. Its houses will prove literally to have been built on sand because of the erosion of the complex soil cover, the reduction or pollution of its water supply—all its value gone along with the once clean air.

We have built a human world where the effects of our actions in one place are likely to be felt in another. The atmospheric belt that covers the earth like a film is no less subject to pollution than water. Our technology discharges wastes into the air as well as into the lakes and streams. Once, the carbon dioxide released by our cities and our industry into the atmosphere would have been dissolved on contact with salt water; but now, apparently, the discharge is too vast even for the ocean to absorb.

Other gases, radioactive particles, soot and poisonous chemicals can be spread over great distances in this way. As the atmosphere spreads our wastes, so, of course, does the water. The river whose headwaters are polluted flows down to tidal flats and poisons the shellfish.

It has been estimated that 90 per cent of all shellfish between Boston and Portland are so contaminated. In Narragansett Bay, off Rhode Island, officers have had to stand guard at shellfish beds at night against hijackers, for if this once pure and abundant but now polluted food were eaten, people might die of hepatitis.

The Merrimack River, which rises in the White Mountains and has its outlet on the Massachusetts coast, has become so polluted, so overrun with toxic pesticides, raw sewage and chemical wastes, that in some of its reaches it not only is poisoned but completely lacks oxygen. Since fish depend on dissolved oxygen in the water, the effect on their populations is obvious.

The effect on human beings may not be so direct and obvious as on a stray salmon or alewife; but in parts of this once broad and lovely river the sewage is so concentrated that mere spray against the front of a motorboat may subject its driver to serious bacterial infection.

If raw sewage and other wastes were treated by each of the communities through which such a river runs, the waters might recover some semblance of their former health; but so far it has been more convenient to use our rivers as open sewers than to respect their original nature.

Industries on both the West and East coasts, especially those involved in making paper, have managed to devise new methods of treating fluid wastes so as to render them harmless. It has even been possible to restore a few salmon runs. But the engineering process involved is costly and complex, and in order to deal with the problem the same kind of action would have to be universal.

Along much of the coastline treatment of water supplies becomes increasingly more expensive and elaborate, but unless the process is maintained with all the ingenuity men can devise, there could well be mass fatalities. Many rivers running to the sea go there by way of the human alimentary canal. Cities are drinking human sewage, treated again and again.

A problem that will have to be faced increasingly in heavily populated areas along the shore is the encroachment of the sea, not just shoreline erosion but the penetration of seawater underneath the land. This has happened in parts of Long Island and might happen in the future on Cape Cod, both places having surface areas of glacial till overlying ancient beds of gravel, sand and clay, with bedrock far below sea level.

Buildings and paved highways have so covered the surface that rainwater runs off into streams instead of percolating downward through the soil. This cuts down on the underground supply of fresh water which ordinarily holds back the pressure of the sea. As a consequence, salt water invades the land, sleeping in through the underlying sands and gravels.

These are only a few of the multiple effects of humans upon the earth they live on. Those actions touch things both great and small. In the region inundated by the human tide, much is either changed or destroyed. On Long Island, for all its remaining beauties, very few spring peepers are now left to sing in the months of March and April. To see a garden hoptoad is something of a rarity, though once it was so common as not to warrant a remark.

The exploitation probably will not end at the shore, but will continue seaward over the continental shelf, whose riches in minerals and food have not begun to be tapped. Perhaps we have margin enough to escape the consequences of our reckless haste, but it is more likely that we do not.

Luckily, new attention is being paid to what remains of the natural environment and to what we are to do with it. Health, so far as man and nature are concerned, is a multilateral condition. We deplete the earth and we diminish ourselves.

We are in a new world of our own making dynamic, changing and in many respects devastating. It could hardly have been imagined 200 years ago. In many areas the original vegetation has been so much cut over and replaced by other species—shade trees, cultivated crops and weeds—that never were there before, that it is difficult to know what was the native growth.

In numbers, wildlife always used to be ahead of us. Now, very few natural lives escape our diminution of their habitats. They are having to compete with a new population which can take their resources away from them. Any given area of land supports wildlife populations only up to a certain density. Thus when land is taken away by the squeeze of human numbers, it takes the wildlife that once lived on the land with it.

Atomic energy factories, requiring cold water for operation, may so raise water temperatures in an estuary as to have grave and damaging effects on fish and other natural populations. Time will tell, if we cannot.

Ours is an experimental civilization, experimenting with its own "progress," experimenting dangerously with its mother earth. Man takes over a role formerly left to natural process, substituting his own works for the evolutionary products of a millition years. Then he marvels and occasionally shudders at his own presumption.

But nature still sets the limits to which men can go. Just as cliff-dwelling Indians of the Southwest had to abandon their homes after devastating years of drouth, so modern man can use up the entire underground water supply. He may survive by desalinating seawater, but so far no methods have been devised that are cheap and efficient.

We are still in relative ignorance about our ability to farm the sea in the event that we begin to run out of food. Our risk-taking has its own inevitable dynamics and possibly its tragic outcome. Nothing ever guaranteed man's safety. Yet, concerning the natural universe, we are still curious, still inwardly aware of growth and seasons; our very sense of harmony is a part of nature. We crave room and the occasions of peace, and our cravings may yet contribute their effect to the kind of world we make.

Man's distortions of this balanced and multifarious environment, his reduction of its species, his fragmenting of its unities, are of such dimensions that he may seem to have reached the point of no return. He lacks the power to reverse his own actions. Yet the original stuff of the world is still intact.

A Young Giant Comes of Age

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, the current issue of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts' publication, Industry pays tribute to the tremendous growth of the computer industry in Massachusetts.

Massachusetts, because of its fortunate combination of skilled personnel, energetic and farsighted business leaders, and excellent institutions of higher learning, has been in the forefront of the developing computer technology industry.

Under unanimous consent I include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article by William E. Jones describing an AIM study which "discloses for the first time the full extent and economic significance of the computer industry in the Bay State":

A YOUNG GIANT COMES OF AGE

(By William E. Jones)

A special research study by Associated Industries of Massachusetts discloses for the first time the full extent and economic significance of the computer industry in the Bay State.

The A.I.M. survey shows that the number of companies engaged in the computer business in this state has already passed the 170 mark. This figure includes companies operating data processing service centers as well as those manufacturing computers, peripheral equipment and components. It also includes firms making data processing supplies.

Total employment in Massachusetts in this industry, which a scant 20 years ago didn't even exist here or anywhere else, now numbers 25,000 persons.

In compiling this State-wide employment figure, A.I.M.'s Research Department had to start from scratch. Statistics of government agencies give no breakdown for the computer industry as such.

First step in the A.I.M. study had to be the assembling of a list of Massachusetts companies known to be or suspected of being, in some phase of the computer industry. Information used in preparing this list came from A.I.M. members, from trade publications, and from various other sources.

Questionnaires were sent to more than 300 companies to obtain information about their products or services and their employment.

The cooperation received in response to the questionnaires was most gratifying. Besides providing statistics on the industry, the information enabled A.I.M. to compile the most complete directory of the computer industry in Massachusetts ever assembled. The directory is published as a special feature of this issue of industry.

The bulk of the 25,000 persons in the computer industry in the state are engaged in the manufacture of computer "hardware"—computers, peripheral equipment, or components. A large number are also employed in programming—the preparation of the "software" instructions and "languages" which tell computers what to do.

While the computer industry does not yet rank among the top employers in the state, the manufacturing segment of this young industry already boasts of total employment approaching or exceeding that of such long-established Massachusetts industries as the manufacture of furniture, primary metals or chemicals.

In all, there are 171 different companies listed in the A.I.M. directory. Some firms are in more than one branch of the industry, which accounts for the fact that directory tops 200 separate listings, divided as follows:

	Firms
Computers	35
Components and Supplies	84
Services	97
Total	216

Of the nation's 12 leading manufacturers of general purpose digital computers, three have their principal manufacturing plants in the Bay State. The largest of these last year delivered more than $175,000,000 worth of equipment and created a stir in the industry by climbing to a dramatic tie for second place in the national ranking of computer companies by value of their shipments. The firm employs 5,000 persons.

The other two Massachusetts builders of digital computers each employ about 1,000 persons and each had shipments last year well in excess of $10,000,000.

In the field of special-purpose computers Massachusetts manufacturers are making equipment for a broad range of applications. The state's biggest electronic company has a $76,000,000 contract to develop the onboard digital computers for the Apollo lunar mission. Another large Bay State firm is an acknowledged leader in the production of systems for the control of manufacturing processes. Computers made in this state are being used for a variety of exciting new applications in medicine.

Peripheral equipment for computers made in Massachusetts includes some of the most advanced in the industry. Of special interest to architects and engineers is the development of graphical input devices that make possible computer-aided design of buildings, bridges and other structures. In more conventional peripheral equipment, a Bay State company is the leading manufacturer of high-speed printers commonly used to record computer output.

Vital electronic components for computers are produced in Massachusetts in astronomical quantities. There are serveral large manufacturers of diodes, transistors and magnetic cores. The world's largest manufacturer of capacitors is a Bay State firm. Other components, such as resistors, printed circuits, and amplifiers, are also made in the state.

Increasing use of electronic data processing for payroll preparation, billing, inventory control and sales analysis has spawned the establishment of a host of service firms performing this type of work for industries, institutions, and retail business. For companies which own or lease computers there are programming and systems analysis services. For companies which want part-time access to a computer there are so-called "time-sharing" plans. Several of the larger banks in the state are doing bookkeeping for smaller banks on a time-sharing basis.

A variety of special services are offered, including the well-publicized program developed by Harvard undergraduates to find compatible dates for college students by analyzing personal likes and dislikes in a computer.

One area that even computers haven't helped yet is that famous topic of conversation: weather. But more accurate forecasting may be coming. The National Academy of Sciences has proposed a system of 10,000 weather balloons, scattered at various altitudes around the world, to collect and radio data—by satellite—to ground stations for computer processing. What's needed yet? Computers 100 to 1,000 times faster than those now available.

Massachusetts' rise to prominence in the computer industry is not surprising in view of the fact that Bay State universities made major contributions to the development of modern computers. Back in 1944 the first automatic digital computer was built at Harvard. Magnetic cores, used as memory cells in most digital computers, were an invention of Jay C. Forrester of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. M.I.T. also pioneered in the development of analog computers and, more recently, time-sharing—the technique which has brought computers into the reach of small business.

The computer industry is comfortably "at home" in Massachusetts.

Here it is close to M.I.T., Harvard and other universities whose graduates can fill the industry's need for technically-trained personnel.

Here it is handy to an impressive array of research facilities in universities, government establishments, and private organizations.

Here it is surrounded by leading electronic firms capable of supplying all necessary components for computer hardware.

Here it is close to the big computer markets in New York and other Eastern cities (and Massachusetts itself is no small computer market—elsewhere in this issue is an interesting tabulation of computer users in Massachusetts which shows that more than 1,200 digital computers are currently in service in this state).

The U.S. Government alone will spend an estimated $215 million for computers during fiscal 1966. It takes 7,575 computers—25% of all the machines available—to keep government offices humming.

If the computer industry finds the Massachusetts industrial climate to its liking, it is equally true that the growth of the industry has been a welcome addition to the state's diversified economy. As some of the older industries stand still or drop behind, it is heartening to see this newcomer steadily moving ahead.

The lingo of the computer industry, with talk of "real time," "on line," "date buffers" and such, leaves the layman somewhat bewildered. Walter W. Finke, president of the Electronic Data Processing Division of Honeywell, Inc., recently cautioned the industry against allowing a "Semantic Curtain" to separate it from the rest of society. The warning was undoubtedly a timely one, but, despite this language barrier, Massachusetts communities are happy to have the industry in their midst. Their attitude is perhaps akin to that of parents of modern teenagers: "We don't understand half of what you are talking about, but we love the sound of your voice."

"When we stop to consider that 25 per cent of all the people who have ever lived are alive today, the urgency of the need to broaden the world's technological capacity becomes clear. For only by equitable distribution of technology can we provide an equitable basis for mutual understanding."—Walter W. Finke.

James Meredith

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, several hundred men and women are today marching through Mississippi, continuing the walk begun more than a week ago by James Meredith. The march is being made in the name of Meredith, and the foe which it hopes to overcome is fear.

Fear continues to be real for the people of Mississippi, no matter how much it may seem to outsiders that the realities of that State have changed. More Negroes are registered; more stores are integrated; more Negroes now work for previously white firms. But fear persists.

And as long as fear immobilizes men, there must be men who will try to immobilize fear. There must be men who will walk the roads that line the backcountry of the American mind, who will walk those roads alone, in the knowledge that they are not alone.

What kind of man decides to make this pilgrimage out of fear? He is a man we should all try to understand; a man from whom we should all try to learn.

In the New York Post on Saturday, June 11. Tom Poston helps us to understand some of the life of the man who began, as the article says, "the long, lonely walk back to Mississippi."

The article follows:

[From the New York Post, June 11, 1966]

James Meredith—A Long, Lonely Walk Back to Mississippi

(By Ted Poston)

More than James H. Meredith was shot up Monday on a lonely stretch of Mississippi's Highway 51. Ambushed with the highly complex young civil rights iconoclast was much of his rigid, individualistic philosophy, and much of what he had hoped to accomplish *alone* in his native state.

A man who so strongly opposes mass civil rights demonstrations that he refused to attend the historic March on Washington, he saw his personal "one-man walk against fear" turned into a 220-mile "Meredith's Mass March for Freedom."

An ascetic and mystic who devoutly believes in "my Divine responsibility to advance human civilization," he became, if only momentarily, the helpless symbol for other men whose means and methods were not his own.

And most galling of all to a man of almost frightening certitude—"I have never made a mistake in my life because I have never made arbitrary or predetermined decisions"—he made what may have been the major miscalculation of his 32 years.

He failed to prove, by personal example, that any Mississippi Negro could walk without fear. On the contrary, a would-be assassin proved that not even a fearless J. H. Meredith can do that today, in Mississippi, without dire results.

So many who had known Jay (he had adopted the names James Howard for his given name, which was simply J. H., when he started the suit that eventually led to his turbulent integration of the University of Mississippi) were surprised when he failed to welcome warmly some civil rights leaders who rushed to Memphis when the first reports had it that the solitary crusader was dead.

They were even less surprised Wednesday when Meredith, still pain-racked after two days in a Memphis hospital, flatly refused to make "a symbolic appearance" at the head of the hastily organized mass march. He had been asked to at least ride "just a few miles in your wheelchair." He also refused to sign "The Manifesto of the James Meredith March for Freedom," despite terrific pressure from:

Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., whom Meredith had once publicly denounced, along with King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference, for "endangering the lives of women and children" during the bloody Birmingham demonstrations.

Stokely Carmichael, the increasingly racist new leader of the already far-left Students Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, who even then was trying to drive from the line the small handful of whites who had responded early to the call for a mass march.

Floyd McKissick, whose loosely knit and ofttimes chaotic CORE was already anathema to a man for whom discipline in self and others holds the highest priority.

And after returning here to his wife, the former Mary June Wiggins, and 6-year-old James Jr. in a comfortable apartment at 25 Claremont Av.—just a few blocks from the freshman Columbia University Law School classes he entered last September—he was asked if he endorse the mass march being conducted in his name.

Touching lightly the side of his half-shaven head, which still shows the marks of the 75 shotgun pellets that brought him down in Mississippi, Meredith answered thoughtfully:

"They are not doing what I would have done. But it is a matter of conscience. Each man must do what he feels he must do. But it is not what I would have done."

But does he share the philosophy of the men who were conducting the crusade he had started?

"I'd say I share the philosophy of Charlie Evers," he said forcefully, referring to the militant brother and successor to the late Medgar Evers, NAACP state secretary for Mississippi, victim of a more successful assassin in that state.

"And that's this: if the handful of whites who continue to kill Negroes can't be removed from society, then Negroes have no choice but to join together to stop this slaughter . . . I will be armed when I return (to Mississippi), unless I have positive assurance that arms are not needed."

Meredith credited Medgar Evers with "helping me most" after he arrived at his own decision to integrate the University. But he insisted there had been no urging or request from the NAACP. "Nobody handpicked me," said.

And Medgar once said of Meredith: "He's got more guts than any man I know, but he's the hardest-headed son-of-a-gun I ever met. He's got ideas of his own and he'll stand up for them. But nobody's going to push him around."

A white friend who visits with the Merediths here reaffirmed Evers' early estimate this week and spoke of it in relation to the continuing Jackson march.

"King took a helluva chance in rushing into this thing so hastily," he said. "Oh, I don't just mean associating himself with a kook like Carmichael. I mean he doesn't know Meredith (the two met the first time in the hospital after Meredith was shot). If Meredith feels that the purpose of his crusade is being perverted in any way, he would have no compunction in publicly denouncing King and anyone else he thought responsible."

Independence of action and thought came early to little J. H. Meredith, one of 10 children born to Moses (Cap) and Roxie Meredith on an impoverished cotton and corn farm in Attalla County, outside Kosciusko, Miss. "My father never earned enough in a a year's time to require the filing of an income tax," Meredith recalls, but all 10 of his children finished high school and seven hold college degrees.

One of J. H.'s first breaks with local custom was a small thing, but it almost gave a rich old white "philanthropist" apoplexy. The old man made a habit of giving every little Negro boy he met a shiny new nickel, and of rubbing his head. J. H. was the first to refuse the proffer—politely but coldly.

A similar incident occurred many years later when Meredith was a student at Jackson State College and even then planning his single-minded attack on Ole Miss' racial laws. The mayor of Jackson had come out to dedicate the city's new all-Negro golf course and to tell the natives how fortunate they were to live in such a great and liberal city.

So carried away was he by the picture he was painting, the mayor concluded by walking into the crowd and shaking every Ngro hand in reach. That is, until he came to a slim, dark youth with a scraggly, Lincolnesque beard. The mayor stuck out his hand, and the youth—unsmiling—left it there. Flushed and obviously angered, the mayor moved on. But his handshaking was over for the day. (Constance Motley Baker made Meredith shave that beard off before tackling Ole Miss.)

An admittedly frugal man—"I learned my management techniques from the best teacher of them all, my father"—Meredith is proud of the habit. He once told an NAACP youth group:

"At the age of 25 I completed my seventh year in military service (U.S. Air Force). My pay was then $180 a month, the highest I had ever received, yet, up to that time I had bought and paid for two cars and one truck, two farms, and the house in which I was living . . ."

Unfortunately for the occasion—the 1963 national NAACP convention in Chicago—probably few of the youths were listening to that part of his speech. He had infuriated most of them earlier by saying bluntly:

"I am sadly struck by the low quality and ineffectiveness of our Negro youth leaders . . . You know, the Negro youth has that 'yeah maybe, but not me' attitude . . . Any one of you burr-heads out there could be the owner or manager of a large department store, president of a corporation or even mayor of the city of Chicago . . ."

Contrary to printed reports, he was not booed for public use of the insulting term "burr-head." But the icy silence it met so upset the usually imperturbable Meredith that he intimated at a press conference next day (and later in his book "Three Years in Mississippi") that some unnamed NAACP people had framed him. He didn't mention of course that he had sent the advance text of his speech to the convention with this admonition: "I don't want anything changed in it, even the errors. Just leave it as it is."

But it is one of the contradictions in Meredith that he can boast of his money management in public but resent a private inquiry. A recent interviewer noted that after finishing Ole Miss, he had toured Europe, the Middle East and Africa, and had studied at the University of Ibadan in Nigeria (after which he said, "Not many of us will ever feel at home in Africa; it's no Israel for us"). Where did he get the money?

"This interview is over," said Meredith coldly, rising to his feet.

But frugal or not, Meredith has or has had two tastes that can be expensive—for fine cars and night life. At Jackson State—long before Ole Miss—he drove a white foreign-make sports car. When he returned home from the service, in 1960, he drove down the same Highway 51 (then considered a "safe" road for Negroes) in a big *Cadillac*. He gets around New York now in a little Volkswagen. And he keeps it shining.

A teetotaler and non-smoker who spends little time with TV and even less at the movies, Meredith explains his frequenting of big bars and little night spots by saying that there he can hear what "the people" are saying and doing.

"That's why I feel that many preachers are not effective in the civil rights movement," he has been known to observe. "They don't get around. How can they know what the people are saying?"

Close friends and social associates insist that there is a great difference between the public Meredith, as revealed in his book and his speeches, and social Meredith in their homes and his own.

"I like him immensely," said Jack Greenberg, whose NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund successfully pushed the whole Ole Miss campaign. "We see each other socially often. He has ideas of his own and defends them. He's no blazing extrovert, but I enjoy both him and his wife."

Leroy Clark, who was associate counsel to Constance Baker Motley, who directed the Ole Miss fight, is also impressed by the former Mary June Wiggins, whom Meredith met at the Bunker Hill Air Base in Indiana, married in 1956 and took to Japan for his last three years in his Air Force service.

"Jay is affable, easy to approach and makes friends easily," Clark said, "but Mary June is even more pleasing and engaging. Maybe it is because she has no grand design on which she is operating. But she is a steady, quiet help to him."

Clark, who was instrumental in getting the Harlem Democrats in Action to seek Meredith as a Democratic delegate to next year's state constitutional convention, is still impressed with his "coolness and level-headedness" under fire at Ole Miss.

"I remember the third time that Ross Barnett rebuffed him at the gate. We thought surely Jay might crack then. But all he said, deadpan, was: 'If Mr. Barnett keeps this up, I'm not going to vote for him.'

"And the only time I saw him really upset during his whole time there was when he discovered that no Negroes were included among the troops guarding the campus. He was more concerned about integration of the armed forces than about his own safety."

(Meredith, incidentally, thinks President Truman's order integrating the armed forces made a greater contribution to the civil rights struggle than the Supreme Court ruling desegregating the public schools—since the military involves discipline, order and inescapable association.)

But Clark echoed what so many others had said of Meredith:

"Sure, he can be difficult, unpredictable, rigidly independent and unswerving. But maybe it takes that kind of person to do the things he does."

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

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Appendix

"Against All Enemies, Foreign and Domestic, So Help Me, God"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHESTER L. MIZE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker, the acts of heroism by our officers and men in Vietnam become more outstanding each day. We know that we have some of the Nation's best in service there. This is explained, I feel, by the caliber of men we are turning out. A recent editorial in the Junction City, Kans., Daily Union, quoting the comments of Gen. Bruce C. Clarke, retired, who witnessed a graduation of officer candidates at Fort Knox, is a clue to the esprit de corps which is being developed.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I insert this editorial in the Appendix of the Record. The editorial follows:

"Against All Enemies, Foreign and Domestic, So Help Me, God"

Two weeks ago General Bruce C. Clarke (Ret.) went to Fort Knox, Ky., to address and congratulate the 77 graduates of the first recent Officer Candidate Course at the Armor School. Commissions were granted in four different branches of the Army.

General Clarke is one of the most distinguished officers ever to serve in the United States Army. The word "serve" is used advisedly because in his long military career he served in every rank from private to four star general, and in almost every part of the world. General Clarke knows the Army and he knows men.

He wrote the following after the graduation:

"During the ceremony they stood before the Adjutant with their right hands raised, and in the presence of wives, parents, children, visitors, staff and faculty, repeated the following oath:

"'I, (Name), having been appointed an officer in the Army of the United States in the grade of second lieutenant, do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office upon which I am about to enter, so help me God.'

"After the commissioning ceremony Mrs. Clarke and I were able to meet and talk to the newly commissioned officers with their families and friends. They all had been soldiers; some for several years. The course had been difficult; about one-third of the entering class had failed to complete the six-months course. They were mixed in color, creed, background, formal education, and origin.

"I spoke to Lieutenants Bogar, Bounlier, Byrd, Cohoon, Cooper, Dallessandro, Dembowski, Frizzel, Gomez, Guliano, Hall, Horas, Huchun, Hunt, Kerekes, Lodge, Martin, Marszalek, O'Casio, Prybyla, Rasnick, Ratts, Rogers, Shalongo, Tarby, Van Lone, Williams, and the others.

"I never saw more proud young men or more proud parents, wives, and friends, or young men more proud of America.

"Within an hour they had departed in many directions; some to take further schooling, some to take further training, some direct to Vietnam, with others to follow later.

"I thought of the character that they had developed before and since enlisting in the Army. I thought of the rugged path they had followed to success; how they had made the most of their opportunities. They were thankful for their opportunities in the Army.

"I talked at length with one Negro graduate. He had been in the Army for eight years. His parents lived in the Los Angeles area. He had told them only a few days before that he was attending officer candidate school because he was afraid he might not pass. They could not be present for his graduation but he said, 'We'll make up for it as soon as I get home with my Lieutenant's uniform on.'

"We left with a great pride in the Army and in our country. We felt that so long as we could send officers like these to join our 1st team in Vietnam things were going to work out all right."

Flag Day U.S.A.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES R. GROVER, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. GROVER. Mr. Speaker, on Friday last, I was privileged to attend a Flag Day assembly program at Burr's Lane Junior High School in my congressional district.

The assembly was instituted with the cooperation of Mr. Andrew Pick of the Long Island Chapter Association of the United States Army, Mrs. Joseph Kaye, Jr. and Mrs. George Yamamoto of the PTA and Mr. Rodney E. Penny, principal and his fine staff.

The program so impressed me, particularly the prize-winning essays and poem, that I wish to honor all of the outstanding young Americans of Burr's Lane School by setting forth in the Congressional Record these praiseworthy products of their dedicated, patriotic thinking:

WHAT THE AMERICAN FLAG MEANS TO ME

(By Denise Couch, grade 7)

When Betsy Ross made the American Flag, she must have had a strong love for America's freedom and liberty. When Francis Scott Key wrote the Star Spangled Banner he, just like Betsy Ross, must have had the love and admiration of the flag that was still standing through all the battle. Every time I look at the flag I don't see just red, white, and blue, I see all the soldiers and civilians sacrificing and sometimes even dying for the flag. It makes me feel guilty for taking everything we have for granted instead of thinking what the American Flag really stands for. It means we have freedom, liberty, and independence which we should all respect today. To me the American Flag means that we can live our lives without worrying about many of the problems that used to plague our people. The American Flag is a symbol of peace between men. A wise man once said "All men are created equal" and our American Flag stands as living proof of this statement.

The pledge we say every morning to honor our flag: "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the republic for which it stands, one nation under God indivisible with liberty and justice for all" this means promising to be faithful to the flag, to love and protect it. Our country is called a republic because its people rule it. Our Nation is all of the people of the country. Under God means we believe in God and his love for us. Indivisible means that our country is strong and cannot be broken up because all of us work together to protect it. Our country gives freedom to all who live here and tries to be fair to everyone.

All this is what the American Flag means to me.

WHAT THE AMERICAN FLAG MEANS TO ME

(By Barbara Weber, Grade 8)

It is very hard in only 300 words to represent a multitude of feelings, but I shall try as best I can to illustrate the qualities of this special flag, and what they mean to me.

Like all flags the American Flag is a symbol. What it is made of has no real meaning, but everything on it does have meaning. We know thirteen stripes were used to represent the original thirteen colonies, and the stars symbolize the states of the union. It is the colors though that present to me the deep meanings that our flag holds. In 1782 the Department of State gave meanings to the colors red, white, and blue. I am going to use these colors and their meanings to try and convey to you my feelings about the American Flag.

This first group is made up of some of the great people of our country. Patriots such as Patrick Henry and Samuel Adams who fought against fantastic odds for what they thought was right. This thought was democracy. This same idea spurred on some of our greatest leaders such as Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln. Present day leaders such as Kennedy and Johnson still fight for liberty and the American way. These great people add the first quality to the flag. This quality is vigilance, perservance and justice and it is represented by the color blue.

Besides the leaders of our country another group of people is represented in the flag. It is made up of the common people, the important ones. The men and women who pushed forward on horseback and in wagons across our great country. It is the soldier, the G.I. Joe who fought in jungles and trenches overseas so that we may have peace at home. There is also the laborer and commuter; the housewife and the secretary; the backbone of this nation. But we cannot forget the immigrants. Those that ventured long sea journeys to come to a strange land where a new life was awaiting them. These people make up the quality known as hardiness and courage, represented by the color red.

Last but not least we have our future leaders, the children. The rough neighborhood gang, and the reckless teenagers of today will be the scientists, doctors, and engineers of tomorrow. But these children do not become men and women of position without a little guidance yes, you guessed it, the parents and teachers have the hardest job of all, molding and guiding the minds of children and young adults. Amid this group of adults and adolescents we find our third quality. This last one is called purity and innocence represented by the color white.

So you see, to me the flag is one big symbol. To me the stars are the heavens above pointing to the future and the jobs that still have to be done. The stripes are arrows pointing to the past and all the jobs that have already been accomplished. All this can be summed up in two words—love and pride. Love and pride for a vast, wonderful country. The flag represents democracy, and democracy means people. All people are represented in "Old Glory", for our flag stands for Americans, everywhere.

What the American Flag Means to Me

(By Beth Herman, Grade 9)

The American Flag means more to me than a mass of red, white, and blue. It is a symbol of my country and the freedoms we fought so hard to obtain. It was for this flag the colonies fought Mother Britian for their independence. I am living under a democratic society which, too, is represented in our flag.

The United States Flag also brings to mind other things. It means the right to agree and disagree with anyone's or nation's policy. This is one of the most important freedoms we own, the freedom of speech.

When Francis Scott Key wrote the "Star Spangled Banner" during the War of 1812, I can understand and visualize his emotions. He witnessed the land action while he was on a prison ship at sea, and put into words what so many Americans felt.

"And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there
Oh say, does that Star Spangled Banner yet wave?
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?"

These last two lines meant much to the Americans fighting in the past which has brought this country to what it is today.

The flag also means many other things to me. It means we can make mistakes and correct them without fear. It is a symbol of the striving together of many races, religions, and peoples toward a more democratic society. Unfortunately we are just now realizing the rights that should have been given certain minority groups long ago. This did not come fast enough, but at least more and more diversified peoples are being recognized as one people, under the American Flag, one nation, not divided.

I am proud of my heritage, proud to be an American. I pray this flag shall always wave, striving for equality of all mankind, guaranteed to us by our basic freedoms, stated in the Bill of Rights. I hope this flag waves in the future, symbolizing all America stands for: glory, freedom, and honor.

The Flag

(By Stacy Frank, grade 8)

This flag of red and white and blue
May not mean very much to you.
But as for me this banner flies
And with its mighty voice it cries
Out to peoples far and near
To proclaim our freedom here.
A small beginning, I agree,
But like the acorn to the tree.
Thirteen states we had at first,
But as our country grew, our thirst
For land and freedom did not stop
That land did well; produced a crop
For countries of the world to share
And then they knew our flag was fair.

And underneath this starry wing
Foreign peoples help to sing
The greatest story ever told.
The story of our country bold.
Of its birth into the world
And of its wondrous flag unfurled.
And over the world there ne'er will stand
The flag of any other land
That will mean as much to me
As this flag of liberty.

The Rosebud Sioux Indian Tribe of South Dakota

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. E. Y. BERRY
OF SOUTH DAKOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I have asked unanimous consent to insert in the Congressional Record a series of seven articles on the Rosebud Sioux Indian Tribe of South Dakota, recently appearing in the Christian Science Monitor, beginning May 27, 1966. The first two articles in the series follow below.

I want other Members of Congress to have an opportunity to read these articles, as they not only focus attention on the serious plight of the American Indians but point out what can be done to brighten their future prospects by bringing industry to the reservatioin areas, so that they can have an opportunity for jobs, and thus help pull themselves up by their own bootstraps.

I have introduced legislation to induce private industry to establish manufacturing plants on Indian reservations, permitting tribal groups to enter into contracts to build plants for lease or sale, to be financed by funds borrowed from commercial institutions or Indian revolving funds. Industries moving to reservations would be exempt from Federal taxes for 10 years. On-the-job training programs for Indian workers are also available. I feel such a program would be the only quick and sensible solution to the Indian unemployment problem, and urge that congressional and departmental action will soon be scheduled on my "Operation Bootstrap—Reservation Style" legislation, identified as H.R. 1851, the year of the signing of the Laramie Treaty.

The articles follow:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, May 27, 1966]

South Dakota's Rosebud Sioux Take to Self-Help Trail

(By John Allan Long)

Rosebud, S. Dak.—"In five years we should have most of the Indians taking care of themselves," says Adam Bordeaux, vice-president of the Rosebud Sioux Tribal Council.

This is how one Indian leader views the future on his reservation in southern South Dakota. His hope strikes an odd chord, for Indian life here seems suspended in a lonely, rugged world.

Home may be a tent or ragged shack in a grubby village or among the barren hills. Work for many is seasonal—usually household chores. In winter, for some, it is little more than picking up welfare checks.

Misguided goals, old customs, ignorance, timidity, and foolishness are nagging problems. Too often little or no foresight is shown. Money and time are wasted. There is inertia and discouragement.

In poverty, these 7,000 Sioux are typical of most of America's 380,000 Indians living on reservations in 25 states.

After several days living and talking among the Rosebud Sioux, the visitor confirms the abject poverty so often publicized. But out of it all there are signs of progress.

For the Rosebud Sioux and other tribes, Mr. Bordeaux's optimism has its grounds. After decades of talk and little progress, it appears some solid gains are being made.

Rosebud's Indian leaders are aggressive, intelligent, shrewd. They are strengthening their native modesty with business acumen. For the first time, they are taking imaginative steps to improve their tribal lot.

With federal help they are seeking industry and improving housing, education, and health services. Also they are speaking out.

INDIAN BUREAU CRITICIZED

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is drawing sharp criticism from many Indian leaders. Some of this is politics for constituents on the reservations.

But there is commotion again in Washington to overhaul the old federal Indian agency. And Indians feel it is about time.

"The agency is oriented toward care of property, not people," argues Cato Valandra, president of the Rosebud council. He thus attacks the bureau's role as trustee over Indian lands.

An Indian on a reservation owns his land but must get permission from the bureau to sell or lease it. The bureau ensures he gets a fair price for it.

Mr. Valandra says Indians should be given greater freedom in handling their land and personal affairs.

"I think it's about time the bureau considered allowing the Indians to manage their own property. Our people have been under the paternalism of the federal government too many years."

UDALL URGES REVISION

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall is almost as blunt. He told a group recently gathered in Santa Fe, N.M., to discuss revamping the bureau:

"I think at times it (the bureau) is lethargic. I would like it to be more responsive and quick. . . . I think it is this responsiveness, this feeling that certain things are urgent, that is needed.

"I think the Indian trusteeship way that we have operated in the past has been like having hobbles and handcuffs on at the same time."

Harold Schunk, Rosebud bureau superintendent, who is half Indian himself, privately admits to frustrations. He says he has had to bypass bureau regulations at times to get things done.

But while some Indians want more freedom in private affairs, others feel that any attempt to do away with reservations or federal trusteeship would be damaging.

FEDERAL ADVANTAGES

The reason: Under federal control the Indian has advantages. For instance, he does not pay taxes on land or income from land under trust.

Further, many Indians feel that land removed from trust would not be well managed, that it would be sold and reservations destroyed. And after the money is gone, the Indians would be worse off.

President Johnson has directed Robert L. Bennett, the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to "do anything you have to do. If there are any cobwebs in your bureau, clean them out . . . but let's get some can-do people at work."

Indian leaders, like Mr. Valandra, remain skeptical that another shake-up at the top will change the "old-line bureaucracy" in the local Indian agencies.

They feel that when an agency is progressive, it is because it has an active superintendent.

OPTIMISM BUILDS

Tony Roubideaux, Rosebud's most influential Indian—30 years on the council—says "things have improved under Schunk but not much."

Other, younger Indian leaders feel he has done more. If nothing else in his six years, they say, he has fired incompetents and hired a few top-flight assistants.

Some of the optimism among Indian leaders here stems from the energetic work of Rosebud's director of resources development. Since his arrival, he has drawn an over-all plan of orderly, sound economic growth on the reservation.

The search for industry is part of this plan. A new plastics plant will begin hiring local Indians soon. Prospects are good for one or two electronics firms.

More than 65 percent of the Rosebud Indians are unemployed. Jobs are needed for 1,000 Sioux. The council and bureau feel they can find enough industry to meet this demand within five years.

LABOR POOL AVAILABLE

The average family income among American Indians is $1,500. Rosebud Sioux fare no better.

But there is a captive labor force here. Living in surroundings the Indians know and love, they train well, work hard, do well in tedious hand-assembly work, say bureau officials.

The tribe is convinced that if industry is sought—something it has never done—that jobs can be found.

Housing conditions are extremely poor. Few Indians have water, electricity, and other modern conveniences. Canvas lines the inside walls of their mud-chinked huts as protection against winter snow and wind.

Nationally, it is estimated that about 90 percent of the Indians on reservations live in substandard housing.

EXPANDIBLE HOMES PLANNED

Through the Public Housing Administration, low-rent homes are going up for 92 Rosebud families with income enough to pay a modest rent. The tribe has federal approval to build 50 mutual-help houses.

Under the experiment, Indians will help build their homes. But without work, Indians can't afford to rent better homes.

Through the War on Poverty, the tribe is planning homes for Indians with no income. Some 330 families will be housed. The modern homes will be without running water or electricity, but arranged so these may be added when they can be afforded.

These efforts hammer a real dent into the poor housing situation.

Unlike jobs and housing, education has made constant progress over the years. All but 5 percent of the Rosebud children are in public school.

Elementary schools, though isolated in the hills, are better than white schools in the district. The new high school in nearby Mission is among the best in the state. It serves both Indian and white students.

PROBLEMS PERSIST

But problems remain.

Reared in squalid homes, Indian children are two or three years behind white children in achievement. There is a shortage of teachers. Only half the elementary teachers completed college. The quality of early education needs to be improved.

"For many, life is a nameless drift through school," says Glenn A. Barnes, public school superintendent. "They go because the law says they must."

The casual tourist this summer won't notice much change in Rosebud. St. Francis, south of here, will still be rundown. Trash and old cars may be cleared away, but that's about all.

In fact, life in the hills—for those who travel off the highways—won't seem as rough as it is. Everything will be green and warm and pleasant. Yet most of the Indians will still live in their dirty little shacks.

This poverty belies progress. Mr. Bordeaux thinks the tribe can have jobs for most Indians in five years. To the older, more cautious Mr. Roubideaux, 10, even 15 years, would be great.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, June 2, 1966]

SIOUX BRIGHT SPOTS FEW: POVERTY CAMPS ON THE ROSEBUD

(By John Allan Long)

ROSEBUD, S. DAK.—The gray government car skidded off the pavement onto a sandy path, spun a moment, then darted up the hill.

On the left were a few worn Indian hovels. Beside these lay the rusting hulls of worn-out cars. An Indian drove toward us. We pulled to one side and stopped.

"Hello, there," hollered Rosebud Superintendent Harold Schunk, rolling down his window. "A new car, I see."

"Yes, sir. '62. Just bought it in town. Runnin' good," replied the Indian, grinning from ear to ear.

"Where do you live?"

"Over there," he said, pointing through his windshield to the dark shacks we had just passed.

"Fine, take care," returned Mr. Schunk. We drove on. "This is part of the Indian problem," began the superintendent for the Bureau of Indian Affairs Rosebud reservation.

"A good car means more to him than a house. It's his status symbol. Their yards are full of old cars that don't run. Many Indians are poor because they've made themselves poor. Foolishness like that.

SLOW PROGRESS

"Add this to their old customs. The isolation. The lack of education. And lack of jobs (65 percent of the Sioux here are jobless)."

These are the things, he says, which keep the Indians in poverty. But he warns: "Never question their intelligence or capability. That they have. And I still have a real enthusiastic outlook for them."

Mr. Schunk, half-Indian himself, retires from the service in a year or two. He has spent a lifetime with the Bureau of Indian Affairs working on Indian reservations. And he is aware of the slow progress the Indian is making.

He feels the Indian has not always taken advantage of his opportunities.

Indian leaders here at Rosebud disagree. They argue that opportunity comes to only a few Indians.

"Most between 21 an 40 years of age don't have anything," says Adam Bordeaux, vice-president of the Rosebud Sioux Tribal Council. "They don't own enough land to farm. They aren't trained. There are no jobs anyway."

Thus the Indian problem is complex. It is hard to put the Indian in a single poverty mold and say this is why he is poor.

CRUDE CONDITIONS

Spring Creek, where we were, is an Indian village set miles back on the reservation. There is a well-kept school, a few shacks gathered together, and then others strung along the sandy path winding up the hill.

One log cabin is typical of the living conditions of most Rosebud Indians. It has one room with a pot-belly stove in the center. Behind that is a stack of old, heavy quilts.

Canvas is tacked to the inside walls to shut out the winter wind which blows through the chinked logs. A pretty Indian girl sits on the edge of one bed. Her husband sits beside her pulling on his boots.

Two young children stare quietly on another bed. Their grandmother sits on the third. The young man's father hasn't been seen for days. He ran off drinking.

The old woman looks tired and her kind face shows the years of hard living and discouragement. Her husband is a good worker, she says, but there just are no jobs on the reservation. He, too, is discouraged. That's why he has not come home, she says.

Some younger Indian leaders, like Mr. Bordeaux, are confident that in a few years new industry will provide jobs. But she, like so many older Indians, doubts it. They've heard this talk before, they say.

There are some Indians who squander. Others who want jobs but can't find them. There are a few who had the opportunity and took it.

VARIED JOBS FOUND

Back on the pavement, Mr. Schunk mentions Charles Kills in Water. He is a World War I veteran who has served on the tribal council for years. And he has a nice home.

There is Charles Whipple, who, though up in years, is still a good rancher.

Opportunity for work comes in varied ways. We stopped by to see the Crow Dogs. Henry Crow Dog, we were told, is in Japan getting $100 a week helping to promote the remade movie, "Stagecoach."

Many Indians still draw upon the old custom of sharing and communal living. This family is no different. Two sons-in-law, Night Chase and Sharp Fish, and their families live with the Crow Dogs in the small three-room house.

It is expensive for the Crow Dogs and the house is crowded but they do it anyway. Sharp Fish gave up a home to move in.

Grass Mountain Community is typical of this rugged country. Like the village at Spring Creek, it is more a rural area than a town. The Little White River flows out of these hills. A pure, unpolluted stream, it has been dammed up in places and offers some of the best fishing in southern South Dakota.

HILLS LEFT BARE

The Indian agency wants to develop a preserve for elk, deer, and wild turkey. Ponderosa pine, aspen, and birch dot the slopes.

In the 1930's this community did well. Trails were cut through these hills. But the virgin timber was also clearcut; leaving most of the hills bare.

Today the pines are coming back. But fire still takes its toll. The Indians now are scattered or moved to other communities. Many of those remaining are the most primitive on the reservation.

We continued on to the Indian village of Parmelee, hardly more than a wide place in the road. It once had a hotel and several stores, but like so many rural hamlets its people moved to larger towns. About all that is left are a few Indian huts.

We visited John Waugh. College educated, he taught school for years and served in the Army. Later he returned to the reservation to raise cattle.

Now in his 60's, he lives in a green-roofed Quonset hut. He has no electricity and so uses a kerosene lamp. His one room contains a single bed and cardboard closet. He was shining his two pairs of cowboy boots when we arrived.

Forty Representatives and Twenty-two Senators Support Moving Expense Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to insert in the Record the names of Members of Congress, in both the House and the Senate, who have introduced legislation with respect to the taxation of reimbursement for employees' indirect moving expenses.

This legislation is badly needed to correct a ruling by the Internal Revenue Service that permits an employee to exclude from his taxable income only the bare amount reimbursed by his employer for moving himself, his family, and his possessions to a new assignment in another location. This ruling means that the individual and his wife, who must go house hunting and incur other expenses of relocating, are obliged to take into their taxable income any amounts reimbursed to them beyond the cost of the actual physical move. Obviously this is an injustice, for such reimbursement is not income to them.

The overall effect of this ruling is to hamper the mobility of labor and reduce the efficiency of many companies that contribute to the prosperity of the economy and help sustain the war effort. In my own State of Washington, for example, the Boeing Aircraft Co., which among many other companies is making a fine contribution to the war effort, has numerous employees in widely separated localities, all of whom should be readily transferable as the need arises. For this company and its employees, or for any other company and its employees, to have to be hampered by the present ruling seems to me both unnecessary and unwise.

As you will see from the appended list, those who have introduced or sponsored corrective legislation come from both sides of the aisle. Many are members of important committees in both the House and the Senate. As the issue is wholly nonpartisan and has no ideological overtones, I invite and urge all other Members of the Congress to join with us in introducing or sponsoring similar legislation in the hope that this would encourage the Treasury and the administration also to lend their support.

The list follows:

MOVING EXPENSE BILLS, AS OF JUNE 13, 1966

SENATE BILL

S. 3181: McCarthy, Democrat, of Minnesota; cosponsors: Bible, Democrat, of Nevada; Cannon, Democrat, of Nevada; Carlson, Republican, of Kansas; Curtis, Republican, of Nebraska; Dirksen, Republican, of Illinois; Hart, Democrat, of Michigan; Holland, Democrat, of Florida; Javits, Republican, of New York; Morton, Republican, of Kentucky; Mundt, Republican, of South Dakota; Murphy, Republican, of California; Pearson, Republican, of Kansas; Ribicoff, Democrat, of Connecticut; Russell, Democratt, of South Carolina; Talmadge, Democrat, of Georgia; Tower, Republican, of Texas; Young, Republican, North Dakota; Bass, Democrat, of Tennessee; Case, Republican, of New Jersey; Hruska, Republican, of Nebraska; Williams, Democrat, of New Jersey.

HOUSE BILLS

H.R. 13070, Burke, Democrat, of Massachusetts.

H.R. 13175, Rostenkowski, Democrat, of Illinois.

H.R. 13213, Schneebeli, Republican, of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 13229, Curtis, Republican, of Missouri.

H.R. 13230, Keogh, Democrat, of New York.

H.R. 13629, May, Republican, of Washington.

H.R. 13678, Thompson, Democrat, of Texas.

H.R. 13915, Byrnes, Republican, of Wisconsin.

H.R. 13993, Horton, Republican, of New York.

H.R. 14055, Utt, Republican, of California.

H.R. 14099, Herlong, Democrat, of Florida.

H.R. 14646, Fulton, Democrat, of Tennessee.

H.R. 14933, Grabowski, Democrat, of Connecticut.

H.R. 14951, Broyhill, Republican, of Virginia.

H.R. 14999, McCarthy, Democrat, of New York.

H.R. 15132, Karsten, Democrat, of Missouri.

H.R. 15158, Cooley, Democrat, of North Carolina.

H.R. 15205, Battin, Republican, of Montana.

H.R. 15214, Landrum, Democrat, of Georgia.

H.R. 15218, Ullman, Democrat, of Oregon.

H.R. 15247, Pelly, Republican, of Washington.

H.R. 15270, Whalley, (Republican, of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 15357, Teague, Republican, of California.

H.R. 15390, McGrath, Democrat, of New Jersey.

H.R. 15403, Watts, Democrat, of Kentucky.

H.R. 15419, Fulton, Republican, of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 15443, Teague, Democrat, of Texas.

H.R. 15463, Conte, Republican, of Massachusetts.

H.R. 15496, Boland, Democrat, of Massachusetts.

H.R. 15505, Nelsen, Republican, of Minnesota.

H.R. 15507, Olsen, Democrat, of Montana.

H.R. 15516, Waggonner, Democrat, of Louisiana.

H.R. 15574, Jennings, Democrat, of Virginia.

H.R. 15587, Bates, Republican, of Massachusetts.

H.R. 15598, MacGregor, Republican, of Minnesota.

H.R. 15606, Corman, Democrat, of California.

H.R. 15614, Hathaway, Democrat, of Maine.

H.R. 15616, Mackay, Democrat, of Georgia.

H.R. 15642, Resnick, Democrat, of New York.

H.R. 15645, Smith, Democrat, of Virginia.

Why Johnson's Popularity Erodes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, David Lawrence, in his column in the Washington Star of June 13, gives some very cogent reasons why President Johnson's popularity is gradually eroding despite all of the efforts by Cabinet members and prominent Democratic politicians the country over notwithstanding. Mr. Lawrence's column follows:

WHY JOHNSON'S POPULARITY ERODES

(By David Lawrence)

President Johnson's political popularity has taken a nosedive. The latest Gallup Poll has revealed that only 46 percent of the people today approve of the way he is handling his job. This rating is the lowest Johnson has had since he has been in office, and it is eleven points lower than any rating of the late President Kennedy. Indeed, it is three points lower than any scored by President Eisenhower during his entire eight years.

Yet Johnson himself hasn't changed his objectives. He is more familiar with his job and concerned with a lot more problems than when he took office.

The reasons for the diminishing popularity are the same as those which other presidents have encountered. They are a combination of circumstances—some economic and some emotional—which affect political thinking throughout the land. The Democratic party perceives the trend and is itself expecting some losses of congressional seats in the November elections.

The basic causes of the President's decline in popularity may be summed up as follows:

1. The Viet Nam war. President Johnson didn't start the conflict. It was going on before he took office. But the American people have really grown tired of it, just as has happened during every war in history. The longer the war, the greater the political damage that results. There is a widespread dissent over the method by which the selective service system operates. The large number of persons who have sons of draft age are worried, and so are the parents and relatives of the men who already are in military service. The war issue alone, however, is not enough to turn the party in power out of office.

2. Economic circumstances. Various sections of the country are feeling the effects of what might be called intervention in the normal economic process. In midwestern states, administration actions which tend to hold down prices of food grains, hides and cheese naturally have a political effect, as do some official predictions that farm prices generally may fall later this year.

3. The cost of living is rising, and the housewives are feeling it. They constitute an important influence also on the voting of their husbands.

4. The talk of more and more government spending has produced an unfavorable reaction. The administration may try to get a balance in the cash budget, but this will not remove the effects of the current inflation at least right away. This is bound to cost the administration many votes in November.

5. The race problem. Resentment is growing in all parts of the country, particularly

in relation to the redistricting of schools to attain a "racial balance." Hitherto it has been assumed that the heavy vote which the Negroes will give to the Democratic party, especially in the cities, will more than offset any losses among the whites in suburban and rural areas. But, while this may be true in certain instances, there is developing a widespread protest against the proposed civil rights legislation, particularly the "fair housing" provisions.

Real estate men will be harassed by charges that they have practiced discrimination in consummating the sale or rental of houses or apartments. Homeowners are fearful that property values will drop if neighbors are forced to sell or rent to Negroes. Since housing is a matter that affects a very large number of voters, the issue is bound to be more and more discussed between now and the November elections.

Political history shows that wars play an important part in elections. It will be recalled that, much to everybody's surprise, President Wilson lost control of both houses of Congress in 1918, even though World War I was still in progress. President Roosevelt, on the other hand, was able to be re-elected in 1944 when America had been in World War II for three years. The Republicans, however, captured both houses of Congress in 1946, not long after the war was over. Likewise, the Republicans took the presidency and both houses of Congress from the Democrats in 1952 as the Korean War was nearing its end.

Voter discontent is not always logical. When the votes are added up, it is frequently found that a combination of issues—emotional and economic—which cause the voter to take a negative attitude toward the party in power not only can weaken that party's hold on Congress but sometimes can take away its control of one or both houses.

Flag Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPEEDY O. LONG

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, today Americans throughout the world are observing Flay Day in commemoration of the adoption by the Continental Congress of the original Stars and Stripes on June 14, 1777.

It has been 189 years since that great day and our flag has stood the test of time. Today millions of Americans are flying their flags because it is the symbol of strength, freedom, and hope. As much as ever, we need a symbol to remind us that we do have cause to be patriotic.

Although we do not all agree to the exact procedures by which our system of government should operate, we do have to acknowledge the fact that we have a great Nation—a nation where we have the opportunity to worship the Almighty, to pray, to work, to save, to invest, to own, to vote, to travel, to learn, to teach, to preach, to agree, to disagree, to praise, to condemn, to serve, to think, to create, to write, to speak, to play, to love, to sleep, to rest, to be humble, and to be proud.

We have much to be thankful for and to be proud of and our flag with its stars and stripes, is ever a reminder of this.

George Washington's Advice

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. VERNON W. THOMSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, Gary Sherbert, Calvert County Junior High School, Prince Frederick, Md., wrote the winning essay in the seventh grade division, State of Maryland, DAR Essay Content.

The subject of the essay was "George Washington's Advice." This essay seems particularly appropriate during these times of discussion and dissent over our domestic and foreign policies and it is unusually timely in that it points out the necessity for unity of government.

I am pleased to call this to the attention of the Members and to others participating in the formulation of our policies:

George Washington's Advice

I think the advice of most importance delivered in George Washington's Farewell Address was "the Unity of Government which constitutes you one people . . . is a main Pillar in the Edifice of your real Independence."

I feel that President Washington was trying to convey to his people the necessity of united government in order to enjoy true Independence. This was important during the revolutionary times because they were just getting started as a nation and were a bit confused about how things should be done. The people of our country wanted to live in (not under) a democratic government.

We all should be aware of the immense value of the unity of our government and all should accustom ourselves to think of it and guard it in order to preserve our political safety and prosperity. If we have a strong government it will enable us to build a strong nation. I feel if a united government can constitute a united people, a united people can constitute united government. By this I mean in order to have a strong government the people must be a systematically whole.

George Washington also stated that the unity of government is the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad, your safety, your prosperity, and most of all, your liberty. He further stated there will be many people who will try to weaken these convictions.

The conflicts that have plagued the world in recent years have brought about great shifts and changes triggered by The Second World War. Out of the wars, two continent-wide powers have emerged: the United States and the Soviet Union. The results of these vast changes compressed within the breathless span of two decades have brought about a drastic rearrangement of the power structure of the world. This alone should make us realize the importance of unity within our government and the soundness of the advice passed on to us by the Father of Our Country many years ago.

Men for generations have fought and given their lives in common cause for the independence and liberty which we all should hold near and dear to our hearts.

We all are aware there will probably always be undesirable people trying to get elected to key government positions and many will employ untruths to help them reach their goal. It is our utmost duty to support the honorable candidates thus helping to keep the objectionables out of our key government positions.

I am sure most of us have hopes that the unity of our government will prevail for many generations to come and this unity will become more bonded as the generations pass. I feel in order for this to surpass each and every person of normal intelligence will have to become more alert and interested in helping to assure unity within our government. The more uniform we can help make our government the more powerful our nation will become. This will not only help to ward off attacks of our enemies but with knowledge of our powerfulness they will less likely want to fight. I also feel most of us will have to keep striving to give our utmost support as there will always be those among us who will have little interest in giving their support but will sit back and reap the harvest.

I am sure once we reach this secure goal our people will then live a life of tranquility, prosperity and liberty for ever more. Then wars will be just a sad memory but the advice of the Father of our Country will be read in every class room and remembered for many generations to come.

The Great Society—Going for Broke

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, the Johnson-Humphrey administration will do anything for a vote. A recent study of just 16 of the Great Society's promised goals has shown that by 1975 their costs would be over $150 billion of the then estimated gross national product. The "credibility gap" is fast becoming the "creditability gap." The administration will promise a goal, the Democrat-controlled Congress will pass it, and soon there will be no one able to pay for it.

I have unanimous consent that the following editorial from the Washington Evening Star of June 12, be reprinted at this point in the Record.

Going for Broke

The Johnson administration' latest big-spending pitch for votes was made last week in the White House rose garden.

Several hundred delegates to a meeting of the National Council of Senior Citizens were promised big boosts in Social Security cash benefits next year for 21 million eligibles. The President said this would have a high and major priority on his agenda for the next Congress. Vice President Humphrey, with a sharp eye on the political ball, tossed in one reservation. "We'll deliver for you," he said, if the elderly, their relatives and friends elect a heavily Democratic Congress this fall. Neither speaker got into the unpleasant business of explaining how they proposed to raise the money for the big boosts in benefits.

Perhaps this can be dismissed as simply another piece of Great Society politicking. But it takes on a special interest against the background of a report last month by one of the directors of the National Planning Association.

This report, based on a two-year study by Leonard Lecht and several other recognized experts, warned against the notion that we can afford to pay for everything promised by the politicians.

The study dealt with 16 proposed goals, and assessed their cost to the economy in terms of 1962 dollars. The principal conclusion was that by 1975, if all of the goals are pursued simultaneously, their cost in that year will be $150 billion more than the estimated gross national product of approximately one trillion dollars. "We can make substantial progress on many of the nation's goals," the report said, "and very probably some progress on others. But we cannot accomplish all of our aspirations at the same time."

What is needed is some system of priorities, some decision on which things must come first. But this is something we are not likely to get. Instead, as the Johnson-Humphrey remarks to the old folks indicate, the political tendency is to go for broke, to promise everything and never mind those tiresome details about paying the bill.

A Tribute to James R. Newman, an Outstanding American

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HENRY P. SMITH III
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute today to the memory of a gifted, generous, and beloved American, James R. Newman.

Mr. Newman's many professional and academic talents and his depth of human understanding permitted him to serve his fellow man in a manner emulated by few men.

While I never had the privilege of knowing James R. Newman personally, I have come to respect the man and the principles and ideals to which he devoted a lifetime.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of the Members of this House to a very fine article which appeared in the May 30 edition of the Washington Post. The article follows:

JAMES R. NEWMAN

Over the widening chasm between the sciences and the humanities in contemporary life, James R. Newman served as a bridge. His extraordinary grasp and learning in both communities made him an interpreter of each to the other. His encyclopedic four-volume work, *The World of Mathematics*, for example, made the science of numbers intelligible and, indeed, in goodly measure entrancing to innumerable readers untutored in anything more abstruse than elementary algebra.

These qualifications as interpreter were given their most effective focus, perhaps, in the bitter struggle after the war for control of atomic energy between the nuclear physicists who had brought it into being and the military leaders who had given it such cataclysmic application in Japan. Mr. Newman played a key role in this struggle as counsel for the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, articulating for the Committee the convictions and the anxieties of the scientists. Americans are indebted to him in major measure for the fact that control of atomic energy is vested today in a civilian Atomic Energy Commission.

There was a profligacy of talent in this man. He was at once a lawyer, a scientist and an exceptionally gifted writer. To all that he wrote, he brought passion and moral involvement as well as learning, sensibility and discrimination. As a reviewer of books he was as much polemicist as critic, arguing indefatigably, above all, for a renunciation of atomic weapons. "It is best not to qualify what cannot be qualified," he wrote once in a letter to this newspaper. "The attempt ends in absurdities. That the sun rises in the east, that yesterday cannot return, that man is mortal are statements admitting of no excepions. That a war of nuclear weapons is lunatic is in the same case. It is an uncontingent truth, beyond niggling or casuistry." And he ended his letter in these words:

> One hears in our day a good deal about the dignity of the individual. This is often coupled with the suggestion that while emblems and territory and treasure are not at our stage of civilization a justifiable *casus belli*, the dignity of the individual is worth fighting for. I cherish my individuality, and I respect the individuality of others. I know that many men are not free. But it does not occur to me that I can protect my dignity, and maintain or achieve that of others by dropping atom bombs . . . It is difficult to believe that when men are dead dignity will endure. It will vanish when they vanish.

Acerb, intemperate, sometimes unreasonable and even arrogant, James Newman brought to all his polemics as to his personal relations great warmth, great generosity, great concern for human values. He was above all else a humanist.

Housing Authority Speaks on Civil Rights Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT E. JONES
OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, the Congress has before it proposals of far-reaching significance in the form of a so-called new Civil Rights Act. Many of us are attorneys and have expressed strong exceptions and reservations to the proposals. The distinguished Senator from Alabama, JOHN J. SPARKMAN, one of the most stanch advocates in the Congress for adequate housing for all people and one of the foremost authorities anywhere on housing problems and solutions to those problems, presented a clear-cut analysis of the dangers in the proposed legislation in testimony before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights. I want to submit his remarks for insertion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

TESTIMONY PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BY SENATOR JOHN J. SPARKMAN, BEFORE THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS, JUNE 10, 1966

Mr. Chairman, for 30 years I have worked to provide safe, decent, and sanitary housing for America's citizens. Legislation which I have sponsored and legislation which I have supported has made it possible for millions of Americans to own their own homes.

I think I may say that I know something about housing.

And that is why I am dismayed by the housing provisions of the legislation you are considering today.

As a lawyer, I am disheartened by the provisions of the proposals which would limit state power of law enforcement and which would further erode the principle of Federalism.

And as an American, I am hopeful that this bill will not become law.

My first objection to the housing provision is that it clearly violates the right to the free use and disposal of property.

Throughout the history of Anglo-American law, the distinguishing feature between types of ownership has been the degree to which an individual could use and dispose of his property.

Mr. Chairman, this bill, if adopted, would irrevocably destroy that right. The private owner would no longer have a free choice in selecting his buyer. He would no longer have a free choice of sales price or conditions of sale. The landlord could not exercise his own free will in selecting the tenants who will share his home with him.

Let me emphasize that this bill applies to every room for rent in every home in America, every apartment and every house. There are no exceptions.

The legal significance of the property right was recognized by the eminent jurist Blackstone when he observed:

"There is nothing which so generally strikes the imagination, and engages the affections of mankind, as the right of property; or that sole . . . dominion which one man claims and exercises over the external things of the world, in total exclusion of the right of any other individual in the universe."

Now, Mr. Chairman, things have changed since Blackstone. The property right is no longer an absolute right. But in those areas where it has been limited, there has been a tangible real harm from which the society had to be protected. And there has been a strong legal basis for the protective action.

Where is the legal base for this action?

This invasion of rights applies equally to homes which in no legal or logical manner are connected with interstate commerce.

This invasion of rights applies equally to property transactions which create no threat to the peace, security, health or safety of a community and hence provide no legal basis for the proper exercise of state police power.

This invasion of rights cannot be said to rest upon the "due process" clause of the 14th Amendment. Interpretation of that right has uniformly been that it applies only to action by state agencies, and not to those of individuals.

Where is the legal basis for such repugnant Federal action?

The answer, Mr. Chairman, is that there is none.

It is an arrogation of power, unprecedented, unjustified, and unwise.

But strong voices have been raised in support of this bill.

We are told that this bill is the ultimate action to solve all social problems. We are told that this bill is a panacea, a cure-all for our nation's social ills.

But, Mr. Chairman, we have heard that argument before. With the introduction of every so called civil rights bill in the past, advocates of each bill have told us, "This is the last one. This is the answer."

What has been the result? There have been street demonstrations, and disorders with the passage of each new bill.

There has developed a malignant theory that if a group has a gripe in our society, it takes to the streets to solve it.

The results of each and every piece of so called civil rights legislation in the past should be proof enough that the Congress cannot legislate solutions to problems of human relations. Social engineering by legislative edict has been proved grossly inffective.

We are also told that this bill is addressed to the controversy between property rights and so called "human rights". And we are asked to believe that somehow the former are unworthy and the latter are an ultimate good.

The first answer to that argument is that the ownership of property is a human right.

The second answer is given by no less a liberal spokesman for human rights than Walter Lippmann when he said:

"It has been the fashion to speak of the conflict between human rights and property rights, and from this it has come to be widely believed that the cause of private property is tainted with evil and should not be espoused by rational and civilized men In so far as these ideas refer to . . . great impersonal corporate properties, they make sense. . . . But the issue between the giant corporation and the public should not be allowed to obscure the truth that the only dependable foundation of personal liberty is the personal economic security of private property."

Mr. Lippmann went on to draw the conclusion "Private property was the original source of freedom. It is still its main bulwark."

Now Mr. Chairman, those of us who support this point of view are always the subject of attack. We are pictured as supporting the greedy landlord who stands in the doorway turning away the poor, but deserving applicants. We are labeled "bigots", and we are told that we are biased, reactionary, ignorant and prejudiced.

These labels are but semantic substitutions for thinking which cannot obscure the fact that this proposal simply means a Federal official can tell me to whom and under what circumstances I can sell my home.

This proposal simply means that my freedom of choice and freedom of association must be sacrificed for no legal reason and for no rational basis.

I think also, Mr. Chairman, that this bill if passed, will have results not anticipated by its supporters. Consider the following hypothetical example: A church group which had purchased property for construction of a home for its elderly could not legally build such a home for the exclusive use of members of its faith. This example is but one of many that show the danger of such sweeping delegation of power.

That leads me to the final objection I have to this part of the bill.

The whole process of democracy is one designed to draw legal, rational limits between the rights of various citizens. No right is an absolute right.

We all know that the right to free speech does not extend to shouting "fire" in a crowded theater. It has been said that my right to swing my fist ends at my neighbor's jaw.

In like manner, this bill is an attempt to choose between two national policies. The right of the property owner to sell, rent or lease his propertly is a right supported by many centuries of Anglo-American law.

The right of a buyer to buy any house anywhere is a right never before established.

I believe that it is at this point that we must support the established right. The fundamental difference between our free enterprise system and totalitarianism is the right of free property.

This bill infringes on that right.

But the weaknesses of this bill are not confined to any one section. Other sections of the bill attack the traditional Federal State relationships in state law enforcement matters and the selection of state juries.

Congress has no legal right to destroy the division that has always existed between the Federal and State legal systems. This action is nothing but a naked encroachment on the valid legal power of the state.

You know, Mr. Chairman, the erosion of the principle of Federalism is a phenomenon so often occurring that I fear it is beginning to lose its impact. No greater indictment could be made of our performance as national legislators than that we failed to understand the significance of that erosion.

During my thirty years in Congress, I have witnessed more and more attempts by various groups to resolve all their problems at the federal level without even considering that there might be a workable solution found at the local level. I for one, am a firm believer in the abilities and aptitudes of the many fine people responsible for our local governments.

Many problems call for a special solution which can best be determined by local initiative. I submit that the federal government does not always have the last word in problem solving. True, situations arise in our complex society which call for assistance from the federal government and this cannot be ignored.

But as legislators, we should allow the states and the local communities to meet the challenge of resolving their own difficulties before running to Washington to seek a solution.

Mr. Chairman, I have confidence in the people at the grass roots level.

No greater attack could be made on any bill than that it furthers the destruction of Federalism.

The ignominious proposal to put the federal government in the business of selecting state juries deals a lethal blow to our dual system of government.

The right to trial by jury is one of the oldest and most cherished rights of man. It was Thomas Jefferson who, in his first inaugural address said that:

"Trial by juries form the bright constellation which has gone before us, and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. . . . should we wander from them in moments of error or alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty, and safety."

For centuries the right to trial by jury has been one of the bulwarks against tyranny. The jury trial is one of a citizen's oldest protections against the power of the sovereign.

This bill destroys that protection because the sovereign is now involved in choosing the jury.

The jury system is worth protecting. It is the best trial system ever devised by free men. It should not be tampered with.

Federal jury packing is not the answer to any problems of our society.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, this bill is an ill advised attempt to subvert the rights of states and the rights of peoples to the arbitrary commands of the federal government.

This bill rests on no legal basis and its passage would be a serious blow to basic American philosophy and American law.

It must be rejected.

Flag Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, today is Flag Day in the United States. It is a special day on which every American can show his "colors," particularly in this period of conflict and sacrifice for the principles the American flag represents.

Flag Day has somehow lost its meaning in recent years, and it is the duty of every citizen to combat the greatest dangers in a democracy—apathy and indifference.

The American flag has flown on battlefields around the world, it has been the symbol of our way of life in remote corners of the world, and it has become the one great source of courage and strength in the building of our Nation.

Today is a time for renewing our faith in the system the flag represents and for rededication to the spirit and soul of America which the American flag embodies.

Leadership and Privilege

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the American Banker magazine, May 19, 1966, which effectively emphasizes the importance of voluntary and individual action on the part of the banking profession in preserving stability in this highly competitive private enterprise area. The editorial follows:

LEADERSHIP AND PRIVILEGE

Of all the conditions and circumstances in which man may labor, perhaps the two most exacting are those of leadership and of privilege.

Banking stands almost alone in American industry in being called upon to bear the burdens of both.

And at this point in time, banking is being severely tested as to whether it will continue to deserve either.

There is little question but that banking has the capability to continue to exercise its leadership in the financial community, for the whole economy; and that it can continue to deserve the privileged status which the free enterprise society has willingly granted it in order that it may do so.

But in recent months the onrush of events has created such turbulence that far more than normal qualities of vision, judgment and willpower have been required, if banks are to continue to function as they have, unique in their leadership-privilege status.

Of all the three qualities called for, vision has been the most important and for that reason the wide, wise perspective on the challenges to banking today provided by Archie K. Davis, president, American Bankers Association, in his speech this week before the Arkansas Bankers Association, assume enormous importance.

For Mr. Davis describes accurately the temptations which beset banks, particularly in the seizing of short-term competitive advantages; expresses frank concern that too many banks already have done so, and warns that the industry could do itself lasting harm by continuing to ignore the dangers of continuing in these practices. The dangers, as he sees them, are two-fold: the existing financial structure could be severely damaged, with banks hurt along with their competitors; and the public, through the Congress, could take action which at best would be disciplinary, and at worst could be punitive.

Mr. Davis states frankly that a rate war has developed, and admits that many bankers do not know what to do about it. He speaks with sympathy of the "lonely frustration" of thoughtful men, forced to choose between reacting to competitive pressures, or letting glittering opportunities pass by.

But he warns that "unsound and unbridled competition," if it continues, "can result only in trouble for banks, for their competitors, and for the financial structure and the economy."

He states flatly that banks must not press their advantages to harm the savings and loan industry. And he calls for magnanimity as well as sound judgment when he says that the fact that banks were the "disadvantaged competitors" in this rivalry for 20 years "is wholly beside the point."

He warns big banks sternly not to make power plays against little banks by pointing out that "the destructive competition which has been taking place has serious implications for the competitive position of small banks as compared with their larger competitors."

Today's conditions of rapid change and sharp competitive disparities pose a major challenge to the best in banking, Mr. Davis says. "The national interest, our dual system of banking—so deeply rooted to community requirements through thousands of small individual unit banks—and the broad base of residential mortgage financing represented by thousands of Federally and state-chartered savings and loan associations—all are involved, and the nation has a vital stake in preserving their stability as sound and prosperous institutions.

"Only harm can come to the national economy through sudden and serious dislocations of financial resources brought about by destructive and unrestrained competition," Mr. Davis declares. "No segment of the nation's economy would be exempt from repercussions resulting from the impairment of any part of the financial system."

In conclusion, Mr. Davis makes the challenge clear. "The test of banker capability, in a very complex and competitive financial community, to exercise restraint and sound judgment on a voluntary, individual basis, is now at hand.

"The opportunity for the banker to acknowledge his responsibility to the public good, within the framework of private enterprise, is also at hand.

"The manner in which the banker accepts this responsibility may determine whether the dual system of banking will be permitted to continue as presently constituted."

Pressure Telling on President

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, it is becoming increasingly apparent that there is a growing gap between the words of the Johnson-Humphrey administration and the facts as they have developed, concerning our involvement in Vietnam, with the result that there is a growing sense of anxiety and confusion among many Americans. Mr. James Reston, in a recent article, discusses this disquieting fact. His report follows:

PRESSURE TELLING ON PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON.—A vague rustle of doubt and even anxiety is now running through the administration in Washington, and no wonder—the strain is beginning to tell.

The President has lately been saying ruefully that when he gets depressed he turns for consolation to his hill country in Texas and to the courageous suffering of the soldiers in Southeast Asia. One day he appeals for support of his war policies. The next day he cries impatiently for patience. One day he reaches out to his critics for understanding, and the next he lashes out at them as "Nervous Nellies" and shatters his consensus with peremptory demands for "unity."

The other day he went to Princeton University in the hope of reaching a truce with his intellectual critics, and then he went out to Chicago and suggested that his critics were not only timid but maybe even unpatriotic.

The main reason for this, of course, is the succession of political disappointments in Saigon. Just when the military struggle seemed to be going a little better, the political fabric of the country seemed to fall apart.

Beyond this, there are more human reasons for the current flutter of nervousness. It would be hard to overestimate the physical and nervous tension on the men at the top of this government. They are on the go 18 hours a day, and in the President's case, often longer: endless conferences, constant testimony on Capitol Hill, a succession of tedious ceremonial dinners, pressure for more bombing, pressure for less bombing—all this and a constant drumfire of criticism at home and abroad.

The Johnson system here is based on the assumption that men can do whatever they have to do, and keep on doing it year after year. It is a dubious assumption. The pressure is unavoidable and eventually unbearable, and the President's insistance on managing everything himself is only making things worse.

His outburst before the party faithful in Chicago the other night was not the result of any careful staff work by his foreign policy advisers. They were as surprised and dismayed by his remarks as anybody else.

It is an odd thing in an administration so centered on a single man and so constantly instructed to follow the policy line. For lately each speech by the president and his secretaries of state and defense has seemed to stand by itself without any relationship to any guiding principle or policy.

Disclosures of the Week—Part VI

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, never in my 14 years of service in Congress have I observed, as recently, so many critical statements and evidence pointing up maladministration of public affairs both foreign and domestic. Here are a few examples of what I mean:

CASE I

An Associated Press dispatch of June 11 from Providence, R.I., quoted former Ambassador to India, John K. Galbraith, as saying of Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, that he was "terribly misinformed" in estimates of support for the administration's foreign policy.

> It is difficult to find anything, either abroad or at home—

He said—

> that remotely resembles the understanding, respect and support which the Secretary perceives.

CASE II

Secretary of Defense McNamara has consistently denied that shortages beset our forces in Vietnam. Last Sunday's New York Times on the contrary in an article by Benjamin Welles quotes Marine Corps officials as conceding widespread shortages in Vietnam of clothing, combat boots, insect repellent and other similar items.

CASE III

In a speech last Sunday at the Unisity of Minnesota ROTC graduation Vice President HUBERT HUMPHREY, referring to Vietnam, said that the United States has been perhaps "overhesitant."

CASE IV

The June 6 issue of U.S. News & World Report contained the following statement about casualties in Vietnam:

> Saigon-American casualties have set a record high for one week in the Vietnam war. They reached two-thirds of the weekly average for the first year of fighting in Korea.

CASE V

The June 12 New York Times contains an article saying that last year the U.S. Public Health Service destroyed $19 million worth of medical supplies. This was part of the civil defense stockpile which deteriorated before it was used to relieve human suffering.

CASE VI

Henry Wallich in the June 13 issue of Newsweek has this to say about our economic picture:

> Bad news comes once more from the balance of payments front. The gap between international receipts and expenditures again is widening. Official hopes of curing the payments deficit by year-end, proclaimed optimistically half a year ago, have proved a total illusion. The Country's gold reserve continues to dwindle.

CASE VII

Total debt—public and private—according to a Department of Commerce report, rose $93 billion last year to a record $1.3 trillion. Debts of individuals were up $40.5 billion to $460.

CASE VIII

Writing in the Los Angeles Times, Harry Thimborn reveals that phony philanthropists are using art as a tax dodge that costs the Treasury millions in lost revenue. This is done by using inflated appraisals on art works donated to museums and other institutions.

CASE IX

A New Hampshire Congressman charged last week that each Job Corps graduate has cost the taxpayers about $50,000. He said the Job Corps in 2 years of existence has cost $252 million. As of June 6, he said 5,090 trainees have completed courses.

I Pledge Allegiance to the Flag

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ED REINECKE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. REINECKE. Mr. Speaker, today is Flag Day, a day set apart from others to honor a great symbol of this Nation. As part of the observation of Flag Day I should like to insert into the RECORD an article of intelligence and compassion

written by Dee Stuart in the June 1966 issue of Yankee magazine which expresses the inspirational actions of Americans who in the past have expressed their loyalty to our flag. This is the story of how we got our Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag:

I PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE

(By Dee Stuart)

One sticky August night in 1892, gas lamps burned late in the Boston office of a magazine named *The Youth's Companion*, where a young man labored over the words that would best convey his feelings for his country.

The man was Francis M. Bellamy of Rome, New York, a former minister who had recently joined the staff of the magazine as assistant to the editor, James Bailey Upham.

Around this time, many far-sighted people had agreed that the time had come for a popular revival of old-fashioned Americanism. One of these men was Mr. Upham, director of the effort by *The Youth's Companion* to rekindle the flame of patriotism.

"The idea," explained Mr. Upham when he first met Bellamy, "is that the flame of patriotism in our country is dying out. The great industrial and political developments are crowding out our concern for our country.

"I believe the place to revive that intense spirit is among the school children. And since our flag is the symbol of patriotism, my dream is to see a flag flying in front of every school house and for every child to know what it stands for. We'll make it easy for the schools to get the flags, but we need your help to create a plan that will make this idea into a definite reality."

"That's a wonderful idea!" Bellamy said. "Youngsters gathered around the flag will feel a sense of belonging to the nation as well as to their town. Every time the flag is raised they will feel a little more love for their country."

Before long, the energetic Mr. Bellamy presented a plan for a National Public School celebration to the Superintendent of Education. The Board of Education was asked to furnish flag staffs. Flags would cost the schools $10.00. Pupils who wished them would be given 100 cards bearing the inscription: "This certificate entitles the holder thereof to one share in the patriotic influence of a Flag over the school house."

Students accepted the idea with overwhelming enthusiasm and *The Youth's Companion* received thousand of requests for cards, which the students sold for 10 cents each.

But both Upham and Bellamy dreamed of carrying out their plan on a national scale. They knew the Columbian Exposition, to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, was to open in October. So Mr. Upham went to Chicago and persuaded the Exposition Committee to make this a popular celebration throughout America. Now the campaign took on new momentum!

Bellamy was happy, but he felt that because the Exposition was devoted solely to industries, they were losing sight of the basic idea: to bring patriotism to the people in a way they would always remember. Before long Bellamy, a hard worker, full of ideas, thought of a bigger and better idea.

He persuaded Henry Cabot Lodge, an influential leader, to go with him to Washington to tell President Benjamin Harrison of his plan and to ask for his help. Soon he was sitting across from the President in his office. The President spoke: "Our people, seeing the Columbian Exposition, can't help feeling great pride in our progress of 400 years. I like your idea of reawakening their loyalty to their country and will be only too happy to give you letters for use in your campaign."

But Mr. Bellamy had a much greater favor to ask. "Thank you, Mr. President," he said. "That will be very helpful, but there is one thing more. I should like you to declare October 12 a national holiday, in honor of the discovery of America. I have taken the liberty of writing the draft myself," he said, handing it to President Harrison.

Mr. Lodge looked astonished at Mr. Bellamy's bold request. The President looked surprised. "But Mr. Bellamy, you must understand that this would require Congressional sanction." He began reading the draft aloud: "'Let the flag float over every school house in the land and the exercise be such as shall impress upon our youth the patriotic duties of citizenship.' That is inspiring, Mr. Bellamy. I'll do my best to have it passed."

On June 29, 1892, the resolution was passed by Congress. On July 21, Mr. Bellamy received the news by telegram that the President had signed the proclamation. "James, James, it passed!" shouted Mr. Bellamy in his office. "Columbus Day is now a national holiday."

Mr. Upham hurried into Bellamy's office and grabbed the telegram. He was delighted. "Now our celebration is officially on a national scale and my dream is to become a reality. Now we'll have to work out a Columbus Day program to be used in all the schools."

"I've already outlined a rough plan," said Bellamy. "First the children will gather at the schools in the morning for a program which we will furnish, centered around the raising of the flag. In the afternoon the citizens' celebration will take place in the largest hall in their town. Every minister in the country will be asked to preach on the revival of old-fashioned Americanism."

"The flag-raising sounds fine," said Upham, "but we'll have to prepare a proper salute to the flag, something that will embody a lofty sentiment, a sense of history and of fundamental Americanism."

"That's exactly what we want," said Bellamy. "You write something, James."

"No, you write it," Upham said. "You have a knack with words."

By August 4, the deadline date for the publication of the Columbus Day program was perilously near, but the wording of the salute seemed as far off as ever.

"I've got a few general ideas," said Upham, "but I just can't get them into shape. I'm afraid if it's to be done at all, Bellamy, you will have to do it. Why not stay tonight and get it done?"

As they discussed the salute over dinner at the Thorndyke Hotel, Bellamy hit upon a new approach. "Instead of strictly a flag salute," he said, "I believe we need a vow of loyalty, a warm, human pledge of allegiance, based on what the flag stands for."

Later, shut up alone in his office, Bellamy began to set down the words that would best convey his feelings. Thinking aloud he murmured . . . "the word *pledge* is a better school word than *vow* or *swear*. And *my* flag, instead of *the* flag, makes it belong to each individual."

As those first words: *I pledge allegiance to my flag*, stared up at Bellamy from the paper, he asked himself, *why?*

Because the flag stands for our *country* or *nation*, thought Bellamy. But *Rpeublic* was the form of government chosen by the fathers of the American Revolution. The true reason for allegiance to the flag, he decided, is the *Republic* for which it stands.

Now, how could he widen the thought to teach the national fundamentals? He laid down his pencil and began leafing through the books on his desk. He studied the words of famous men: Washington, Hamilton, Webster, Seward, and Lincoln. He found the answer in Webster's and Lincoln's speeches. Indivisibility had been proved by the Civil War. Lincoln had said, "United we stand . . ." the idea of a single nationality and of an indivisibility. After an arduous struggle he arrived at three words: "One nation indivisible."

But what of our purpose as a nation? Bellamy asked himself. He thought about the ideals Jefferson had imported from France a hundred years ago: liberty, equality, fraternity. But those goals were too far off in the future. If liberty and justice were exercised "for all," that would slowly bring about equality. He added, "with liberty and justice for all."

Excitedly he jumped up from his desk. "Upham, Upham!" he called.

Upham burst through the doorway. "Have you got it?"

"Listen," he said. "I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

"Read it again," said Upham thoughtfully. Bellamy read.

"That's perfect!" said Upham. He took the paper, turned to the flag in the corner of the room, and snapped to attention. "Now, there is the flag. I say the pledge, then at the words, *my flag*, I stretch out my hand while I say the rest."

Bellamy's eyes burned and his head ached, but a surge of joy drove the weariness from his body. He wanted to shout, to sing.

"My boy," said Upham, "you have done the biggest thing of your life. I wish I could have got the idea into words. This has been a great night's work. I can't help thinking that what you have written will last long after you and I are dead."

The pledge appeared in *The Youth's Companion* on September 8, 1892. As a result of their efforts, 25,000 flags waved at as many schools while 12 million school children stood with upturned faces and outstretched arms, roaring out the pledge on the day of the celebration.

Later the pledge was revised to read: "the flag of the United States of America" instead of "my" flag. And in May 1954, as the result of a sermon by Rev. George M. Docherty of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D.C., the wording was changed to "one nation under God, indivisible."

But Upham was right: On that night in August 1892, Francis M. Bellamy had written an enduring classic which ranks with the *Gettysburg Address* and the *Star Spangled Banner*. The words describe the ideals of our nation which our ancestors hoped for, fought for, and made into the written law of our land. Today it is our creed—our spoken word of faith and hope for the future.

Big Jim Farley at 78

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES J. DELANEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, on May 30, the Honorable James A. Farley, long one of this Nation's greatest public servants, and now chairman of the board of the Coca-Cola Export Corp., celebrated his 78th birthday. Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I am pleased to include the following articles from the Long Island Press and the Detroit News, with reference to this greatly admired and highly respected elder statesman. I join in saluting my good friend, Jim Farley, and wish him 78 more years of health and happiness.

[From the Long Island Press, May 28, 1966]

Big Jim Farley at 78

(By Ernest Cuneo)

Big Jim Farley is 78 years old Monday. He will celebrate it with his usual 78-hour work week. Since his last birthday, he has attended 125 dinners and 70 luncheons at many of which he was the principal speaker.

He also traveled 60,000 miles by land, sea, and air, visiting 20 countries, including all European capitals, all Central American capitals, and the principal cities of Mexico. He reads the box scores of every major league ball game—without glasses—as part of his habit of reading at least four newspapers every day. He is 6-feet 3-inches tall, literally in the well-known pink, and his 205 pounds haven't varied in the last 20 years.

Perhaps no man since Daniel Webster's Boston has so much received the adulation of a city. New Yorkers give him the respect accorded Al Smith and the affection bestowed on Jimmy Walker.

There is an astonishing simplicity about this sophisticated man. He still has the clean wholesomeness of the lanky country boy who played first base for the town team 60 years ago. He brought this same zest to politics. The Democratic Party was his team, and he gave it all he had.

From 8 a.m. every morning till six at night, he's in there pitching for his current team, Coca-Cola Export. He's head of it, but he puts on no airs. He calls himself a salesman, and sell he does. His office is crowded with affectionate greetings from Popes to Presidents, and from mail-carriers to matadors.

The Hudson River was brimming with the melting snows of the Great Blizzard of 1888 when Jim Farley uttered his birth-cry. As Damon Runyon would have said, it's 8 to 5 it was a shout of joy at being alive. His enthusiasm has mounted ever since.

Jim was the second of five boys. His father was a Hudson River schooner captain, sailing bricks down to New York City. He prospered. He bought two small brickyards. But just before Jim was 10, his father went out to harness the horse to go to a neighbor's funeral. The halter was long, the horse frisky. Suddenly wheeling, he kicked Capt. Farley in the chest. He died that night.

Ellen Goldrick Farley, Jim's mother, would run neither a schooner nor brickyards. Capt. Farley left no debts, small assets, sturdy bodies, an honorable name, and a great mother for his boys. Jim promised his mother he would never touch an alcoholic drink, and he never has. He doesn't smoke either. These are tremendous advantages for a man to bring to the hard-dealing games in the smoke-filled rooms of politics. Of course, Jim doesn't mind if other men drink, and they do.

Jim wanted to be town clerk. An Irish American Catholic Democrat stood as much chance in the rock-ribbed Republican town of Grassy Point then as Mao Tse Tung stands of being elected governor of Utah now. But Jim took to the mails. Apparently, Republicans like to receive letters because they elected him. This started the most unbelievable romance in history between Jim Farley and the U.S. mails. He became postmaster-general of the United States, then practically a concomitant of being chairman of the Democratic National Committee. He deserved it as its chief customer alone. Being at the head of the Post Office Department did not soothe his letter-writing propensities; it inflamed them. Following the 1932 campaign, he signed 22,000 first-name letters of thanks; in 1936, 27,000. And not when he got around to it; immediately. Within a week after election, there were 27,000 families in thousands of cities and villages proudly exhibiting the letters of thanks with the famous green-ink signature.

Farley, a boy who never graduated from high school, has 22 honorary degrees. He, with President Herbert Hoover, were the two distinguished members of both parties selected to reorganize the U.S. Executive Department. He has served on New York State's sacrosanct Banking Commission, and its Boxing Commission, and is currently on its Racing Commission. He can discuss as an expert whether foreign trade will expand. (He thinks it will multiply) or whether Mickey Mantle is swinging too hard. (He thinks he is).

Almost as a matter of routine, every major league player rounding first base at Yankee Stadium waves to Jim Farley in his box by the baseline.

About 10,000 leters will pour into his office this week. The whole world waves to Jim Farley on his birthday.

[From the Detroit News, May 28, 1966]

A Puffing Farley Obliges Newsmen

(By Bob Considine)

New York, June 2.—Jim Farley is in great shape for a man of 78. At his prebirthday press conference the other day at the Waldorf the management sent him in a three-tiered cake ablaze with 78 rather masculine-sized candles.

"Okay, Jim, blow 'em out," a group of photographers ordered. Jim blew them out, every last one of them. It was an effort that would have deflated the Graf Zeppelin.

About five minutes later a new covey of photographers arrived and expressed great chagrin over having missed the blowing-out picture. The candles were relighted and once more Jim obliged.

"Would you take it from the top for the newsreels," a motion picture fellow asked. His picture had been spoiled by a still-cameraman's head. Once again the merry blaze, the Gargantuan "whoosh" and semi-darkness.

Jim thought he was finished, but the TV networks showed up about that time. All three of them.

Jim blew those 78 candles out six times. But his step was firm and his wind sound as he bounded out of the suite, to pack for a business trip that will take him to Hawaii, New Zealand, Australia, the Philippines, Japan and back to Hawaii before June 18.

Full Butter Ration for Wisconsin's 32d Infantry Division

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN A. RACE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. RACE. Mr. Speaker, I have just had the opportunity to read the June 12, 1966, press release of the Wisconsin Council of Agricultural Cooperatives relating to the supplying of a butter ration for Wisconsin's 32d Infantry Division during their 14-day encampment at Camp McCoy, Wis.

This independent action by Wisconsin's dairy producers clearly demonstrates that the dairy industry is cognizant of its responsibility, not only to the American fighting man, but also to the public. I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the Federal Government take note of this action and reconsider its present policy regarding the serving of butter to our Armed Forces.

At this point, I include the aforementioned press release in the Congressional Record:

News Release of the Wisconsin Council of Agricultural Cooperatives

Madison, Wis.—Herbert Wangerin, president of Wisconsin Creameries Association, and Vernon Struck, executive director of the Wisconsin Council of Agricultural Cooperatives, announced today that Wisconsin's famed 32nd Infantry Division will be supplied with a butter ration during their 14-day encampment at Camp McCoy. The Wisconsin dairy industry with the state dairy and farm orgnaizations, are making available to Wisconsin's elite troops the full butter ration for Governor's Day at Camp McCoy on June 18.

Struck, a World War II combat veteran, said, "Our troops, whether in training or laying down their lives for their country, should be given the best. It's a sad day for democracy when a soldier becomes a second class citizen; we hope this action calls this to the attention of the Defense Department."

Herbert Wangerin called attention to the sacrifices being made by the men of the 32nd, many of whom are giving up their vacations to train and be prepared to defend democracy. He said, "The dairy industry of Wisconsin does appreciate the sacrifices being made by the Wisconsin men of the 32nd. The Governor's Day butter ration comes at the mid-point of the training period when the Commander and Chief, Governor Knowles, will review the troops."

The standard army butter ration amounts to an annual consumption rate of about 47 pounds per person. This compares with a national civilian consumption of about 7 pounds per person.

Butter for 9,500 men at Camp McCoy, which includes the Selected 32nd Bridage Reserve Force, will be contributed by the following organizations:

American Dairy Association of Wisconsin; Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., Minneapolis; Wisconsin Dairies Cooperative, Union Center; Consolidated Badger Cooperative, Shawano; Chippewa County Cooperative Dairy, Bloomer; Pure Milk Association, Chicago; Lake to Lake Dairy Cooperative; Manitowoc; Pure Milk Products Cooperative, Fond du Lac; Hiawatha Valley Dairies Cooperative, Sparta; Lafayette County Cooperative Creamery Association, Darlington; Bidwell Ice Cream Company, Portage; Madison Dairy Produce Company, Madison; John Wuethrich Creamery Company, Greenwood; Falls Dairy Company, Jim Falls; Lov-it Creamery Company, Green Bay; Pabst Farms, Inc., Oconomowoc; Level Valley Dairy, West Bend; Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation; Wisconsin State Grange; Wisconsin Farmers Union; Wisconsin Dairy Foods Association, Inc.; Wisconsin Cheesemakers Association and Cheese Foundation.

Washburn University Honors Famous Kansans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHESTER L. MIZE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker, Washburn University of Topeka, Kans., which has been much in the news this past week because of the extensive tornado damage to its buildings, held its graduation on June 5, and at that time honored several famous Kansans, among them Congressman Bob Dole, of the First District of

Kansas, and Georgia Neece Clark Gray, former Treasurer of the United States. Congressman Dole, a Washburn graduate, received the university's distinguished service award, the highest recognition which can be bestowed by the Washburn Alumni Association.

This same award went to four other graduates: Mabel Brooke McEntire, president of McEntire Bros., Inc., in Topeka; Pendleton A. Miller, also of Topeka, a prominent insurance executive in Kansas; Meyer Masato Uekoa, Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii, chairman of the Hawaii State Board of Education; and to William Earl Brehm, distinguished Congregational minister, who has been pastor at Des Plaines, Ill., for the past 25 years.

The WIBW News Department of Topeka, Kans., editorialized about the doctor of business administration degree which was conferred on Georgia Neece Clark Gray at the Washburn graduation.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I ask that this WIBW editorial appear in the Appendix of the Record. The editorial follows:

WIBW Editorial No. 82

(By Thad M. Sandstrom, general manager)

This is a big week-end in Kansas—Commencement Exercises are in the spotlight at Kansas, Kansas State, Washburn and other colleges and universities throughout the state with thousands of young graduates in the spotlight who have successfully completed their college careers. Some will go on to even higher honors in the field of education while most will move out into the worlds of business, science, industry and government service. We think it is significant that the nation's only two living ex-Presidents will be in Kansas for graduation activities this week-end. Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower in in Manhattan for honors from Kansas State University. Former President Harry S. Truman is in Topeka to participate in Commencement activities at Washburn University. Another distinguished name is also in the state this week-end—Governor Mark Hatfield of Oregon is the featured speaker for Commencement Exercises at Ottawa University. This all goes to point up the fact that Kansas is blesesd with many excellent high-caliber institutions of higher learning.

The reason Former President Truman is in Topeka is a special one. He has come to participate in a program at Washburn University where Mrs. Georgia Neese Clark Gray will be honored. Mrs. Gray is to us a very special person. A graduate of Washburn, she was honored a few years ago by her Alma Mater with a Distinguished Service Award. Now, Washburn is awarding her a Doctor of Busines Administration Degree.

Born in the small hamlet of Richland, she climbed to the very top of her profession, and was named the first woman Treasurer of the United States in 1949 by President Harry S. Truman. The daughter of a small town banker, she attended grade school at Richland and eventually graduated from Washburn.

Georgia, as she is known to thousands of friends throughout the country, has always taken a vigorous part in politics. She has been active in many capacities in the Democratic party, serving with great distinction for many years as Democratic National Committeewoman from Kansas. When Harry Truman wanted a Treasurer of the United States who knew the banking business, he selected Georgia. There were some skeptics who questioned his wisdom. Soon, however, there was no question of the choice because Georgia became one of the most popular and respected personalities in our nation's capitol. Typical of her dynamic personality is the fact that Georgia, after leaving government service came back to Kansas, picked up her family bank lot, stock barrel, moved it from Richland to the southern suburban area of Topeka two years ago. This took real courage—for many would have just closed down such a pursuit under similiar circumstances.

To us, Georgia Neese Clark Gray is a distinguished Kansan and a great American for three reasons: (1) She always says what she thinks. (2) She has maintained an active role in politics. (3) She has made successful a business that might otherwise have died because she had the courage to overcome countless problems.

To some, politics is a dirty word. But to Georgia, active participation in politics is the *only* way in which we can be sure our country will have good government and remain free. It is too bad Kansas and the nation doesn't have more people like Georgia Neese Clark Gray. No wonder President Truman saw fit to participate in her honors this week-end. No wonder Washburn saw fit to honor her.

(Close.—This has been a WIBW editorial. WIBW invites responsible groups and individuals to express their views in answer to our editorials. Copies of this editorial are available by written request.)

James Farley at 78: A 75-Hour Workweek

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to include an article which appeared in the Buffalo Evening News, Buffalo, N.Y., on May 28, 1966, with respect to the 78th birthday anniversary of former Postmaster General James A. Farley. He is truly a remarkable man, and thousands of people everywhere wish him well as he begins another year of an illustrious career.

The article follows:

[From the Buffalo Evening News, May 28, 1966]

James Farley at 78: A 75-Hour Workweek

(By Ernest Cuneo)

New York, May 28.—Big Jim Farley is 78 years old Monday. He will celebrate with his usual 75-hour work week. Since his last birthday, he has attended 125 dinners and 70 luncheons, at many of which he was principal speaker.

He also traveled 60,000 miles by land, sea, and air, visiting 20 countries, including all European capitals, all Central American capitals, and the principal cities of Mexico. He reads the box scores of every major league ball game—without glasses—as part of his habit of reading at least four newspapers every day. He is 6-feet 3-inches tall, literally in the well-known pink, and his 205 pounds haven't varied in the last 20 years.

He has a most peculiar walk, one of very quick and very short steps. His towering figure seems to scoot through the New York winds, in spite of the fact that it is interrupted every 10 paces by someone who wants to shake his hand.

There is an astonishing simplicity about this most sophisticated of men. He still has the clean wholesomeness of the lanky country boy who played first base for the town team 60 years ago. He brought this same zest to politics. The Democratic Party was his team, and he gave it all he had.

From 8 a.m. every morning till six at night, he's in there pitching for his current team, Coca-Cola Export. He's head of it, but he puts on no airs. He calls himself a salesman, and sell he does. His office is crowded with affectionate greetings from popes to presidents, and from mail-carriers to matadors.

The Hudson River was brimming with the melting snows of the Great Blizzard of 1888 when James Farley uttered his birth-cry. As Damon Runyon would have said, it's 8 to 5 it was a shout of joy at being alive. His enthusiasm has mounted ever since. All of humanity is his team, and he's glad to be on it. He not only likes people; he relishes them.

Jim wanted to be town clerk. An Irish-American Catholic Democrat stood as much chance in the rock-ribbed Republican town of Grassy Point then as Mao Tse-tung stands of being elected governor of Utah now. But Jim took to the mails. Apparently, Republicans like to receive letters because they elected him. This started the most unbelievable romance in history between Jim Farley and the U.S. mails.

He became postmaster-general of the United States. Being at the head of the Post Office Department did not soothe his letter-writing propensities; it inflamed them. Following the 1932 campaign, he signed 22,000 first-name letters of thanks; in 1936, 27,000.

Mr. Farley, a boy who never graduated from high school, has 22 honorary degrees. He, with President Herbert Hoover, were the two distinguished members of both parties selected to reorganize the U.S. Executive Department.

About 10,000 letters will pour into his office next week. The whole world waves to Jim Farley on his birthday.

And big Jim will beam back. To him, this is a great big wonderful world.

Watchdog Office Sniffs Out Flaws in Foreign Aid

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JIM WRIGHT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, in the May 30 issue of the National Observer appeared an interesting and illuminating article about the work of a little-known office of the inspector general of the foreign assistance program.

In a quiet and productive way, without blowing a trumpet before them, Mr. Mansfield and his deputy, Mr. Haugerud, have been performing an outstanding work for this country and its taxpayers.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include the above-mentioned article.

Watchdog Office Sniffs Out Flaws in Foreign Aid

Washington, D.C.—"Nobody knew about us 'till Dean Rusk took that report to Foreign Relations. Boy, then we surfaced fast."

Howard Haugerud smiled through a puff of smoke as he lit a dark cigar, then sat back in the big brown leather armchair to discuss his job as deputy inspector general of foreign assistance. Since Secretary of State Rusk had presented the first comprehensive report of the inspector general's office to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee early in the week, Mr. Haugerud had been busily answering questions about the little-known office while the inspector general, J. K. Mansfield, was enroute home from an inspection trip to South Vietnam.

Mr. Rusk had told the committee that the previously unpublicized work of the inspector general over the past four years had saved the United States "millions of dollars" by uncovering and stopping various excesses in foreign-assistance programs. In its policing activities, Mr. Rusk had revealed, the office had pursued its dollar-watching over large projects and small ones, bringing about cancellation of operations ranging from a $40,000,000 dam project in Taiwan to a $200,000 well-drilling project in Cambodia. One of its more startling discoveries was that a cable laid in 1956 between Tunis and Sicily with American assistance has yet to carry its first message.

"This was our first formal report, although we have been keeping in touch with the committee," Mr. Haugerud said. "We have a staff of 25 inspectors and we generally send a team of two men on each job. It's a 24-hour task, all over the world. We watch for indications of trouble and we move in."

The inspectors, most of whom are drawn from the ranks of the FBI, the Foreign Service, and the General Accountnig Office, examine the outflow of money and goods for military assistance, the Peace Corps, the Agency for International Development (AID), and the Food-for-Freedom program.

It's not a desk job for Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Haugerud, who follow up inspections and sometimes conduct them themselves. The two have covered over 4,500,000 miles since the program began in 1962, though they always travel separately. "One of us is always in Washington to keep in contact with Mr. Rusk and the Hill," said Mr. Haugerud.

How does the office get to the bottom of foreign-aid troubles? By perusing all reports from various assistance agencies and by extensive footwork. "All messages coming in from the field to the State Department go through our office," Mr. Haugerud said. "Then too, people coming in from duty, say from the Peace Corps for instance, drop in and talk to us."

Often these are persons who are disgruntled or impatient with the way a program is being run. "So we talk to them and try to get leads on the trouble."

But it takes footwork to uncover cases of the misuse of Government funds that might never be reported—cases such as the 151 jeeps bound for Thailand that were being repainted over a fine factory finish to the tune of about $15,000, or the crates of surplus foods spoiling in a Dahomey warehouse.

"Sometimes you just have to walk the docks to see if the stuff is even getting out of the country," Mr. Haugerud said. "Ken [Mr. MANSFIELD] and I do this often. I walked them for two days in New York last summer. You find an awful lot of stuff. Cartons of powdered milk, machine tools, sometimes vehicles."

Sometimes footwork leads the man in a circle. Mr. Haugerud laughed. "When I was in the Pentagon [as deputy Undersecretary of the Army for international affairs from 1961 to 1963], I was getting up a Military Assistance Program for a country which I will leave unnamed. Not too long ago I found myself during an inspection tour asking, 'What idiot started this?'"

To date there is general satisfaction on Capitol Hill with the work of the office. Says Rep. THOMAS MORGAN, Pennsylvania Democrat and chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, who first introduced the idea in 1962: "I think it is very effective. KEN MANSFIELD has emphasized co-operation with both the Senate and the House and we know they're doing a good job."

Emphasized Mr. Haugerud: "This is no secret agency. We just felt we could do a better job with less fanfare. It's sort of awkward when you think about it, because when we're doing a good job it means there is a mistake or a deficiency somewhere in the AID program." —RALPH K. BENNETT

State of Surprises

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. E. ROSS ADAIR
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, the April issue of the American Motorist carried a story—"State of Surprises"—which deals with Indiana. It is particularly appropriate just now, as our Hoosier State is celebrating its sesquicentennial, and I am pleased to include it herewith:

STATE OF SURPRISES

(By Margaret Walker)

The Indians found the land good, whether deep woods and craggy highlands, like these, or open, grassy prairies. To the first explorers the forests were trackless, mysterious. But to the settlers, when they came to claim Indiana, the land was challenging, and rewarding to the man who used it carefully and wisely.

In the land of milk and honey, goes the Shortridge High School Anthem, there lies a State of many virtues, ranked among the best. Indiana is her name, and this year she celebrates 150 years of Statehood.

At Shortridge in Indianapolis, and in all the other high schools, students are learning about their State. North to south, the land spans from Lake Michigan to the Ohio River—the beautiful Ohio. East and west her boundaries run straight on the longitudes until they meet the Wabash and the Ohio, then follow the meanderings of these mighty streams.

In their Physical Geography classes, young Hoosiers learn that Indiana is included in a vast glacial-drift plain, forming, in the north, belts of rugged and lofty drift hills overlooking valleys cupping a thousand or more small lakes. This is Summer resort Indiana, with pleasing up-and-down scenery and lots of water for swimming, fishing and boating.

Astride the State is a smooth plain underlaid by glacial clay from 100 to 300 feet deep, broken only by shallow stream valleys and low, gently-sloping moraine ridges left by the ancient ice age. The enduring, fertile black topsoil produces grain in superabundance for the Nation and the world. The roads run die straight, with neat little towns, strung like beads at their intersections.

The waving wheat and the tall, tall corn almost hide the white frame farmhouses, copious barns, and expectant silos.

The uplands of the southeast held back the edge of the icy sheet. This complex land of deep valleys, sharp ridges and round knobs is sometimes called the Hoosier Switzerland. In the forests of the early days a traveler approaching a clearing and cabin would call out, "Hallo!" Legend says the inhabitants, ready for friend or foe, would answer "Who's Hyar?"—so that in time the citizens of Indiana came to be called Hoosiers.

This country is honeycombed with limestone caves, the most spectacular being Wyandotte Cave, which rivals, Hoosiers will tell you, the extent and beauty of Kentucky's Mammoth. The stone in which caves are formed by seeping and running water, famous throughout the Nation as Indiana limestone, is quarried here. Native crafts have formed a foundation on which many artists have been produced. The naturally beautiful scenery, especially in the Fall of the year, has nurtured their love of grandeur and color.

To the southwest are the wide bountiful valleys of the Ohio and the Wabash. This is river-boat country and Lincoln country, for the Emancipator lived here from 1818 until 1830. Magnificent, wooded bluffs overhanging the rivers probably look much the same today as they did when young Abe floated down the Ohio to the Mississippi and on to New Orleans.

Lincoln's boyhood is only one historical era Shortridge's Blue Devils studied and study still today. In the beginning Indiana, like the whole New World, was hunting ground for Red Indians.

Then, in the 1670's, French fur traders and trappers filtered into the area from north of the Great Lakes. LaSalle, on his way to visit the Illinois Indians, crossed the northwestern part of the territory, by way of the Kankakee, in 1680.

The Miami and the Wabash tribes welcomed the French, and the white men built trading posts and forts to provision and protect their fur routes. It was at the foot of Fort Vincennes, on the banks of the Wabash, therefore, that the first permanent settlement was founded in 1734.

At first the future State was administered from New Orleans, but at the close of the French and Indian Wars it was ceded to England. In a few short years Indiana changed hands again, for in the Winter of 1778, George Rogers Clark and a handful of frontier men captured Vincennes and gave Indiana to our infant Republic.

There followed years of growth and years of strife with the land and, more often, with the Indians. In 1811 General William Henry Harrison earned a nickname and a political slogan that carried him to the White House, when he led a force of regulars and militia to crush the Indian tribes at Tippecanoe.

Early settlement flowed from the eastern States into the valleys of the great rivers, especially the Ohio, which provided a superhighway to the pioneers. The settlers cleared forests, fought the Indians and Nature, built schools and churches, and civilized southern Indiana, crossing from Kentucky and Tennessee, while less accessible central and northern parts remained Indian ground. In a short time the population grew to 64,000, more than enough to qualify for Statehood, and, after some initial Congressional resistance, Indiana joined the Union in 1816, with formal ceremonies and uproarious celebrations held on December 11 of that momentous year.

In class the students absorb the facts, but in the streets, the fields, on the lakes, rivers and highways of Indiana, they get the feel of this great State. Indiana history, geography, economics, political science, and many other school subjects come to life and color. Indiana is a lively and colorful place for you, too. Here are just a very few examples.

The flat prairies lent themselves to transportation by water, once the settlers had dug canals and built locks, thereby connecting cities far above navigable waters with the great liquid highways of the mid-continent. Many, like Abe Lincoln, floated their goods down the Wabash and the Ohio to the Mississippi, to the raibow's end, New Orleans and the open sea.

Tippecanoe Battlefield, where General, later Governor, later President, Harrison won his fight against the Indians. Near Lafayette.

Home of Civil War General Lew Wallace, at Crawfordsville. Wallace is even more famous as the author of the classic historical novel, *Ben Hur*. His study contains original manuscripts of the huge book and a number of personal letters from Abraham Lincoln.

Home of Gene Stratton Porter, who wrote *Girl of the Limberlost*, near Rome City. The

Limberlost is a great area of swampy forests in northwest Indiana. Porter's book was for years what we now call a best-seller, although today only the more mature remember it and its romanticism.

Poets and poetry seem to be in a decline of popularity these days, too, but many will remember James Whitcomb Riley, the "Children's Poet," who made his home at Greenfield. Nearby is the "Ol' Swimmin' Hole" he made famous in one of his best known poems.

Vincennes is, of course, one of the State's most memorable spots. There are memorials to Clark's feat in saving Northwest Territory for the United States, a building that housed the Territorial Capitol, and St. Francis Xavier Cathedral where the library contains 2,500 pre-18th Century volumes.

In Terre Haute ("High Country," in French), is the home of novelist Theodore Dreiser and his brother, Paul Dresser, who composed Indiana's State song, "On the Banks of the Wabash."

New Harmony is the site of an experiment in communal living started by one George Rapp in 1814 and continued by Robert Owen, the "Father of English Socialism." The experiment failed, but produced the first public school, first public library, and the first kindergarten. Now a national shrine, some of the original buildings are still standing and are filled with the beautiful, functional furnishings the early socialists made for themselves.

Lincoln City is where Abraham Lincoln spent his formative years—seven to 21, and the site of the Lincoln cabin is enshrined here in Lincoln State Park.

Whitewater Memorial Canal, built in 1838 when canals and rivers were the highways of the frontier, is 31 miles long and connects towns along its course with the Ohio. At Brookville, you can spend some very pleasant hours seeing the old aqueducts, the locks, and taking a barge trip on the canal to see fine old homes, and an old paper mill, which is still in operation.

Indiana is filled with mementos of pioneer days, and children in particular are fascinated by such restorations as Spring Mill Pioneer Village in Spring Mill State Park. With the accent on authenticity, the Village contains a gristmill, a museum, cobbler shop, hat shop, apothecary shop and doctor's office, all in very photogenic settings.

As the State prospered many splendid mansions were built, especially along the Ohio River. Restored homes are everywhere, as a salute to the artists, architects and builders of the era. One example: Shrewsbury House, in Madison, built in 1849, with a freestanding spiral staircase, Greek ornamentation so popular in the time, and 114-year-old interior paint.

Hoosierland is not, of course, all culture, history and scenery, great as these are. Every section has its amusemets and recreations. The lakes of the upper section are meccas for fishermen, boatmen and lakeshore vacationers. Fort Wayne has one of the finest Children's Zoos in Francke Park. In Peru, which was for many years Winter headquarters of great traveling circuses, before they discovered rail travel and Florida in the off-season, there is a Circus Museum.

For gardeners no stop could surpass a visit to Michigan City's International Friendship Gardens, a maze of brilliant floral beds. In the rolling hills of southern Indiana are world-famous beauty spots, such as Brown County, filled with artists in the art colony, and gracious restorations of historic buildings.

In Nashville, be sure to visit and eat at Nashville House, then look at their adjoining Old Log Jail and County Store. In Martinsville you can tour the world's largest goldfish hatchery, Grassyforks Hatcheries. And we can't forget Santa Claus, where hundreds of thousands of Christmas cards come each year to be remailed to children all over the world with the official "Santa Claus, Ind.," postmark.

Another fine zoo is located at Evansville, the Mesker Zoo, Indiana's largest, and the whole family will thrill to ride a mile of the oldest train track ever owned by a Western railroad, at Westport.

Indiana boasts 21 State Parks, five with year-round hotels and seven more with such accommodations all Summer. Every State Park is a special adventure, especially if you are the outdoor camping or trailering kind of family. Best known of them all is Indiana Dunes State Park on Lake Michigan, candidate for honors as a National Lakeshore Park. Its 2,000 acres is primarily unspoiled sandy beach of particular grandeur and beauty. It deserves to be preserved, one feels on first sight.

Anywhere you tour in Indiana you will find variety in everything, except, perhaps, one—Hoosier hospitality. For detailed information, see your AAA Travel Counselor, or you can write direct to Tourist Division, Indiana Department of Commerce, 334 State House, Indianapolis, Ind. 46204, for illustrated brochures and a list of Sesquicentennial events this Spring, Summer, Fall and early Winter.

Indiana is 150 years old, but her land, her cities, her towns and villages, her lakes, hills, valleys and caves, and especially her people, are ever young in the eyes of a visitor. Why don't you plan to drop over and help Hoosiers celebrate their big birthday, this year?

(Editor's Note.—Missed something on Indianapolis? Turn to page 15 where Mademoiselle Motorist writes nostalgically about her hometown.)

The Big Republican Opportunity

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GLENN R. DAVIS
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, on March 20 of each year, at Ripon, Wis., the birthplace of the Republican Party, a ceremonial occasion marks the birth of the GOP.

This year, the featured speaker was Dr. Robert Spitzer, president of Murphy Products Co., Inc., of Burlington, Wis. His significant address was printed in the May 15, 1966, issue of "Vital Speeches of the Day." Properly so. It is indeed a vital speech, one well worth the reading time for men and women of poliitcal awareness. I have included some excerpts herein:

The Big Republican Opportunity: The Fall Harvest

(By Robert R. Spitzer, businessman, delivered at a meeting commemorating the Founding of the Republican Party, Ripon, Wis., March 20, 1966)

I appear before you, not as a nation's leader, but as an ordinary citizen . . . a citizen . . . a "grass roots" Republican . . . one of the plain people for whom America has done so much

Some of you wonderful people have been in audiences where I have spoken out on education, citizenship, or agriculture. This evening my remarks concern *"The Big Republican Opportunity."*

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My parents spent most of a lifetime paying for a portion of a farm in Waukesha county, but their lot was so much better than their immigrant parents that we were taught at an early age a great respect for the words . . . freedom and responsibilitiy.

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A LOOK AT REPUBLICAN HISTORY

The Republican Party was organized more than a century ago in a spontaneous revolt against the spread of slavery. Today it remains the party of human freedom and equal justice.

The first recorded meeting of Republicans was held in the Ripon Congregational Church on Feb. 28, 1854. A resolution was adopted providing that, if the Kansas-Nebraska Bill passed, the existing Ripon party organizations should be abandoned and a new party, to be called the Republican, should be formed.

When the bill did pass the Senate, Major Alvan Bovay called a second meeting, which was held on March 20 in the nearby Ripon schoolhouse. The meeting voted to dissolve the local Whig and Free Soil organizations, and a committee of five was appointed to form the new party. Horace Greeley and the New York Tribune mentioned the name favorably in June, 1854.

It's of real significance today, as we emphasize the great area within our party, to recall these words of Bovay, "We went into the little meeting, Whigs, Free Soilers, and Democrats. We came out of it Republicans."

The spring and summer of 1854 saw many other meetings, held under one banner or another, that brought Republican organizations into being in Michigan, Iowa, Ohio, Maine, Massachusetts New York and other northern states.

A formal convention adopted a platform and nominated a full state ticket . . . was held "under the oaks" at Jackson, Michigan, on July 6, 1854. The convention paid its respects to the Kansas-Nebraska Act and southern slaveholders, and also had these words:

"Resolved, That in view of the necessity of battling for the first principles of Republican government, and against the schemes of an aristocracy, the most revolting and oppressive with which the earth was ever cursed or man debased, we will cooperate and be known as 'Republicans' until the contest be terminated."

Eleven United States senators were elected as Republicans, or afterwards affiliated with the party, and so many Republicans were sent to the House that they succeeded in organizing it and electing Nathaniel P. Banks of Massachusetts as Speaker of the 34th Congress.

The party was then organized on a national basis.

The first Republican President, Abraham Lincoln, faced the primary task of preserving the Union, "that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth." Successive Republican administrations built the weak and divided nation into a great power commanding the world's respect . The living standards of city worker and farmer were raised by development of the country's resources, by protection against low-paid foreign competition, and by insistence on sound money and government economy.

Lincoln once said that the legitimate object of government "is to do for a community of people whatever they need to have done, but cannot do at all, or cannot so well do, for themselves, in their separate and individual capacities." He added, "In all that the people can individually do as well for themselves, government ought not to interfere." Republican policy has always been guided by this simple formula.

The movement begun in Ripon had changed the political face of the nation. The Republican Party, organized more than a century ago in revolt of individuals against the spread of slavery, today remains the party of human freedom and equal justice.

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Where is America Today?

Yes, I am aware of bright spots of progress. That scientific discoveries have doubled in the past ten years, that scientists have conquered the scourge of polio, have made breakthroughs in nearly every facet of chemistry, physics, the medical sciences. But I am also aware that many human problems that have plagued the world for centuries, still exist. A bright spot in solving these world problems of centuries has been the progress made in these United States. But today America is in trouble . . . and the free world is in trouble. One does not travel to foreign lands or the length and breadth of our own land without becoming conscious that there is a need today, greater than ever before, for a new birth of values, principles, ethics, moral standards, personal responsibility.

Famine riots in India, windows shattered over a bus fare increase in Rome.

Sniper shots in Santo Domingo, mounting American casualties by the Viet Cong in Viet Nam (2,034 dead, 9,824 wounded and missing in last year).

Embassies sacked, libraries burned, moral standards challenged.

Free speech and filthy speech in Berkeley and now the student free sex societies.

Another riot in the Watts area of Los Angeles following the arrest of a Negro who threw rocks at a white teacher near a school. But there were other causes, including the barrage of apologies for the 1965 rioters which has come from politicians, preachers, and professional civil righters. President Johnson himself took the lead with a statement that similar upheavals could occur in other cities where people "feel they don't get a fair shake" and that "justice is not open to them."

All the apologizing and rabble-rousing could not fail to influence weak-minded and disturbed persons. If you tell such people—of any race—often enough that all their troubles are the fault of somebody else they will believe it. If you keep on telling teenagers that they can disobey the law it is not surprising when they throw rocks at teachers and shoot at police making a lawful arrest. Quoting a Negro leader, "God help black Americans if this is their revolution and these their revolutionaries."

It's embarrassing to realize that we have poured out 120 to 136 billion in 18 years to 110 foreign governments. Yet we gather but token help from 2 or 3 nations in a struggle for freedom in Vietnam. All too often it's "Yankee, go home." Too often these programs not only backfire abroad but work against the American people. Our firm, Murphy Products Company, Inc., today is trying to buy soybean meal and corn at prices our farmer customers in turn can afford. Desipte the fact that there was the biggest soybean crop in history, farmers are being forced to spend near record prices for soybean meal. In seeking corn we're competing with the government. Our buyer told us he's shipping 6 cars of corn a day to Nigeria, America to be paid in Nigerian money, 80 per cent of which must be spent in Nigeria. *Meanwhile the little man pays more for food* and the farmer makes less.

Poverty programs—In 1887, President Cleveland disapproved a bill to provide $10,000 of Federal aid to farmers in drought-stricken counties of Texas . . . stating—I can find no warrant for such an appropriation in the Constitution.

Today, all that is necessary is a phone call to the White House and the President himself will fly over the floods . . . the dry fields . . . or the frost-bitten orange groves . . . the forest fire . . . the tornado's path, and on the basis of a high-level and high speed inspection, decide upon appropriate relief.

I recently visited a so-called disaster area *here in the middle west and was told of a* team of poverty workers telling these proud people of their poverty. The truth is, these people were rich people . . . rich in integrity, self-reliance, satisfied with their progress and opportunity.

We hear stories of a $70,000 federal grant used in New York to promote a white hate theatre . . . It is almost easier not to work. Of the 2400 American Motors employees indefinitely laid off in January, 270 showed up for job interviews arranged by 15 employers. Almost daily you hear the doctrine that "Bread can be had without 'sweat,'" that economic satisfaction can be obtained without personal sacrifice.

One of my associates recently had an interview with a graduating university senior. He wanted to hire the young man and had decided to go beyond their normal wage scale and offer $7200 a year for a man just out of college. When he arranged for the interview, the faculty advisor advised him that the young man had signed for a $10,000 a year job with the poverty program in the state of Wisconsin, just the day before.

Inflation and poor money—Reach for a 50c piece in your pocket or for a silver sound 25c piece. Where is it? Inflation is a cruel form of taxation. You don't even get a tax receipt. The paycheck does less at the store. Bad money replaces good money.

Economic illiteracy and new theories of economics have given some of our youth these beliefs? On one survey 61 percent feel that the profit motive is not necessary for survival of our system of free enterprise. 82 percent believe "there is practically no competition in business today." 40 per cent can name no advantage of capitalism over commnuism.

Two sets of standards . . . Pres. Johnson's tardy denunciation of the NY transit strike. During the 12 days of the city's paralysis he had not a word of rebuke for the strikers' inflationary demands or their leaders' defiance of the law. But after the settlement was announced, the Pres. denounced it as a violation of his administration's guideposts for noninflationary wage increases. It will be recalled that the Johnson administration was not slow about objecting to price increases in the copper, aluminum and steel industries.

Permissiveness . . . perhaps we all share part of this blame, being concerned that imposing standards of behavior on a child somehow will stun his development. Permissiveness has progressed into government, courts, and yes, some homes, schools, and churches. Without presuming to make a precise allocation of the blame, we think it beyond question that the contemporary liberal philosophy which has dominated the intellectual fashion of a generation has made a sizable contribution. For it is preeminently a philosophy of irresponsibility; that is, the individual is not regarded as particularly accountable for his actions.

And thus, there are young thugs and teenage criminals pressing their luck by increasing their violent escapades while blaming society for their faults.

Organized and militant minorities imposing their philosophy on a less aggressive, less articulate majority. A concrete example, we saw what big union dollars from out of the area can do in an election. The then challenger took advantage of redistricting, then with a liberally financed campaign, won a seat in the Rubber Stamp Great Society Club. Everything for everybody except the forgotten man, the man who pays his bills, pays the taxes, milks his cows, keeps her house, creates the jobs.

MORE ABOUT TODAY

Yes, the mood of America today is one of unhappiness and real concern in the midst of prosperity. While some say they never had it so good, it is still evident that they are unhappy about a number of things, and this brings us to issues.

1) no one likes the way the war is going and more people are saying, "Are we fighting to win?" "Just what is our stature and our policy?"

2) high prices are irking almost everybody. The American people are beginning to see through the false statements of "no extra taxes needed . . . inflation is no problem, etc." Anyone that shops knows that groceries are high and they will stay high. The dairy farmer is being driven out of the business by high prices and unreasonable federal programs. It is easier for a dairy farmer to leave the business than to start anew. Thus your dairy prices, for one will stay high for some time. Inflation is not coming; it is here! There is no real prosperity when it's being engaged on the credit cards of our children.

3) Is our destiny a welfare state? The war on poverty and waste in "do good" projects is penalizing the enterprising and benefitting administrators and vote-conscious politicians. The farmer and small businesses have been hurt . . . the retired and the working man, have been hurt, by inflation. Under today's condition the fellow in the middle income bracket is the one who has to pay for anything. Some people are worried about socialism; others are frankly worried about fascism.

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What Do We Stand For?

"So often we hear today, 'What does the party stand for today?' The Republican Party is the true party of all the people.

"It supports Unionism, of, for and by the workers. It disapproves of the actions of the self-appointed, dictatorial labor bosses, whose general attitude is 'The public be damned.'

"The Republican Party advocates sound fiscal policy (money worth something), knowing this is essential to keeping America strong.

"The Republican Party believes in and works for equality of opportunity for all Americans, black, yellow, red or white.

"The Republican Party believes in the free enterprise system, knowing that this system makes for self-determination, self-advancement, self-pride and true patriotism . . . a system that has been proclaimed the 'miracle of the world.' It has enabled America to become the greatest Nation of all recorded history.

"The Republican Party believes that the individual should be the 'Master' and not the state.

"The Republican Party believes in maintaining the moral and economic climate in which everyone can grow, progress and develop, to the extent of the ability of each individual, unhampered by overextended, centralized and dictatorial government.

"The Republican Party believes in adequate provision for and care of the aged, and needy; on a sound and equitable basis, without saddling on generations yet unborn, spendthrift, wasteful, grandiose, socialistic schemes.

"The Republican Party is progressive, a party of vision retaining those thing from the past that are worth retaining, and always receptive to new ideas befitting the times, in the task of building a better America.

"The Republican Party believes in the faith of individual people, and regards that faith as the only true foundation of our National strength.

"The Republican Party believes that our National Stability can stem only from the basic constitutional principles that unite us.

"Don't you?"

WHY PARTY MEMBERSHIP?

The world has many examples of dominance of a country by one political party. Adolph Hitler and Lenin gave us prime examples. The other extreme of great numbers of political parties within a country has resulted in similar lack of progress. Between these two extremes has been a country with a two party system. In itself, a system of checks and balances, when it was coupled with constitutional government that allowed separate forces of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government to serve the people. Too often, however, we have failed to communicate that the individual does have responsibility and opportunity in his political party. Individuals become centered around a particular cause or a particular piece of legislation favorable to their particular thoughts and desires. Too often we vote on a man's looks instead of his principles, but in picking a party the individual chooses a general area of beliefs in which he can confortably live and serve. To me, membership in the Republican party has given me this opportunity. Participation has given me a chance to work with people like you. When folks like you constantly give, you need refueling.

It's significant to me that this birthday is celebrated not in the fall or winter, but in the springtime. Springtime is the time to plant seeds, to prepare our soil for the summer work ahead, for as we sow, so shall we reap in the fall. We can return to a harvest of responsibility and integrity.

Indeed, one's work is never done in a good cause. One wonders what the 54 founders would say if they could express themselves today. In those days there was no communication, limited education. I believe it would be with a great deal of excitement and enthusiasm that they would look at your opportunity. The umbrella offers . . . room for all.

I belong to many organizations . . . parent-teacher association, a fraternity, alumni association, Rotary, church and many more. I belong because I believe that these are constructive, honorable, worthwhile organizations, but, along with membership, I have the obligation to participate . . . not necessarily to agree with everything . . . but in the general goals, in the general work these organizations, and then to be big enough to cooperate with a majority in the achievement of overall goals.

ACTION IDEAS

1) Let's motivate more of the disinterested. America has been too busy fishing, bowling, spending more time at their country clubs than being concerned about their country. No man, no woman, be he farmer, labor man, business man or professional man, can afford the luxury of disinterest in politics today.

2) We have not used all of America's selling ability to tell the truth. Too often the enterprise has been looked down upon. Let's pay greater recognition to the teacher, the minister, the businessman who creates jobs, the school board member.

3) Let's discuss, but let's not sabotage, one another's effort. If there's anything that demoralizes troops it's their own artillery. Let's save our ammunition for the enemy.

The Gospel of St. Luke XI (14) . . . Every *kingdom divided against itself* is brought to desolation, and a house divided against itself falleth. If Satan also be divided against himself, how shall his kingdom stand?

4) Let's push doorbells, speak out, multiply. It's done hand to hand and it's also done in bunches. Let's thank and cooperate even more with newspapers, radio, t.v. Do our schools have Republican facts, teaching kits, charts, passouts? Are employers telling the facts on taxes? (Where's the platform?)

5) Emphasis on the individual. We can't possibly feed the world, but our know how can sure help in our foreign efforts.

Integrity, morality, a sound dollar, national pride, expressed through individuals, earns friendship, peace and freedom instead of dollars and bureaucratic giveaways which have brought us nothing.

More student exchange, more church missionary work, people to people travel. (Polish experience.) Our struggle is not just between philosophies, but between individuals, efforts, and ideas within philosophies.

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6) *Sell the American system.* Do our people know that the Soviet farmer produces food for 3 people while the American farmer produces food for 32? Do they know that Americans are producing nearly 10 million cars in a year compared with 200,000 in Russia? That the average Russian received less in a month in purchasing power than the American receives in a week?

As a nation we've tried to share . . . we've yielded . . . we've given . . . we still seem to be losing. Today we face in atheistic communism a threat to world peace, to the dignity of man, to the cause of freedom. This threat has been complicated by our refusal to acknowledge or understand that the problem does exist. Too many of us have not understood communism; others have been too preoccupied with work and pleasure.

We have the product; our system has made more progress for more people than the earth had seen in 2000 years, but we aren't selling it, we aren't teaching enough!

Our nation has no greater need today than spokesmen for the truths of freedom and our American heritage. The world has no greater need than spokesmen for freedom and responsibility.

7) Needed wisdom . . . Despite the tremendous progress of man in our lifetime the great need which remains is for wisdom. The best way to achieve peace is to meet the basic needs of man . . . food, clothing, shelter . . . through freedom, work, and development of the individual to his inherent God-given ability.

Give practical leadership to free nations who will look to us for sound reasons to trust us, and assurance. Strengthen our own efforts by pinpointing aid to our true friends who will stand by us in storm as well as in fair weather; stop weakening resources with shotgun spending for political advantages, at home or abroad.

Wisdom and vision to plan for a future in keeping with the aspiration and dreams of those who founded this nation and this party.

Life was never intended to be easy or effortless, but it can be fruitful, productive, meaningful, satisfying. We have an opportunity to replace weakness with strength, compromise with courage, failure with success.

8) Give—

History has many lessons. In ancient Judea everyone was expected to tithe to the *church a portion of his wheat.* Tithing for the church is still expected today, but may I suggest a tithe for our political party? The tithe may come in the form of dollars but certainly can also come in the form of leadership, muscle, mind, voice . . . the total part of every man. Giving support to dedicated leaders. Encouraging your *fellow employees . . . recognizing what they are doing.*

It takes big giving of oneself today. Too often today our concern has been secondary to the colored TV sets, to taxes, the second car.

MY REPUBLICANISM

Looking to today, perhaps it's right that an ordinary citizen has the opportunity to express his views and his concern in mind, but, also, a thought of the significance of this day. Abraham Lincoln in 1856 stated, "Let us, in building our new party, plant ourselves on the rock of the Declaration of Independence and the gates of hell shall not be able to prevail against us." It was at his time that it was established that there was room for many in the Republican Party. Indeed, our party was formed by people with many points of view. It was done under the impulse of resistance to common danger and to circumstances against us. Our people gathered from the four winds and fought the battle, under the constant attack of a disciplined enemy.

I am proud that my Republican party activity has included not only working and voting for Barry Goldwater but working equally hard as 1st District Finance Chairman, to sell tickets for the Rockefeller dinner. Each of us is entitled to our personal favorites and philosophies, but each has an obligation to the overall organization.

Freedom has a great future if we level our guns and our efforts at the enemy instead of at ourselves.

In Lincoln's day it was necessary to save our union from irresponsible actions of several states. Today the task is to save the worker's paycheck, regain world respect, and to save America from irresponsible acts of federal bureaucracy set up by one man—one party rule.

This is the golden moment of opportunity. I intend to give of what I can of myself to leave this world a bit better for our children and generations unborn. Indifference and carelessness have brought real problems in our great country.

Now we've talked to ourselves, let's go out and tell and sell to those who will help make the harvest next Fall. This will take a lot of work and sweat.

From Greece . . . Know Thyself.
From Rome . . . Control Thyself.
From Judea . . . Give Thyself.

Challenge to Science for a Cleaner America: Environmental Pollution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN A. BLATNIK
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to include in today's RECORD an outstanding article on environmental pollution by our colleague, Congressman RICHARD D. MCCARTHY.

As a freshman on our Public Works Committee, Congressman MCCARTHY has shown considerable interest in our most difficult task of cleaning up the Nation's waters.

The article appeared in the first quarter of the 1966 Perspective publication by Cornell University:

CHALLENGE TO SCIENCE FOR A CLEANER AMERICA: ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

(By RICHARD D. MCCARTHY, Member of Congress, *39th District, New York*)

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—In an area blessed with exceptional benefits of nature—yet in real danger of losing these benefits because of environmental pollution—Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory welcomes the following call to action by a distinguished young Member of Congress from the Niagara Frontier.)

I am honored to be able to present my views on environmental pollution to the readership of Perspective. The noted technical staff and research-oriented associates of Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory compose an audience particularly suited to the understanding and fostering of scientific programs *for the study of environmental pollution.*

The smoke spiraling from your cigarette, the orange rinds and chicken bones cleared from our tables, the empty tin cans and bottles, the combusted coal, oil or gas which keeps us warm . . . where are they going? Into ventilators, incinerators, garbage dumps and the dark urban sky, but what then? They still remain chained to the earth. They are entities which persist in shadow forms, insidiously invading our lives. Although we "dispose" of our refuse, we have not escaped it . . . something of it remains in our environment.

These products, or diverse and novel substances—when multiplied by the prolific thrust of a whole nation—constitute a massive problem. We are confronted with the threat of profound alterations in the air, the land, the living things, and the waters of this country.

We must learn to see ourselves in a new way. We must carefully study the effect of Man's intrusion of pollutants into the physical and chemical balances of the earth. We must recognize the real sources of pollution.

Municipal and industrial sewage is a large and obvious source. It is estimated that in 1964 we dumped into our waterways alone the equivalent of the sewage of 82 millions persons. Slaughtering plants, hospitals and mortuaries pour into our surface water all their discharges of decay and disease, and industry has spewed into our Lake Erie and Niagara River a total of 350 tons of cyanide, phenol, ammonium, compounds, acids, suspended solids, and 2,710 gallons of oil—not just yearly, or monthly, but *daily*.

Animal wastes, which rise in proportion to the rise in human population sully the air and contaminate the water. One cow generates as much manure as 16.4 humans. One hog produces as much waste as 1.9 people and seven chickens provide a disposal problem equivalent to that created by one person. As a result, farm animals in the United States produce ten times as much waste as the human population.

Solid wastes contribute their weight in pollution to the tune of 250 billion pounds per year. We Americans squeezed 1,244,126,428 tubes of toothpaste last year . . . and the tubes are still with us. Each American discards 1600 pounds of paper, glass, metal, ashes, garbage, brush and grass cuttings annually.

Mining wastes such as zinc seepages contaminate drinking water and abandoned strip mines leave sterile, eroded cavities on our wounded earth.

PESTICIDES UNBALANCE NATURE

Pesticides, especially when applied aerially, are potential air contaminants. The dusts from insecticides, fungicides and herbicides are found scattered many leagues beyond their initial source. DDT has even been found in the bodies of antarctic penguins and arctic snowy owls. Our ignorance of interrelationships between species have led men to use pesticides indiscriminately with great devastation to innocent habitants in their paths.

A great source of pollution lies in the every action of man. He releases some material that may spread into the environment at every moment. Many of these materials are increasing in abundance and are causing problems of growing severity because the capacity of the environment to absorb and neutralise them does not change. The combustion of coal, oil and gas in our homes, vehicles and factories will have added, in a very short time, the significant part of the carbon that was slowly extracted from solar energy by plants and buried in the sediment during half a billion years. Carbon dioxide, called the invisible pollutant, is being shot into the atmosphere at a yearly rate of six billion tons. The use of lead alkyls in antiknock gasolines since 1923 has contributed enough lead to contaminate the surface of the northern hemisphere to the extent of about 10 milligrams per square meter.

And what are the effects of the tons of sewage, animal wastes, tin cans, shale, garbage, heat, gasses, and pesticides?

EFFECTS OF POLLUTION ARE PROFOUND

In our latest investigations, air pollution is linked with lung cancer, virus infections, asthmatic attacks, cardiac and respiratory diseases, and even lead poisoning.

Water pollution is a known factor in the uncounted hordes of new viruses which increasingly befoul our world. The organic chemical exotics from detergents, industry, and pesticides are one of the most dangerous menaces to wholesome water. Uranium mills and atomic reactor plants have added radioactive wastes to our waters with unknown damage to our health.

Our balance with the other creatures and living things in this world is threatened. Man is the dominating inhabitant of the earth, but he must live in harmony with plants who maintain the oxygen content of the air and furnish the basic habitat and food of animals and men. Micro-organisms perform a spectrum of services . . . they purify the air, soil and water, they recycle the nutrients. Animals change plants into food man most covets, and supply him with leather, furs, oils, pharmaceuticals, ivory, pearls and wool. Insects are our pollinators, our predators and our creators of silk and honey. We are not respecting these servants of ours and they are chaotically responding to our heedlessness.

The sulfur dioxide in stack fumes kills trees and crop plants, the domestic sewage over-fertilizes our waters, and this enrichment stimulates algal growths which consume the oxygen dissolved in the water, thus suffocating the fish and microscopic animals.

Sediments released into screams by industry smother fish eggs. The numbers of species have been reduced and their delicate relationships destroyed by pollution.

Heat from steel mills, coke ovens, petroleum refineries and steam turbine electricity plants draw immense quantities of water from streams and return it hot or warm, killing much aquatic life. Heat pollution is predicted to multiply eight times in the next 35 years.

Eutrophication or ecological aging is proceeding at such a rate in lakes such as Lake Erie that it may soon be dead.

EVEN THE EARTH IS POISONED

Our loamy earth has been defiled by indiscriminate doses of poisonous metals—among them arsenic. Some orchards no longer bear apples; carots, beets and spinach are stunted; produce sometimes absorbs the poisons and become contaminated themselves. High salt concentrations make river waters unsuitable for needed irrigation.

Our atmospheric heat balance is changing radically. By the year 2000, there will be about 25% more carbon dioxide in our atmosphere, which scientists predict can dramatically modify our climate.

But perhaps the most grievous consequence of our offenses against nature is the diminishing of the quality of our lives. Beauty and purity enrich each other and inspire man to look beyond his smallest self into the visions of the future and the great gifts of the past. Ugliness is the shabby scab we have grafted upon our magnificent world.

WE ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR TOMORROW

Our children and the futures' children have the right to lie in lush green meadows and watch the miraculous progress of springtime. And we adults have a responsibility to insure this.

I have a whole hat-full of ideas which, I feel, may help solve this vast problem. But, in conclusion, let me suggest just one.

I have sketched for you an immense spectrum of the *unknown* . . . for this is an obscure and unrecognized field. This vital, all-encompassing reality in contemporary life has not been penetrated, nor has it even been considered a worthy area of comprehensive research.

OUR ENVIRONMENT MUST BE STUDIED

But, this, truly is the field for pioneers. The investigation of how we live, why we sicken or die, why we exist under blue sky or smog, lush foliage or craven sterility, prosperity or dearth, quality or crassness, depression or inspiration . . . this is the knowledge of our environment.

Let me now plead before this scientific audience for our best talent and for an exalted status for this field of investigation.

We need knowledge more than anything else. We need natural and behavioral scientists and engineers who have the imagination, dedication and the skill to gain the understandings of unknown processes and obscure relationships that we must have if our complex civilization is to continue to exist in harmony with its earthly environment.

So we are making progress. But much more remains to be done.

You have seen the sources and effects of environmental pollution, but remember that there is only one cause . . . man. We must now apply man's maximum intellect and distill from our past knowledge and future insight the profound answers.

We need gifted specialists in cell biology to study metabolic pathways, structure distortment, interaction between enzymes and many other deep and challenging biochemical problems.

We need microbiologists to penetrate the structure of pollutants, to study how they are metabolized by organisms; why some resist biodegradation and others survive in seemingly impossible environments.

We need population dynamics, studies and much investigation in the behavioral sciences, for pollution would not exist except for man's activities and it concerns almost the entire range of interactions between human beings and their environment. Although all living creatures are affected by pollution, only man has the ability to control or eliminate it. Sociologists, economists, urban and regional planners, psychologists, anthropologists, communications experts and political scientists of the highest calibre must invest their talents to this field.

Atmospheric problems must be analyzed by meterologists, hydrologists and systems analysts. Great challenges and fascinating problems await gifted engineers. New processes and new designs for sewage treatment plants, new principles for collection systems, design of water storage and distribution systems are but a few.

And to attract these people, we must provide excellent research environments—such as are provided by Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory—and specific research opportunities. We must create dynamic exchanges between the many fields of study to integrate and unify our knowledge.

Lest it be overlooked, let me emphasize that substantial research funds—from the federal and state levels—are already available and programs are in motion. But we must press forward

We must also press forward with our program to halt the pollution of Lake Erie. The Federal Government set April 12 for formulating state-by-state plans to clean up the lake. By that date, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan were to inform the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration of what they proposed to do with respect to pollution originating within their boundaries.

We substantially increased the amount of public funds available to fight water pollution last year. This year I am pressing for still more funds for this vital purpose.

WHY AM I INTERESTED?

My own concern in these emerging problems began with a love affair. As a little boy from the city, no delight was above that of launching stick ships into the blue waters of Lake Erie. As a man, the lake and its chaste vastness holds my reverence and is my source of solitude and contemplation.

My commitment to the lake was one of the influences that compelled me to make a difficult decision two years ago. As I watched her harbors fill with acids and slime, and her seasides become desecrated with raw sewage, I knew that I, as a private citizen must do something.

I left the business world and sought a seat in the United States Congress, which the voters graciously granted me. My hope was to be admitted to the Public Works Committee, and particularly to the Rivers and Harbors Subcommittee which writes the laws regarding water pollution.

I guess Lake Erie has a lady luck for those who care about her, because, though I was a freshman, I was granted membership in the Public Works Committee and was seated on the key Rivers and Harbors Subcommittee.

This was the beginning of my comprehensive education in the field of pollution. The hours of enlightened testimony by scientists in our Public Works hearings, my own investigations, and those of the Environmental Pollution Panel of the President's Science Advisory Committee, have revealed Lake Erie's problems to be but an urgent segment in our total confrontation of environmental pollution.

Decoration Day Observance

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply touched by the thoughts contained in the invocation delivered by the distinguished clergyman, Rabbi Dr. Karl Applbaum during the Queens Borough memorial parade and services held in Bayside, N.Y. Rabbi Applbaum is a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army Reserve, chaplain, 307th General Hospital in Jamaica, national chaplain of the Reserve Officers Association of the United States and Queens County chaplain of the Jewish War Veterans.

His inspiring and patriotic words are so significant that I would like to call them to the attention of my colleagues in the House:

DECORATION DAY OBSERVANCE—ALL QUEENS VETERANS ORGANIZATIONS, FLUSHING, N.Y., MAY 29, 1966

(Invocation delivered by Rabbi Dr. Karl Applbaum, lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army Reserve, chaplain 307th General Hospital, Jamaica, N.Y., national chaplain, Reserve Officers Association of the United States, Queens County Chaplain, Jewish War Veterans)

Our Heavenly Father: Assembled here are the elite of this nation—the men and women who answered the call of our country in its time of greatest need and proudly wore and are still wearing their uniforms. By thy benificence they have returned home and are on this Decoration Day now here demonstrating their love for God and loyalty to these United States of America which they served so bravely in all its wars. United we show our faith in our nation for which we are ready to give our lives. Proud of the uniform we wear we are united in spirit and bound together by tradition and history—men and women of all creeds, colors and denominations. All of us are dedicated for one goal—protection of our country from the enemies abroad and from those within our borders who silently are boring into its foundations and trying to destroy the very supports upon which we depend and criticizing the principles upon which it was founded.

We pray to Thee—O Father—Creator and Giver of life for our sick and wounded comrades who are now on their sick beds—in hospitals, at home, abroad, wherever they may be. Heal them from all infirmities for Thou alone can heal. Send Thy consolation to those who have given their loved ones so that we may live and survive. They are joining us with bowed heads praying for the souls of their loved ones. By faith in Thee and by belief in the eternity of life, May they find sustenance, and fulfillment of the hollow pit left in their hearts. Strengthen them in their hour of need and send them Thy blessings. Comfort them with Thy presence and sustain them with Thy light.

For those of our Fellow Americans who are presently engaged in the fight for survival of freedom—we pray Thee O Creator of the Universe to be with them wherever they may be. Spread over them the Tabernacle of Peace and return them safely to us and to the side of their loved ones. Inspire us with the courage which all of us need and which is lacking in some of us. May the world realize that a universe half slave and half free cannot long endure, that totalitarianism will destroy us—that democracy is the only way of life and the only method of survival.

Bless the President of these United States and all in whom lawful authority is vested.

Vouchsafe unto them the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and of might, and the spirit of knowledge and fear of Thee.

Fulfill the wishes of our hearts for goodness and virtue, for health, for life and for peace. Amen.

Citizenship Challenges You

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PRENTISS WALKER
OF MISSISSIPPI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. WALKER of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, on this day when we commemorate our Nation's stars and stripes, I feel that each of us should take special notice of Old Glory and some of the history behind it.

I commend to my collegues an excellent article, "Citizenship Challenges You."

This article which was written by Miss Evelyn Sartor of Quitman, Miss., appeared in a recent issue of Mississippi Misses, publication of the Mississippi State Association of Future Homemakers of America.

The article follows:

CITIZENSHIP CHALLENGES YOU

(By Evelyn Sartor, Quitman chapter)

America has been and, I hope, will continue to be a nation of the people, by the people and for the people. You are the people—you make America—weak or strong. You, the citizens, are the foundation for our nation's government. Citizenship Challenges You!

During our nation's beginning national patriotism ran high. Our forefathers were fighting for a "home of the free and the brave." Our nation was a unified thirteen colonies. Great American patriots such as Patrick Henry, who wanted his freedom so much that he was willing to die for it, or Nathan Hale, who regretted that he had only one life to lose for his country, were leaders in creating the greatest sovereign nation on earth.

Our nation grew to be the thirteen original states—all for one and one for all. It seemed appropriate for the congress to create national symbols. The Flag was one such symbol. It was adopted by Congress on June 14, 1777.

Only thirteen white stars appeared on the blue union at that time. However, time passed and states and stars were added to the country and the Flag.

Territories became states. During the Mexican War there were twenty-eight states; while the Civil War was fought thirty-four stars appeared on the Flag; the number was increased to forty-five during the Spanish American War in 1898; and in 1918 forty-eight stars were cited on "Old Glory." Alaska made the forty-ninth state in 1959. Hawaii, the latest addition to the family of states, is represented by the fiftieth star on the "Stars and Stripes."

"Old Glory" represents more than just the States themselves. It epitomizes people of America, their dreams and ambitions; it idealizes a freedom loving people, who are concerned not only for their personal rights, but the rights of people the world over.

It is suggested by some that the colors of our Flag—red, white, and blue—symbolize, hardiness and courage; purity and innocence; vigilance, perseverance, and justice. These qualities represent the backbone of America. And those who possess them are the sustainers of our country. The Flag represents no more than what you believe in, it is all that you believe it can be. Be proud—you are an American citizen—flag-maker!

A good citizen is often characterized by the respect he displays toward the Flag. Did you know that Congress has set-up an official list of rules concerning the honoring of the Flag? It has established penalties for persons who knowingly violate the Flag Code.

The Flag Code was set-up by Congress in 1942. Certain proportions for the Flag are designated as follows:

1. The hoist (width) of the Flag should be 1.0.
2. The fly (length) of the Flag should be 1.9.
3. The hoist of the union should be 7/13.
4. The fly of the union should be .76.
5. Every stripe should be 1/13.
6. The diameter of each star should be .0616.

Displaying the Flag takes place in many areas and proper displaying is essential. These are a few of the fundamentals which should be followed.

1. The Flag should be displayed only from sunrise to sunset. However, there are exceptions, in which case it may fly at night. When weather permits, the Flag should be displayed daily on or near the main building of a public institution.

2. The Flag of the United States should be carried in a procession to the marching right or the Flag's own right, or in a group of other flags it may be in the front of the center of that line.

3. When displayed with another flag against a wall from cross staffs, the U.S. Flag should be to the right of the other flag with its staff in front.

4. When flags of two or more nations are displayed they should be approximately equal in size.

5. When displayed over the middle of the street, the Flag should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east to west street or to the east in a north and south street.

6. The Flag should hold a position of honor when it is displayed on a platform. This place of honor is located to the right of the speaker as he addresses the audience. If it is not displayed on the platform, then it should be placed in the position of honor at the right of the audience as they face the platform.

7. Flying the Flag at half-staff is, by tradition, a way of honoring those who have passed on, but who, while they lived, served their country in an outstanding manner. In placing the Flag at half-mast, one should first raise it to the top and then lower it to half way between the peak and the bottom of the staff. Before removing the Flag, one should raise it to the top and then lower it slowly to the ground.

8. When used to cover a casket, the Flag should be over the left shoulder. When lowering the casket into the ground, the Flag should be removed and not allowed to touch the ground.

9. A flag hoisted in reverse indicates distress.

10. A flag at some time or another becomes worn and is no longer a fitting emblem for display. When the Flag reaches this condition, it should be disposed of in a respectful manner, preferably by burning.

We honor the Flag, not only by displaying it properly, but in a larger sense we honor it when we accept responsibility in our government; when we exercise our rights and privileges as citizens; and when we see people in other nations oppressed and rise to their need.

Today, more than ever before, there is a crying need for good citizens in our nation. Everyday the headlines scream that the American Republic is declining. But how many of those makers of the headlines realize the government lies not only on others but also on them?

The challenge to be a good American citizen is a difficult demand to face. We, as young citizens, must answer this challenge with faith in our God and our country and with a burning desire to keep our country great.

Report From Geneva

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, all Members of the House are familiar with the scholarship and diligence of Mr. CURTIS in the field of trade relations. As a congressional member of our delegation at the Kennedy round in Geneva, Mr. CURTIS has characteristically taken his responsibilities seriously and has been a source of wisdom to us all. On Monday, June 6, the Washington Post paid tribute to Mr. CURTIS' leadership in this field in an editorial. Under unanimous consent I include it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

REPORT FROM GENEVA

A Congressman cannot expect to capture the limelight by paying meticulous attention to protracted international negotiations. All the more reason why Representative THOMAS B. CURTIS of Missouri, the leading Republican spokesman on economic affairs, deserves a round of applause for his excellent work as a congressional member of the delegation that is bargaining for tariff reductions in Geneva. Anyone who takes the time to read Mr. CURTIS's latest report to the House will be impressed by its encyclopedic scope and liberal spirit.

Because of the recent progress in settling political differences within the European Economic Community, Mr. CURTIS is now hopeful that "an important package of trade expanding bargains" can be outlined by November. But he warned against a preoccupation with tariffs and the neglect of other barriers to world trade-import quotas; border tax adjustments and antidumping legislation that would eliminate trade rather than unfair competition. When the Kennedy Round is completed, the world community will have to turn to what Mr. CURTIS calls the "lost" trade problems.

Mobilization Fights the Multifaceted War—Mobilization for Youth

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1966

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to say that in my district the war on poverty began. It began with an organization called Mobilization for Youth, which initiated the technique of applying intensive and concentrated effort in a single area in order to cure poverty.

Mobilization for Youth, after 2 years of surveys, got started in 1961. It remains an important institution in New York. It has had its ups and its downs, but it has saved an incalculable number of lives.

It will be a long time before we can tell exactly what Mobilization for Youth has achieved, since it deals in humans and not in statistics.

But it is a thriving, healthy, useful institution; and I trust it will not falter as long as there is poverty in New York.

I would like to insert in the RECORD an evaluation and description of Mobilization for Youth which appeared recently in Town and Village, a paper published in my district. I commend this article to my colleagues, for information about what a veteran antipoverty organization can do.

[From Town & Village, May 12, 1966]

MOBILIZATION FIGHTS THE MULTIFACETED WAR

(By Pete Young)

A meeting was held recently between Welfare Commissioner Mitchell Ginsberg and approximately 150 clients from the Lower East Side. One of the clients, a Negro woman, asked Commissioner Ginsberg why welfare checks were never issued on Friday or Saturday. She had heard gossip along the welfare grapevine that the Department was concerned lest its clients "blow" the checks on a good weekend party.

Commissioner Ginsberg, somewhat startled, turned to one of his assistants. "Is this true? Is that the arrangement?"

"Yes," said the assistant.

"Then stop it immediately," said the Commissioner. "If the checks are due on a Friday or a Saturday, then pay them out on a Friday or a Saturday and quit worrying about whether some of these people are going to have a little party."

Officials of Mobilization for Youth like to tell this story because (1) they arranged the confrontation between the clients and the Commissioner; and (2) the incident is a perfect example of community action redressing many grievances at once rather than piecemeal, one at a time; and (3) the successful confrontation taught those involved that the poor are not helpless; in organization there is strength.

SEMINAL SOURCE

Mobilization for Youth (MFY) is the seminal source for many of the nation's so-called "war on poverty" programs. Beginning in 1959 with surveys, MFY emerged in 1961 with a multi-million dollar budget, a staff of trained professionals and a broad approach to the problem of community despair and neglect.

More than 100,000 persons live in the 67-block section below 14th Street that is the target area for Mobilization. Of these 100,000, approximately 10,000 are Negro and approximately 25,000 are Puerto Rican. But though the non-white percentage in the Lower East Side "ghetto" is about 35 percent, more than 75 percent of the public school children are Negro or Puerto Rican. The average family income is slightly more than $4,000 per year—well below the government's official "poverty line"—and a high proportion of residents in the target area are subsidized by some kind of Welfare Department program. Repeated studies have shown that for every person "on the welfare," perhaps as many as two others are equally eligible but not on the welfare. Youth Board statistics show that in 1962 the juvenile crime rate in the area was approximately double that for the city-at-large; latest figures show a dropping of the rate in the MFY target area and an increase for the city at-large, thus narrowing the disparity.

About $5 million per year in both public and private funds fuels the MFY experiment, which is directed out of a headquarters on East 4th Street where well-paid professionals attempt to arouse the ghetto poor from hopeless despair. One well-paid MFY staffer has a note on his blackboard to remind himself (if that should prove necessary) of the proper attitude to communicate. In its entirety, the note reads:

"Controversy! Anger!"

It remains to be seen whether this kind of militancy can be communicated by middle-class professionals to local residents.

INDIGENOUS LEADERS

MFY neighborhood centers, employment centers, training centers, legal aid centers dot the 67-block target area. For the most part they operate out of store-fronts with the highest priority given to finding and developing "indigenous leaders" all the way from a 10-year-old boy to an old Puerto Rican lady at a candy store who must surely be the most enthusiastic baseball fan in New York City.

The community organizations that spring up in the wake of this money and professional drive are informal, to say the least. One example is a club for pre-teen-agers who have been marked as potential drug addicts. The club has one rule: no glue sniffing.

All of the MFY projects are carefully and continually evaluated by a team of sociologists from Columbia University; many MFY ideas (such as the Legal Services Unit) are now finding application throughout the country.

Inevitably, MFY has had its share of scandals. And it has come in for a good bit of criticism as an early advocate of ideas which now have wide acceptance. Such concepts as the rent strike and the police review board were pioneered by MFY people long before they became fashionable currency and lost their radical sting.

The real problem that confronts MFY was dramatized for this reporter in a teen service center on East 6th Street where youth worker Angel Camacho said bitterly:

"We get answers here for most of the problems the kids come in with, except the big one. We don't have enough jobs."

When all is said and done Mobilization is still dependent upon the workings of the American economy—increasingly automated, increasingly higher-skilled.

STATE OF MIND

"Poverty" is always a relative term. What we call "poverty" is sheer luxury for the peasant of India. Perhaps "poverty" is a state-of-mind, more than anything else. Perhaps "poverty" means a distintegration of self-esteem. And perhaps MFY's contribution, when the final score is toted up, will be in the changing of that state-of-mind, the restoration of self-esteem.

That's the hope anyway. The alternative, a failure right across the board, raises alternatives almost too dreadful to contemplate.

The battle is being fought in the target area. There are little victories and defeats every day. The calculus of those victories and defeats will go a long way towards determining the American future.

The Spirit That Is America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, June 5, 1966, I attended a farewell party to a truly great individual, Rev. L. R. Boyll, minister of the Carpenter Memorial Methodist Church in Glen Cove, N.Y. A man who has inspired his fellow men and our community to mutual respect for each other and their individual beliefs—at the same time inspired a unity of purpose for all men.

The encomiums of praise heaped upon Reverend Boyll at this gathering cannot be lost, for they truly demonstrate the spirit that is America. Therefore, I enter in the RECORD the statements of three of his fellow clergymen, of different faiths, and the former mayor of Glen Cove, in praise of this great man:

Reverend Laurence Boyll's leaving is a real loss to our community. He has gained an enviable and well-deserved reputation both within and outside the Carpenter Memorial Methodist Church. His support has been essential for so many good causes in Glen Cove and vicinity.

He and Mrs. Boyll go with our good wishes and prayers for their future health and success.

Rabbi ALTON MEYER WINTERS,
North Country Reform Temples, Glen Cove, N.Y.

Laurence Boyll is a loss to Glen Cove. He has taught men what it is to be men. He has taught dignity and restraint. I am proud to say that he has taught me, and I am grateful.

Rev. CHARLES KOHLI,
St. Patrick's, Glen Cove, N.Y.

Rev. Laurence Boyll and his queenly wife, Mrs. Rachel Boyll, will be greatly missed in Glen Cove. Words are inadequate to express what their friendship, love and fellowship has meant to our Church. Mrs. Galloway and the members of our Church join with me in wishing Rev. and Mrs. Boyll the blessings of God. Our thoughts and prayers will go with them as they leave for their new field of service. God bless them always.

Dr. B. A. GALLOWAY,
Calvary A.M.E. Church, Glen Cove, N.Y.

Rev. Boyll, it has been my pleasure and privilege to know you during your years of service to the people of Glen Cove and it is with heartfelt sadness that I learned you are leaving us.

During the days when I was Mayor of Glen Cove, I can recall so well the times you could be counted on to help our community. It was good to know Reverend Boyll was there to lend a wise, able and understanding hand.

A community seldom has too many citizens conscientious and willing to help in its growth and betterment. You were always one of our people and so your presence will be missed by many.

For your service as Chaplain to Glen Cove Volunteer Fire Department and your work on mahy committees responsible for bettering our housing conditions and community relations, you deserve the thanks of the entire community.

I am proud to know you and wish you continued years of wonderful service to the community to which you now go. We shall miss you but are grateful for all you have done for so many.

Hon. JOSEPH REILLY,
Former mayor of Glen Cove, N.Y.

Flag Day 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, today, June 14, 1966, is Flag Day, and I am taking this opportunity to urge every American to display and proudly honor our flag.

The abuses that have been directed at our flag in the past year can best be rebuffed by every citizen showing deep respect and devotion to the symbol of our Nation and to the ideals for which it stands. This year a special effort should be made to observe Flag Day.

In concluding my brief remarks, I am inserting an editorial from the Jonesboro, Tenn., Herald and Tribune:

FLAG DAY

Speaking at the Flag Day celebration, Washington, D.C., on June 14, 1914, President Woodrow Wilson said,

"This flag for the future is meant to stand for the just use of undisputed national power. No nation is ever going to doubt our power to assert its rights, and we should lay it to heart that no nation shall henceforth doubt our purpose to put it to the highest uses to which a great emblem of justice and government can be put.

"It is henceforth to stand for self-possession, for dignity, for the assertion of the right of one nation to serve the other nations of the world—an emblem that will not condescend to be used for purposes of aggression and self-aggrandizement; that it is too great to be debased by selfishness; that has vindicated its right to be honored by all nations of the world and feared by none who do righteousness."

Bravery in Burlington

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BERNARD F. GRABOWSKI

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. GRABOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I insert in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial entitled "Bravery in Burlington" that appeared in the Waterbury Republican June 3, 1966. The editorial follows:

BRAVERY IN BURLINGTON

The abduction of a Terryville youngster by a demented and dangerous Burlington man last week might have turned into a terrible tragedy if it had not been for some people who were alert and generously responsible and extremely brave.

It is impossible to single out all the people who deserve to be commended, for there are many of them and the exceptional assistance they gave may never be known or acknowledged. The precise facts of an episode like this one are elusive, and the records are apt to omit the data most important to a true, full picture. Memories are short, and eyewitnesses do not all see the same thing. But there are at least six persons who obviously deserve special public praise.

We think a debt of gratitude is owed to George S. Grodecki and Donald Lassy, of Terryville, passers-by who became suspicious when they saw Albert Bunn Jr. stop his pick-up truck near a group of small children. Grodecki and Lassy slowed down to observe what was going on. They saw Bunn drag a six-year-old boy to his vehicle and drive off. Thanks to Grodecki and Lassy, who followed Bunn to Burlington, the police knew quickly where to go to begin the rescue.

It seems to us, also, Bristol Police Chief Robert Grace deserves a great deal of credit. He had to know that he was sending his men on a dangerous mission that could be ruled to be outside his area of jurisdiction. It is the kind of a decision that could backfire disastrously on the man who made it. But Chief Grace did not hesitate. He got his men out there fast and went to work. He didn't wait for the State Police, and it might have been calamitous if he had.

Bristol Patrolman Joseph Nocera, who was wounded when Bunn hit him with a birdshot blast, is surely one of the heroes of the episode. He is lucky that he wasn't killed or that he wasn't injured more seriously. But his hurts and scars will testify to the fact that police work is dangerous work, indeed—that a policeman never knows when he may have to face an insane killer in the line of duty and take risks that can never be adequately compensated.

For bravery and a generous willingness to help, Mrs. Joan LaForest should be afforded warm public recognition, too. She was the sister of the man who had kidnaped the child, and the experience she was undergoing must have tortured her. But she volunteered to go up the hill with Officer Nocera to try to talk her brother into letting his little victim go free.

It is not impossible at all that her efforts helped, in the end, when Bunn did let the youngster go. This will never be known, yet one thing will be: Mrs. LaForest, who may have known more than the others about the dangers involved, went willingly into the nightmare on Wildcat Mountain to do her part in the rescue.

It was Wilfred Morin, of course, who made the rescue and who made it under conditions of conspicuous great courage. Nocera had already been shot, and Morin knew that he, too, might be. But the Bristol dog warden and bartender was willing to face a very good possibility of death in order to persuade the crazed and trigger-happy Bunn to release his captive.

Thanks to Morin's ingenuity and his daring, the boy was saved. People do not come any braver than Morin. Unless there had been somebody there with Morin's selfless fortitude, even the best that the others could give might not have been enough.

That was a morning awful enough to make the whole community want to forget it as soon as possible. And we hope they can. But we hope, at the same time, that the brave people won't be forgotten. This is an age when he hear, too often, of people who "don't want to get involved"—people who turn their backs on fellow humans in terrible trouble. Last week in Burlington we all witnessed a fine demonstration of people who were "willing to get involved"—even if it meant getting killed.

It was fine demonstration. It makes a person proud to live near these people. It is people like this who make a town good. People like this make you know that there is somebody who will help.

Great Plains Program Tremendous Success

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GRAHAM PURCELL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. PURCELL. Mr. Speaker, one of the truly remarkable achievements in American agriculture in our time is the new look in the vast region of the Great Plains.

The change, in terms of greater agricultural stability, reduced soil erosion, development of water for agricultural and recreational uses, and a more beautiful landscape, has come about as a result of an enlightened partnership between people and their government, between scientist and landowners.

It has come about largely through the Great Plains conservation program, a tool that has been greatly sharpened and strengthened in the last 6 years under leadership that recognizes the fundamental role land resources plays in the well-being of an entire region.

What has happened in the Great Plains is more than simple recovery from years of drought and dust storms which, for a time, gave it the unhappy label of "The Dust Bowl."

Droughts will recur, for this is the nature of the climatic pattern of the Great Plains. Wind will blow, as it always has, across the rolling prairies.

But the farmer and rancher who has reserves of grass and water, who has tied down with grass his soils that are unsuited for cultivation, will not become the dispossessed migrant of the thirties.

These are the primary goals of the Great Plains conservation program—a program that has been expanded by 60 percent since 1960, to serve a larger member of landowners in the region each year.

"Wheat Will Win the War" was a battle cry during World War I, and the wheatlands of the Great Plains responded with heavy output. The plowup was costly, however, for much of the newly cultivated land was extremely susceptible to the winds of the dry years that followed. The term "dust bowl" came out of the disaster.

The research scientist and the farmer have formed an effective partnership in solving the problems of the Great Plains. Techinques developed in times of drought and privation are the solid basis now for a far more stable agriculture in the plains. The survey of soils, classifying them as to their capability in conservation use, has provided unmistakable lines of guidance in adapting the lands of the Great Plains to agricultural production.

The technical help afforded by the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture, its effectiveness intensified by the forming of landowner-managed, State-sponsored soil conservation districts, became a useful tool for use by farmers and ranchers of the region in correcting errors of the past and in bringing their resources into fuller stability. In addition, Federal funds have been made available to defray part of the cost of land-use shifts and to step up the rate of conversion.

The program was authorized by Congress during the drought of the 1950's. It was conceived as a pilot program, a testing of principles developed for a particular region. It was accepted at first by a relatively few landowners, and from 1957 through 1960, received Federal cost-sharing appropriations of $10 million each year. Beginning in 1961, however, the appropriation has been increased gradually to the current level of $16 million and in recent years about 5,000 farmers and ranchers have entered the program each year.

Approximately 23,000 landowners have entered the program. Thousands have completed their work and have been enjoying the benefits of complete conservation treatment and sounder use of their resources. The size of the units range from small to large—an average of 1,900 acres.

The conversion of unsuitable cropland to permanent vegetative use was, at the outset, a principal objective. The results have been dramatic. More than 1,400,000 acres of these less stable lands have been returned to the protection of grass, or are in the process of being converted. This represents more than 1 acre in every 5 cropland acres involved in the 23,000 Great Plains contracts. Wheat produced on these acres was, in recent times, not only surplus to our needs but was produced at the cost of damage to the land resource—a damage we cannot afford.

Grass and water are the earmarks of the new agriculture in the Great Plains. The Great Plains conservation program is enabling the landowners of the plains to have them—grass as productive as his land and skill in management can produce, and water enough to see him through the years of drought that he wisely presumes to be ahead. With grass and water in abundance, the producer no longer must dispose of livestock on a market glutted by the offerings of owners in the same distress.

The new agriculture in the Great Plains is built upon the conservation of soil and water resources, an approach that was born in times of land disaster and human hardship. The drought of the 1950's was less damaging than the one of the 1930's that aroused the Nation to action—less damaging because of conservation progress and know-how already moving into use across the plains. Because of work now being done by the region's landowners, much of it prompted and facilitated by agricultural programs supported by the Federal Government, less damage will occur in the plains' next drought. Whatever the future holds for plains agriculture, the farmers and ranchers of the region are in far better condition to cope with emergencies as they come.

Is United States Pleading Viet Case on Wrong Grounds?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD BOLLING

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, the Howard K. Smith column which follows eloquently and accurately states the real reason for our commitment to and presence in Vietnam:

IS U.S. PLEADING VIET CASE ON WRONG GROUNDS?

(By Howard K. Smith)

Every successive opinion poll shows that our appetite for resisting in Viet Nam is declining, and that President Johnson's stock with the voters is going the same way.

One cannot help thinking that the administration is not putting its case to the American people in proper terms. Of several faults, one is outstanding: The President and Secretary of State Dean Rusk and their colleagues almost always justify our effort in Southeast Asia on legal or moral grounds. The fact is that the struggle there is essentially and overwhelmingly a power struggle which we would probably have to undertake regardless of law or morality.

This is not to agree with the host of guilt-ridden critics who believe our moral case is bad. Compared with our foe's case, it is downright good. Ho Chi Minh has never dared submit his regime to a free election such as we are pressing for under U.N. inspection in the south.

His instrument of power has been terrorism. His "reforms" left the average North Vietnamese peasant considerably worse off than the average South Vietnamese peasant—until Ho made life in the south impossible by the murder of nearly all local officials and the systematic intimidation of the rest. It is an eloquent fact that though war-weary South Vietnamese dissent or riot or desert the forces, none go over to the Viet Cong.

But the real and relevant explanation of why we are fighting is that this is a power struggle the loss of which would bring consequences awful to contemplate.

To make the point, consider what would happen, first if they, then if we, prevail.

A Communist success, following an American withdrawal, would be an "open-ended" result. It would sharpen their appetite and desperately weaken the resistance of neighbors waiting to be consumed. It would justify the basic motivation of their ideology which is blind faith in a world interpretation that promises universal dominion at the end of the road.

The "domino" theory is much discredited in conversation. But the facts of life are these: Laos and Cambodia are shot through with guerrilla forces trained where those now in South Viet Nam were trained. Our AID officials in Thailand are watching a guerrilla minority, trained in the same place, beginning to accumulate power by methods of pure terror in northeast Thailand.

China has made public the intention of adding Thailand to her bloc, and her actions over many years make clear her ultimate design of forcing the disintegration of India, the only possible counter-force to China south of Japan.

In short, a Communist success would be a destabilizing event; it would be bound to lead to further and worse conflicts.

A success for our side, on the other hand, would be a stabilizing result. As in Europe, we seek no territorial gain. Our aim is to find a line and establish the principle that we will not cross it to their detriment if they will not cross it either.

In the age of nuclear weapons it is a paramount mission to establish this principle that borders may not be changed by force in Asia—just as we established it in Europe. With China rapidly becoming a nuclear power, we dare not relinquish the effort now by curtailing our force or withdrawing it.

In his recent history of our times, Prof. Carroll Quigley makes the point that Germany, Italy and Japan gained immensely more by losing to us in World War II than they could have possibly have gained by winning. Had they won, their governments, filled with the seeds of their own degeneration, would have been stimulated to infinite acquisition, with consequent national impoverishment and eventual annihilation by the United States. As it is, they have stabilized, become progressive, democratic and prosperous societies.

Very much the same can be said about the Communist nations of Asia. If they win in Viet Nam, they will move on indefinitely to extend their sway. At some point the United States would be forced to intervene again, this time with the support of the opinion polls of a frightened public that at last would see the real nature of the struggle. A much bloodier war would result.

South Viet Nam is the right place and this is the right time to make a stand.

Irene Whisenant

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BASIL L. WHITENER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, the people of Catawba County, N.C., and her many friends in other sections of the country were shocked and saddened last week to learn of the tragic passing of Miss Irene Whisenant, a former employee of the House of Representatives. Miss Whisenant was killed in an automobile accident.

She served as private secretary to the late North Carolina Representatives Alfred L. Bulwinkle and Hamilton C. Jones. Miss Whisenant was a very capable young lady and performed her congressional duties in an outstanding manner.

Her life was characterized by a dedication to her family, her church, and to her work. She was a kind and understanding Christian lady whose sincere interest in people won the admiration and love of all those with whom she associated.

Miss Whisenant's many friends mourn her passing. An editorial in the June 10, 1966, edition of the Observer-News-Enterprise at Newton, N.C., very aptly describes the life and character of Miss Whisenant. Under unanimous consent I insert the editorial in the Appendix of the RECORD:

[From the Newton (N.C.) Observer-News-Enterprise, June 10, 1966]

IRENE WHISENANT

> Miss Irene Whisenant was the kind of woman who instinctively liked people. As a member of the administrative staff of Davis Hospital in Statesville she was constantly doing things for the comfort of patients and friends.
>
> She was forever running errands for patients because she wanted to. The longtime resident of Maiden was recognized by those who knew her as "a good woman" and "good friend."
>
> Miss Whisenant's long career of public service stretched from the nation's capital to the Catawba Valley. She served Congressmen A. L. Bulwinkle and Hamilton C. Jones as a personal secretary.
>
> Her last job—that at Davis Hospital—was perhaps even more rewarding for it meant helping people at close range. Each day she commuted between the home of her parents in Maiden and the Statesville hospital.
>
> She often told friends she loved the job and the commuting too much to give up the job.
>
> Tuesday she left home as usual and threaded her way down Highway 10 through Catawba. She was hardly outside of downtown Catawba when her car was caught up in an accident with a truck.
>
> Two hours later Miss Whisenant became the county's 25th traffic fatality of the year.
>
> Catawba Countians who knew her will miss this rare woman who liked people so much.
>
> The large concourse of friends and relatives from throughout the county attending the rites Thursday attest the high esteem in which she was held. Her pastor of First Methodist Church, of which she had served as a member of the official board, paid tribute to her loyalty to her church and friends, citing her exemplary life of service.

VFW Post in Claxton, Evans County, Ga., Promotes U.S. Flag

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. G. ELLIOTT HAGAN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 2, 1966

Mr. HAGAN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate Flag Day, I want to take this occasion to apprise my colleagues of an inspiring event which I attended on Memorial Day in Claxton, Ga.

When I accepted an invitation from the Claxton-Evans County VFW Post to participate in its Memorial Day program, little did I realize what an outstanding job this post was performing to encourage patriotism and respect for our national flag.

When I arrived in Claxton, I was pleasantly surprised to discover American flags flying everywhere. In asking who was responsible for this wonderful act of patriotism, I was advised that it was the result of a special project of the Claxton-Evans County VFW Post.

The post has purchased a number of American flags to be rented to local business houses, displayed on national holidays and properly stored when not in use for an annual cost of $12 to each merchant. The post is also displaying the flag at prominent public buildings on a daily basis.

The Post Commander, D. B. Plyler, describes the project as follows:

> This is not a money-making project, but is planned to display our National flag and help tell the American story to coming generations. Our flag represents free America, and all the things for which men have fought and died. We hope to help emphasize its importance in our Community.

When other civic and service clubs around the country are looking for project ideas, I heartily recommend that they follow the example being set by the Claxton-Evans County VFW Post. What better project can any club adopt than one which will encourage patriotism and respect for the American flag?

Australia and Edward Clark

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, one of Texas' favorite sons, Austin attorney, Edward Clark, the American Ambassador to Australia, recently returned to this country for a brief visit.

He has been enthusiastically received by his friends, his law colleagues and fellow Texans and Americans.

He has also been honored by his college alma mater, Southwestern University in Georgetown, Tex. For his outstanding leadership and service to this country, he was presented an honorary doctor's degree, an honor, I might add, that has been justly earned by Mr. Clark, who has offered his dedicated and talented service to this country.

His sojourn to our shores also gave him an opportunity to speak about Australia before the Lions Club in his boyhood home of San Augustine, Tex.—a town that has been historically and traditionally noted for the outstanding leaders the area has produced, many of whom were prominent in the early development of Texas.

Mr. Clark's remarks before the club were timely, informative and appropriate. Under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to include the following in the RECORD:

AUSTRALIA

(Address by the Honorable Edward Clark, American Ambassador to Australia, before the Lions Club, San Augustine, Tex., June 2, 1966)

It is a challenge to me to be asked to speak here today, because I feel I must not deal in platitudes. Through a lifetime of talking to people, I have found that the way to hold a demanding audience is to choose a subject that you know something about. So today I am going to talk about Australia—not a land of kangaroos and surfboards and naked Aborigines, but a young and vital nation that challenges the United States to acts of friendship and understanding. Americans are taking a greater and greater interest in Australia. This is natural, because as our own frontiers are pushed back, the Australian Frontier appeals more and more to the pioneering spirit in many of us. So what kind of country is this?

First, Australia is a big country. It is about the same size as the U.S. without Alaska. This inevitably poses problems of transportation and communication which smaller countries do not experience. Also, a large part of it, especially toward the center, is arid, and Australia is not lucky like we are in having great mountain ranges to catch the rain clouds and feed large river systems. Some day, power, soil chemistry and other forms of science will turn much of these low rainfall areas to pastoral and agricultural use, and in some places this is already happening, but for the present the main importance of these arid areas lies in the minerals which are being discovered there. All this should be kept in mind when we hear talk about the urgent need to fill "the vast empty spaces."

Second, Australia is a young country. It was settled only 177 years ago, 181 years after the first settlers came to the U.S. This is a disadvantage in one way, because in early days labor was cheap and development costs low; on the other hand, Australia has been able to benefit from modern technological, scientific and engineering knowledge not available a century ago. Mistakes have been made and opportunities lost, but all things considered, I think Australia has done pretty well during her relatively short life.

Third, Australia has a small population. She has about 11½ million people, or about one-seventeenth of our population. This smallness of population and labor force in so large a country aggravates the problems of rapid development and creates competitive difficulties for Australian industries because of limited local markets. Because of these and other factors the Government has pursued a vigorous migration policy, as a result of which nearly 2½ million migrants—about ⅕ of the total population—have settled in the country since the last war.

Although nearly all of these are from Britain and the rest of Europe, some have come from non-European countries. But most people say that there will always be substantial restrictions on the entry of non-Europeans, in order to preserve the traditional texture of the population and to protect Australian workers in their employment. I am talking here about permanent settlers, for there is virtually no restriction on the entry of tourists, businessmen, students and other visitors from any country.

Because Australia, like the U.S., was first settled by British people, Americans will immediately notice a similarity in atmosphere and way of life. There is the same language, similar forms of representative government, freedom of speech and worship, similar laws and statutes, and similar ideas of right and wrong and fair play. Of course there are differences, but an American in Australia does not feel bewildered, or frustrated or insecure, for he finds himself in a stable, orderly, and familiar environment.

Fourth, Australia is very near Asia. Australia is 12,000 miles from England and nearly 7,000 miles from California. But just beyond the northern borders in Australia's near north, are more than a billion people comprising many nations of different culture, history and background, most of them in the midst of great tumult and change.

The political and military significance of much of this is obvious, and Australian foreign policies take it into account. But this vast area to the north has another significance too. Given peace, and such assistance as Australia and others can offer, opportunities for trade and commerce could be tremendous too, and Australia is well situated to take advantage of this.

Fifth, Australia is a trading nation. Australia derives about 20% of its national income from foreign trade, compared to 6% for the United States. Notwithstanding her small population, Australia ranks among the top twelve trading nations in the world. Trade is her lifeblood.

Australia is the world's biggest exporter of wool, meat and lead; the second biggest exporter of wheat, sugar and zinc; the sixth biggest producer of gold; a large producer and exporter of iron ore, manganese, bauxite and coal. Substantial reserves of natural gas have been discovered and prospects for large finds of oil, which is already in commercial production, are favorable. Although Australia is often thought of aborad as an agricultural county, manufacturing is actually the largest single employer of labor. Proportionately to population, about the same percentage of the work force is employed in manufacturing as in the U.S.

The gross national product, about the fifth highest per capita in the world, is increasing at some 5% a year. About 25% of this is reinvested, but this does not begin to take care of the capital needs, for Australia's rapid development requires vast inflows of capital from abroad, just as was the case with the U.S. in the Nineteenth Century.

The pattern of Australia's trade is changing significantly. Australia's traditional trading partner and supplier of capital and "know-how" has been Britain. While the British ties are still important, links with America and the Asian countries have grown at a startling rate. For instance, although in the early fifties Britain accounted for nearly half of Australia's imports, today it is down to just over half that percentage. On the export side, after the war, Britain took more than 40% of Australia's exports; now the proportion is below 20%. These major reductions have occurred when Australia's total overseas trade has increased by over 50% since 1950.

The biggest single development since the war has been the emergence of Japan as the likely replacement for Britain as Australia's chief trading partner. With Japan's rapid economic growth, she is now the largest buyer of Australian raw wool, coal and iron ore, and it is evident that the Australian and Japanese economies will become increasingly inter-dependent.

Australia's relations with the U.S. are good. The common vital interests of both countries are clear. The U.S. and Australia are joined not only by the Seato and Anzus Treaties, but through intimate everyday cooperation at all levels. Australian troops are fighting alongside our own in Vietnam. In fact, the U.S. has no better friend in the world than Australia.

Australia now has a commitment to Vietnam of 4,500 troops. With our ever increasing commitment numbering about 250,000, their own troop strength may sound small. However, don't forget that there are seventeen Americans to every Australian and that one of the scarcest resources in Australia is manpower. I have talked to many Americans who have fought in Vietnam. Many times I have been told that American soldiers feel high confidence for their Australian comrades. The best policy in the world is to stay out of trouble, and that is our nation's policy, but if a fight comes looking for you, it is good to have Australia fighting beside you.

Over the widest possible range of political and military subjects the United States and Australia engage in frank, intimate and continuing consultation and discussion. The truly great and enduring alliances are based on mutual interest and mutual respect. This is the sort of alliance we have with Australia, and politically and militarily it leaves nothing to be desired.

On the trading side, there are some problems, although not serious ones. Australia is at present America's fastest growing export market, and she is a heavy buyer of U.S. military equipment. Last year about 24% of Australia's imports came from the United States, but only about 10% of her exports entered the United States. The Australians point out that we are the only major country to impose a tariff on raw wool, which we do at the high rate of 25½ cents per pound; and that their capacity to buy is hampered by other U.S. restrictions on imports such as those on meat and dairy products. But these and other problems are frankly faced by both parties and do not jeopardize the basic friendship which we enjoy.

Finally, Australia is a free enterprise country. Australia's wealth and progress are derived mostly from private enterprise. Nearly 80% of the work force is employed in non-governmental activity. But, because of historical factors and special circumstances, Australians have accepted the role of government in some fields where it does not participate in the United States.

Take the railways, which are owned either by the Commonwealth or the State Governments. In the early days the wool and wheat and produce had to be transported to the coast, but distances were so great and population so small and scattered that private enterprise would not and could not be expected to build railways; so governments had to build them.

Then again, the Australian economy is vulnerable, because it depends so much on circumstances beyond the country's control, such as variations in world prices for primary products, and natural disasters such as drought. Just recently prolonged and severe drought has caused Australia the loss of about 20 million sheep, 1½ million cattle and nearly a third of the wheat harvest.

In these circumstances the government has been active in encouraging and even creating diversity of production; and sometimes it has had to take uncomfortable fiscal and financial measures, through export and import controls, central bank variations in interest rates and lending policy. Like us in the United States, most Australians recognize the necessity for a reasonable amount of government regulation to keep the economy in balance.

I have painted a picture of a country where Americans feel at home, but where they face new and interesting challenges. Although Australia is a foreign country, it is not alien and inhospitable. Above all, Australia is a reliable country. Australia is a friend.

Ohio University Institute for Regional Development

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. WAYNE L. HAYS

OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following article from the New York Times of May 29, describing the institute for regional development at Ohio University in Athens, Ohio. The institute has been of great assistance to the communities and businesses of the 21-county southeastern region of Ohio in the war on poverty as well as in other Federal aid programs. It is another example of the outstanding leadership of the university's young and dynamic president, Vernon R. Alden.

Institute at Ohio University Pressing Program for 21 Counties

(By Douglas W. Cray)

Athens, Ohio.—Ohio University, situated here in the rolling hill country of southeastern Ohio, has been taking far more than an academic interest in poverty in recent years and will soon begin an all-out effort to get more businessmen into the picture—on and off campus.

Since 1964 the university, through its Institute for Regional Development, has been engaged in providing technical and planning assistance to businesses and communities in the 21-county southeastern region of the state.

Originally set up with the help of an Area Redevelopment Administration grant of $116,000, the institute has found itself involved in a wide range of activities.

Not long ago, for example, it was approached by some residents of a village in nearby Meigs County. A small wood products concern doing business there was on the verge of bankruptcy. Some 70 much-needed jobs were at stake.

As Martin L. Hecht, vice president for university development and general overseer of the institute, explained it:

"We visited the company and made a study that showed it had a poor cost-accounting system. We enlisted the help of a certified public accountant from the College of Business Administration and, for a modest fee, he developed a cost accounting system for the company."

The effort kept the company in business and its 70 jobs intact.

Efforts of this kind abound. They include not only work with individual companies but work with communities interested in attracting new business to their doorsteps. The institute has provided an effective ridge, on numerous occasions, between eager village fathers and the proper government agencies with whom they should be dealing for grants, loans and other assistance.

"These small, rural communities," says the earnest Mr. Hecht, "lack the manpower, the know-how to do this kind of thing." The institute supplies both.

It is part of the concept of the university's president, Vernon R. Alden, of the kind of leadership a university can supply in the economic redevelopment of the region in which it is situated. Mr. Alden, formerly associate dean of the Harvard Business School, became president of Ohio University in 1962.

His experience as a member of the task force that helped establish the present Jobs Corps program convinced the activist university president that there was a far wider role for businessmen in the poverty program than the business community itself may have realized. In an article in the Harvard Business School Bulletin last year, Mr. Alden expressed his concern about the failure of businessmen to take a more active part in national problems, including poverty. He wrote:

"These problems—decaying neighborhoods, poverty, crime—vitally affect the businessman. He, more than any other person, should be eager to have them solved and should participate in the formation of the solutions. I am distressed, however, that businessmen, who have traditionally been in the forefront of national leadership, are today not making great efforts in this direction."

In a direct attack on this business partipation gap, Ohio University last February obtained a grant from the United States Office of Economic Opportunity to establish a Center for Economic Opportunity.

A 12-STATE AREA

Its franchise is not confined to the southeastern Ohio region but takes in the entire 12-state Appalachia area. In its representative rolled-up-sleeves fashion, the university has already lined up a director for the center who, in turn, has drawn up a detailed program of conferences, seminars and institutes, including pilot projects whereby all participants are learning by doing.

Richard J. Stillman, who served in the Pentagon as assistant chief of the policy division and chief of the strategic and technical studies branch of International Security Affairs, heads the new center. As he sees his objective it is "to seek out, train and lend follow-up assistance to a group of business leaders who will assume a more active role in the social and economic redevelopment of Appalachia."

Initially, Mr. Stillman, who is still actively seeking businessmen interested in joining his staff for the first year of the center's life, has planned a one-day September conference, on the campus, that will bring together national business leaders and top Government officials. They will discuss, in panel sessions and general meetings, the broad question of business involvement in the existing poverty programs.

The September meeting will be sponsored jointly by the university and the Nationwide Insurance Company, which has headquarters in nearby Columbus.

It will be followed by a year-long series of seminars to be held at various sites in the Appalachia reigon wherein businessmen participants will be schooled in the ways and means of fuller participation in poverty programs in their immediate areas.

A PRAGMATIC APPROACH

As the soft-spoken Mr. Stillman explained it the other day:

"There has to be a pragmatic approach to this as far as reaching the businessman is concerned. We've already seen this in the pilot program we've tried out. We have to get right down to the area's problems, identifying them and examining possible solutions, to involve the businessman. We're not going to get their attention and participation by talking generalities."

To line up prospective participants, Mr. Stillman has ben working closely with the Community Action Program representatives in the Appalachia region as well as alumni directories from the university itself and Harvard Business School and the membership of the Young Presidents Organization.

The Institute for Regional Development summed up the southeastern Ohio area in this fashion in its report covering operations for 1964–65: "Southeastern Ohio stands as a sleepy, underdeveloped, and, at times, backward area characteristic of the Appalachian Region."

This harsh appraisal will not be changed overnight. But the university means to see, through not only the institute but also the new Center for Economic Opportunity, that all hands—including certainly the businessman's—are as much involved in the war on poverty as it is itself.

The fervor with which it is engaged in the project suggests that it will have an impact that extends well beyond southeastern Ohio and the Appalachia area.

The Catholics March, Too

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HUGH L. CAREY

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, just as there are two sides to the Vietnam question in this country, it is significant to note that there are two sides to the question of survival of free people in South Vietnam.

On the side of unity in the interest of preservation of the fight for freedom there is a large mass of persons who have embraced the Christian religion and by its tenets love peace and live in charity toward all their neighbors in the world. These people, Catholics and other Christians, would surely be the first to suffer if communism were to sweep over South Vietnam, because history has recorded all too frequently that when the Communists become dominant, religious groups are the first and worst among the suffering.

Certainly it would be true that Roman Catholics in South Vietnam would be looked upon as a foreign alien force to be decimated by the Communists as their most militant opponents in terms of ideology. Those who think about capitulation or an American exodus from Vietnam should look ahead to what might happen on the day following such an unwelcome and unthinkable event. That day would mean a blood purge of some of the best friends the free world has in all of Asia; namely, those who share Western religious devotion and tradition with us.

If we were to think of getting out of Vietnam on a unilateral basis and without proper safeguards as a death sentence for millions of deeply religious persons who share our Judeo-Christian values, we might hear fewer voices calling for this kind of appeasement which would amount to a sentence of capital punishment upon members of a beloved alliance.

I believe the editorial which appeared in the Washington Daily News on June 13, 1966, in this connection should be of interest to all Members and insert it to be printed at this point in the Record:

The Catholics March, Too

Apparently the only purpose of Sunday's mass-march of Catholics in Saigon was to demonstrate to riotous Buddhist factions, to the Vietnamese in general, and especially to United States forces and peoples outside the war-torn country that the U. S. and the Ky government do have substantial support.

The point needed to be made, and the demonstration made it.

Unlike the excitable Buddhists, who have used armed force, self-immolation, hunger strikes, rabble-rousing, boycotts and blockades in a so far futile effort to upset the South Viet Nam administration, the Catholics simply paraded—with signs asserting their position in contrast to the Buddhists.

"If communism lives, the nation dies," said one placard.

"The people of Viet Nam thank the Allied forces," another said.

The paraders were peaceful, disciplined and purposeful. Their leaders say they represent about two million of their faith. Many of these are refugees from communist North Viet Nam, a fact which would enhance their militant support of the war against communist invasion.

The Catholic demonstration won't directly alleviate the troubles with the Buddhists whose interference with the war effort could have no ultimate result except their own destruction, along with that of the rest of the country.

But the march does help put the confused picture of South Viet Nam in perspective. There are, at least, millions of Vietnamese who do not subscribe to the Buddhist "rebellion." Couple this with Defense Secretary McNamara's assertion that military operations—which he said Buddhist turmoil had reduced by half—are now back to normal. And it is possible to see some rising hope in this most difficult situation.

Baltic States Freedom Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. ROONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, 25 years ago the rape of the Baltic States—Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania—was launched by the Soviet Union. Within 72 hours tens of thousands of citizens of those countries found themselves on the way to an unknown fate within the Soviet Union. Thousands of others, not so "lucky," were murdered on the spot. The true character of the Russian leaders, pretty well defined by their dealings with Nazi Germany and plunder of an almost prone Poland, was now once again spelled out for the world to see.

But in those days the world was too busy. The United States, herself just 6 months away from war with the Axis nations and shocked by the Nazi conquests in Europe, could do little more than file a diplomatic protest. The world was in chaos and the Baltic States were just another unfortunate bit of flotsam sucked into the maelstrom. Awaking from two decades of isolationist dozing, we here in the United States could only briefly pause and then continue in our efforts to prepare our defense machinery.

Following the war, this country, through the United Nations, tried time and time again to have the Soviets release their bloody hold on the three Baltic nations. We failed. We had assumed that the Soviets, although not coming to the U.N. with clean hands by any means, were at least coming as an honorable ally and that negotiation was possible. How naive we must have seemed to the Communists.

It could be assumed, Mr. Speaker, that after a quarter of a century of oppression, murder, pillage, and plunder that the people of the Baltic States would bend to what to them might seem to be the inevitable. But they have not, and neither have their relatives and friends who were fortunate enough to make their way to these shores.

Just last November I had the privilege of addressing a gathering of more than 15,000 which filled Madison Square Garden in New York for the Baltic States Freedom Rally. I said at that time:

> I am proud not only that my country has continuously condemned the atrocious act of the Rusians in their illegal annexation of Lithuania and her sister Baltic States, but that the United States has been steadfast in refusing to recognize any Soviet interests in those states.
>
> For 25 years your kinsmen and your friends have suffered at the hands of their Communist slave masters. But in spite of the loss of self determination, the people of Lithuania, the people of Estonia and Latvia, with your help and encouragement, have preserved any undying desire to live as free men. They have nourished and kept vibrantly alive a national spirit predicated on the dignity of man. But they need encouragement to carry on. They need the help of the free and independent countries of the world to help them preserve the ideals which they hold dear and to preserve for posterity the culture and traditions which you and they value as much as life itself.

Mr. Speaker, the people that filled Madison Square Garden last November had every right to despair and self pity. Yet this was not their mood. There were tears, to be sure, but there was also a spirit and faith that really has to be seen to be believed. We must continue to support these fine people in their unceasing effort to make their homeland free once again. We must provide more radio programs to the captive nations in their own tongue so that truth and factual information can offset the effects of a Communist-controlled press; we must strive to keep open the channels for delivery of food, medicine, and clothing parcels and above all we must strive, as fruitless as it may seem sometimes, to force Russia to her senses.

Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and the other captive states will not always be slave states. They will in time, God willing, join the community of free nations. When that proud and happy day comes, Mr. Speaker, let us hope that the United States by her actions will merit a "thank you."

VFW Boosts Washington Patriots Parade for Fourth of July

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, not long ago I suggested that President Johnson order an old-fashioned Fourth of July parade for the Nation's Capital which would give patriots a chance to express their feelings about our country. For some time the Capital has been the scene of demonstrations by a variety of malcontents. A parade and demonstration by patriots could be a refreshing contrast delighting many millions of Americans. Although the White House suffered no physical damage therefrom, the idea seems to have collapsed there like a lead balloon.

The idea did, however, catch on in certain other quarters as indicated by the following from the national headquarters, Veterans of Foreign Wars:

> WASHINGTON, D.C., June 9.—The National Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S. today praised the recent suggestion for a patriotic parade on the Fourth of July in the Nations Capital.
>
> Andy Borg, Superior, Wis., the V.F.W. chief, said that the "idea, as proposed to the President late last month by Rep. CRAIG HOSMER (R-Calif.) for a 'Patriot's Parade' here, is highly laudable. The V.F.W. is one hundred per cent behind the idea.
>
> "With all the demonstrations against our efforts in Vietnam being heralded in the press daily, such a parade on the Fourth of July in the Capital City would help affirm for the entire world to see that the majority of Americans still believe in the principles of freedom for which our forefathers fought."
>
> Borg agreed with Rep. HOSMER that the President should issue a proclamation announcing the parade, and personally participate in the program.
>
> "I know," Borg said, "that veterans groups would participate in the parade, along with other groups and military units. Also, thousands of freedom-loving Americans would travel to Washington to view this parade.
>
> "The parade would also bring a welcomed shot in the arm to the boys fighting for the freedom of the South Vietnamese by affirming publicly that their nation is behind them in their efforts. It would also go a long way towards quelling the peace movement."

[From the Augusta Herald, June 8, 1966]

Why Not Rekindle the Spirit?

One item in the current issue of Human Events deserves, we think, to be passed along for serious consideration by the public. And better still, by the White House.

The item reports that Rep. CRAIG HOSMER (R-Calif.) has called for President Johnson to "give the patriots a chance" with a July 4 parade and appropriate ceremonies. The idea is to offset the recent "peacenik" demonstrations in Washington and other American cities.

Said the GOP lawmaker: "I believe the President . . . should himself proclaim this parade so that civic groups, both local and national, the armed services and others dedicated to our nation and its ideals can get busy organizing it."

The event, he added, "should be a good, old-fashioned American traditional observance of the 4th—with bands, marching units, patriotic displays and patriotic speeches."

Why not? Why shouldn't this country and its people return to the traditional ways of celebrating the Republic's origins, its founders, its ideals and principles, and its rich heritage?

For far too many Americans, at some point in the not-too remote past, love of country and open manifestation of that love suddenly ceased to be a virtue and somehow became a stigma to be hidden from public view. Yet it is that declared love of country that has kept this nation alive, in gestation and in later growth, for 190 years.

It is that same love on which the nation must depend most for its continued survival. We believe that such a revival of custom as Rep. Hosmer proposes not only would result in a reawakening of pride in country and a resurgence of national spirit, but would also be the most appropriate way possible in which to rebuke and repudiate the country's overly-noisy, overly-demonstrative, overly-publicized nihilists, peacenicks, vietnicks and professional cynics.

Mr. Speaker, my original remarks on the subject of the patriots parade are found in the Congressional Record for May 23, at page 10604. Many Americans, like myself, are puzzled over just why President Johnson does not see fit to afford his patriotic fellow countrymen this occasion and opportunity to honor their homeland.

Serving Our Men in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues and the readers of the Record an outstanding project that has been undertaken by the Kiwanis Club of Bristol, Tenn.-Va.

The Bristol Kiwanians are publishing a monthly magazine entitled, "What's Cook'n Back Home in Bristol," and they are sending it to the servicemen from the Bristol area who are serving in Vietnam. I had the pleasure of contributing to the first issue of What's Cook'n, and I have seen the second issue. The members of the Bristol Kiwanis Club are doing a wonderful job in keeping our area servicemen abreast of what is happening in their hometown, and I highly commend them for their effort.

I would also like to encourage other communities to follow their example.

Many of the servicemen from the Bristol area who have received What's Cook'n have written and said how much they have appreciated this home news roundup, which has been prepared especially for them. General Westmoreland has also written to Judge Wilfred Gillenwater of the Bristol Kiwanis Club, congratulating the club on this project, and I am inserting the general's letter at this point in the Record:

U.S. Military Assistance
Command, Vietnam,
June 1, 1966.

Mr. Wilfred Gillenwater,
Bristol, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Gillenwater: The copy of "What's Cook'n Back Home in Bristol" is very interesting and will be greatly appreciated by the servicemen from the Bristol area. It is the first booklet that I have seen devoted to keeping military personnel abreast of developments in their home area. Magazines and newsletters from their home communities do much to convey the encouragement of the American people to our men fighting here on the frontline of democracy.

On behalf of all the servicemen in this command and particularly those from the Bristol area, I extend heartfelt thanks for your concern for their welfare.

Sincerely,

W. C. Westmoreland,
General, U.S. Army, Commanding.

Dominican Republic: The Work Goes On

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues an article that appeared in the May issue of the Peace Corps Volunteer. The article portrays the role the volunteers are playing in the Dominican Republic, both in the cities and the countryside. It tells of what they hope to accomplish, where they feel they have failed, and of their achievements.

I am delighted to note that among the 81 volunteers are two of my constituents, Luci and Bill Friedman. Luci is operating a mobile medical clinic, and Bill is helping to develop a proper water supply for the poor in Santa Domingo.

The contribution to the improvement of the lives of the people of the Dominican Republic, by these young people, serves as an inspiration.

The article follows:

Dominican Republic: The Work Goes On in Santo Domingo

Loren Bailey is a country-to-city Volunteer who has had some of the worst of both worlds. But he wouldn't trade Santo Domingo for any other spot on the Peace Corps map.

Across town, Pete Corey's front door no longer opens to barbed wire, but the scars of the Dominican civil war are etched in his memory. He has lost 40 pounds during nearly two years of service. His philosophy: "We all start out as idealists . . . you get shot at a few times, and you either compromise or quit. I compromise."

On the other side of the Ozama River, Lucy and Bill Friedman are relative newcomers to the troubled capital. They missed the war, but they are determined not to miss the peace. They have launched six major projects in as many months, and their practical education in political science is summed up in what Bill calls the "politics of recognition" for their neighborhood.

The physical distances among these Volunteers is easily measured on the street map of Santo Domingo. But the difference among their Peace Corps experiences is more easily measured in light years.

For Pete Corey, the veteran of the capital contingent, that experience has boiled down to compromise amid a series of contradictions. For Loren Bailey, it is watchful waiting for an occasional ounce of progress. For the Friedmans, it is sheer promise.

For these four Volunteers, the turbulent days of the 1965 Dominican civil war are history. Their stories speak less of high drama than of the ordinary hopes and frustration of Latin American urban development.

A year ago the Peace Corps made history by demonstrating that it could cross battle lines in war as it had previously crossed ideological lines in peace. Today, there are 8,000 troops of the Inter-American Peace Force in the Dominican Republic reminding everyone that the lines still exist. But they remain open today for the Peace Corps.

Corey says politics is a spoiler, Bailey says it makes little difference in his work. The Friedmans keep so busy that national politics is only incidental to them. A sampling of Volunteers in the Dominican Republic indicates that politics is everything, and nothing. It all depends on where you are stationed, what you are doing and, if you were there a year ago, how the war altered your life.

But the important thing is that the work of the Peace Corps is going on in much the same way it went on before the war. That work is inhibited by politics in perhaps a few locations, and according to Roberta Warren, associate director for the capital, Volunteer work in the city today is harder than it was before the war.

There are 81 Volunteers in the Dominican Republic, and plans call for 200 by the end of the year. The Volunteer role remains difficult, especially in Santo Domingo, but it is far from impossible.

Loren Bailey is a case in point. In fact, after a stint in the countryside, he asked for an assignment in the capital slums.

"The most vital thing is your attitude," he says. "The revolution got people thinking you can't work in the capital, which is the only thing that makes it difficult to work in the capital."

Bailey served in a rural project before hepatitis forced him home for eight months. He returned last year to pick up where other Volunteers had left off in a migrant *barrio* overlooking the Isabella River on the north end of town.

He lives in a small cubicle partitioned off from a clubhouse initiated by previous Volunteers, and his clients are 3,000 Dominicans who as newcomers to the city have inherited some of its worst real estate.

"I thought it would be harder," says Bailey. "I thought this was the place I would really have to perform." He didn't perform much the first two months. "Those months were a failure because I didn't identify—I was just here," he recalls. "Capital Volunteers draw a direct correlation between success and failure by their ability to relate to people. It's not the same in the country—people come to you. You can feel like you accomplish more in the *campo*.

Gradually, however, Bailey managed to reorganize the *barrio* club, and through it he has launched a series of small programs: a baseball team, a course in leadership, dance and domino parties. Then came construction of a walkway into the streetless *barrio* ("a big project for us"). He is hoping to link his club with similar groups in Santo Domingo, and over the horizon looms a school project for 2,400 youngsters in his and an adjoining *barrio*, who have no educational facilities.

For Bailey, who stays relaxed and thinks nothing about sitting under a tree and talking with Dominicans for four hours at a time, the major job is organizing some sense of community among the mostly unemployed inhabitants of the *barrio*, who have little in common save their proximity. He considers himself lucky for even the small progress he has made. But the name of his club indicates his ambition. It is called "Lovers of Progress."

Bailey's tiny room is pockmarked with bullet holes from last year's fighting, and his friends are often taken to debate the issues of war and peace in the Dominican Republic. Bailey says the "hardest thing is to keep out of politics," but he figures that his natural interests are saved by the nature of his job. "There is no connection between national politics and life in the *barrio*," he says. "Life would be no different here if there had been no revolution."

Downtown, Pete Corey would disagree in principle, if not in practice. Pete is the only Volunteer urban development worker who has had the same *barrio* as an address since before the revolution. During the war he was never far from La Fuente (The Fountain, his *barrio*), and since then he has seldom left it.

"There is nothing in this country that is apart from politics," he says, flatly. "But I don't talk politics except with close friends."

Corey completes service in three months, 40 pounds lighter than when he entered and wearing a new thatch of gray hair. "Wear and tear on myself?" he asks, rhetorically. "It's not worth it. But because I've got friends here, it will be tough to leave. I've enjoyed myself, and I really like the Dominicans."

"I don't feel that I've given as much as I've gained from the Peace Corps experience," he says. Even so, at this point he is not sure he would do it over again. "Two years wouldn't be worthwhile—it took me 14 months to be fluent enough to help the Peace Corps. I think I've helped the United States in that I've let the Dominicans know an American personally, but three-fourths of our effectiveness is our novelty."

He has worked extensively with the Dominican Boy Scout office, and his final effort will be translating the merit badge handbook into Spanish. Other than that, Pete Corey's optimism and priorities are focused on a group of 26 young boys.

Initially, Corey formed them into a Scout troop, but they failed to obtain official status. So he concentrated on their handicraft cooperative, helping the boys fashion cowhorns and necklaces and encouraging their marketing.

Alas, more frustration. When he decided to let them take over the entire operation, they promptly divided up the co-ops profits; Corey despaired, but patienty re-explained the co-op principle. Now he has retired to an advisory capacity. "They're on their own," he says. "It's better that they get accustomed to work without me. They get mad, but it's got to be done."

On the opposite side of the river, Volunteers Lucy and Bill Friedman make home and headquarters in the back half of a grocery store. In the tempo of their operation and the mood of their community, they are a world apart from Corey's *barrio*.

Their sprawling, 100,000 person neighborhood, Las Minas, has a large middle-class element which the Friedman's have utilized in their efforts to bring education and services to the poorer precincts.

Their major efforts are concentrated in medicine and water. With the help of Dominican volunteers, nurses and doctors, Lucy is organizing a medical clinic and medicine co-op. Her vehicle has been a committee called the "Friends of Necessary Things." Money has been solicited, a site is available, a health campaign is underway.

Bill decided to obtain piped water for an adjacent barrio, where residents have had to walk up to 20 minutes to tap water from a public fountain. He inspired the community to plead their case with city officials, and did a bit of lobbying himself. The result: 500 meters of pipe is being laid into the *barrio*.

These projects are examples of what Bill Friedman calls "the politics of recognition." He wants his urban dwellers to attract attention in places where attention counts. He calls Las Minas "a forgotten community, the political backwater of Santo Domingo." Friedman says his role is "to try to give the politicians some reason to worry about Las Minas."

As second-generation Volunteers, the earnest and energetic Friedmans are trading in on the groundwork of their predecessors in Las Minas, for which they are grateful. But at the same time the projects are their innovations. In addition to water and the clinic, they are teaching English classes at home three nights a week, organizing a junior achievement club downtown, running art and sewing clubs, and helping develop a protein-rich baby food.

"We get depressed maybe once a week or so," says Bill, "but it doesn't last long."

"Sometimes I think of the tranquility of the countryside, but I wouldn't trade it for the *barrio*."

That is Anna Lou Shelton's perspective from her role as an urban community developer in Santo Domingo, and her attitude is shared by other Volunteers in the city slums. But it is not hard to find dissenters to that view in the Peace Corps in the Dominican Republic.

Art Johnson puts it bluntly: "I wouldn't go to the capital if you raised my salary $50."

That $50 represents a 50 percent boost in living allowance in the Dominican Republic. But the raised ante would have few takers, for a majority of Volunteers are based in outlying cities or in farm communities, and a brief sampling indicates that they are happier outside the turbulent capital.

Which is not to say that tension, frustration, and Dominican politics are necessarily less in the countryside. Art Johnson, who considered quitting after three depressing months in the mountains, testifies to that. The difference between Volunteer life in the country and the city is one of style rather than of substance.

Johnson is situated in a mountain valley 50 miles west of Santo Domingo. When he arrived last year in a nearby community the Dominicans couldn't figure out whether this strapping six-footer had come to parcel out food or as a spy from Santo Domingo.

In fact, Johnson was a rural community developer, but for the first three months he recalls no development whatsoever. He floundered in attempts to engage rural Dominicans in forestation projects and an agrarian league. "My first three months as a Volunteer were a complete loss," he says. "I gained experience, but nothing else. I guess I just walked and walked."

Then, as the rugged Floridan puts it, "I was called." A school committee in nearby Savannah Largo invited him in to help them build a school. He has been at home there ever since, and now he can say: "I live like a king." Well, not quite, but the friendly atmosphere of the *campo*, where everybody knows "Voluntario Johnson," is a far cry from the early months of negation.

"Peace Corps experience? You never really know what it is until you've gone through three or four months," he says, "and even then it's still hazy. . . . I guess it take some kind of philosophy—but it's mostly just talking to people."

"I was called here," he says, "and that was beautiful. I had much quicker acceptance, a big help, and it was good to put myself into something solid, something definite."

The school is definite. The community is building it and Johnson is advising. It is a new, expanded central elementary and junior high for 720 youngsters.

Johnson says the long arm of national politics occasionally reaches into his valley and slows his work. "The people get so wrapped up in politics that they forget everything else. The school would be further along without it." Johnson himself steers clear of the subject.

In any event, he figures his 12,000 cinder blocks will make a school building by the end of the year at the latest, and he has other irons in the fire ("the blues set in once in a while, and then I write letters or push myself harder so I won't think about it"). He has promoted regular community meetings, looks forward to forming an agrarian league, and hopes to bring a regular water supply to the *campo*.

"I don't know if I accomplish more," Johnson says, "but life is better. I'm doing what I can do. I hope to leave behind an idea that the people can do something by themselves."

Investing in Australia's Land

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Ed Clark, our Ambassador to Australia, refers to the Australians as "the greatest friends the people of the United States ever had." We can be certain that the Australians have in turn found him to reciprocate that friendliness.

Ed Clark is not only a truly friendly person, he is also keenly intelligent, capable and dedicated to the service of our country. A self-styled tree farmer from east Texas, he also is a distinguished lawyer and banker.

On May 31, 1966, in an address to the Austin Club in Austin, Tex., Ambassador Clark demonstrated how he has applied his extensive experience to the task of representing our Government in Australia. In his speech, "Investing in Australia's Land," he outlined with sound economic logic the relative merits of such investment. He also pointed out the close relationship we enjoy with our allies down under.

The text of his remarks follows:

More and more Americans are "discovering" Australia. Last year, 3,000 Americans moved to Australia to settle permanently. This is a small vanguard. But Australian officials regard it as a genuine one back of which will come a growing flood.

Immigration Department figures for the latest quarter show that Americans now outrank Germans and Dutch in the movement to Australia.

Australian officials who have studied the situation in the United States regard the American job problem as stimulating much interest in Australia. For years, Australian governments have actively promoted a full employment policy. Often it has proved "over-full" with jobs chasing people.

This pressure difference in the comparative job situation in the United States and Australia has been mentioned by incoming

American settlers as influencing their decision to migrate.

Former Australian Consul-General Frederick Homer, until recently stationed in San Francisco, said Australia's development has "captured the imagination" of many Americans. Many see it as the last of the world's "truly pioneer countries."

Americans quickly find their feet in Australia. The character of the two peoples is almost interchangeable. And this has new emphasis in the common cause of American and Australian troops now embattled in Vietnam.

All this speaks very well for a population of less than 12 million living in a country roughly the size of the Continental United States.

Although great strides are being taken to develop the mineral and industrial sectors of the economy, Australia continues to rely on agricultural commodities for nearly 80 per cent of her foreign earnings. The big three are wool, wheat and meat.

Australia is the largest sheep producing country in the world and an extremely efficient producer of apparel wool. To break into this fraternity, one would need to match the Australian skill developed over many years under some of the most difficult growing conditions imaginable.

As for wheat, the United States is outproducing Australia in both average yield and total volume. But we are doing this, by and large, under much more favorable conditions, especially a greater assurance of adequate rain. The major wheat producing state of New South Wales, for example, only harvested about 30 per cent of a normal wheat crop this year because of drought.

So we come down to cattle. We Texans don't have to be bashful about our ability to turn out beef under conditions that would make lesser men quake. We've got the know-how acquired throughout the years. And that knowledge, I don't doubt, can be translated and adapted successfully to Australian conditions. In fact, the King Ranch people are doing just that right now.

We all know, however, that you don't make money by accident. So, very briefly, let's take a closer look at what an American might expect if he decides to go into the cattle business in Australia.

To begin with, they only have about eighteen million head of cattle compared to our herd of roughly 107 million head. Since the Australian domestic market does not want highly finished beef—and they consume about three-quarters of all they produce—practically all of the cattle come directly off the range to slaughter. There are no big feed lots as we know them as there is no constant source of relatively cheap grain.

Although conditions vary widely from one part of the Country to another, most cattle ranches (or stations, as they call them) tend to be larger than those in the United States. In the more developed southeastern part, they range up to 5,000 acres. Holdings of less than 700 acres are generally regarded as too small for a successful operation.

In central Queensland, the major cattle state, holdings of 20,000 acres are common. In the northern and Western part of that state, properties frequently exceed a quarter million acres.

In the northern territory, as well as in the Kimberley region of Western Australia, a number of cattle ranches have 5,000 square miles, or more than 3 million acres! But the carrying capacity of this area is limited by the long dry season to as few as 6 head per square mile. Cattle that have to walk more than 3 miles to water sure get a lot of exercise, but they don't get fat.

There has been little range development or water conservation in the vast reaches of the north and west. In fact, most of the range land that you may have heard is selling so cheap hasn't been cleared. Access roads are gradually being built but are still few and far between. These regions also have the tick problem.

This all adds up to the fact that it is difficult to run an efficient breeding program. In a reasonably good season, most ranches can raise about a 50 per cent calf crop to branding age. That per cent is considerably less in the dry years which come more often than not. Rates of gain seldom exceed a half-pound a day. It doesn't take an Einstein to figure out how long it takes to bring a steer to market. Nor how many in comparison to the size of your herd and investment.

It's a bit different than the 90 per cent calf crop, and less than two years from Calfhood to hook, that most of you are getting here.

Because of Australia's size, varied climates, quality and type of soils, and water availability or unavailability, there is no average or truly representative cost of land that I can quote. Further, much of the land in Queensland and the northern territory is controlled under crown leases which usually run for terms of about 30 years. However, it is increasingly possible to purchase land outright in most regions. Costs are, of course, relative to access and state of productivity. But let's say that for a going concern in a favorable region, land values are roughly equal to, perhaps a little less than similar land in the United States.

There is one other problem from a stocking point of view that I should mention. Australian quarantine regulations currently prohibit the importation of cattle from all foreign countries. This includes the United States because we have blue tongue disease in some of our sheep areas and Australia does not. Cattle are not affected by this disease but are carriers.

Acquiring adequate foundation stock of the right type in sizeable numbers currently presents a problem. The drought has depleted the normal supply of younger cattle. In the north, selection of stock is largely restricted to those available in the region because of the tick problem and the need for bred-in adaptability to the conditions.

Taking into consideration the foregoing background, the prospective individual investor would be wise to "walk the ground" and judge for himself whether or not he is prepared to put in sufficient capital to go it alone.

Probably one of the soundest approaches to land investment in Australia lies in the development of an area by a corporation. We have a notable American success story in Australia along these lines.

This is the story of the Esperance Land Development Project located in Western Australia about four hundred miles Southeast of Perth and a few miles inland from the great Australian Bight, an arm of the Indian Ocean

That project involves a concession covering about one million four hundred thousand acres of virgin land near Esperance, under which land is being progressively developed for pastoral and agricultural use and offered for sale to settlers

This land is being cleared of scrub trees and brush, twice plowed, treated with chemicals—superphosphate, copper and zinc (the missing elements needed for plant growth) and seeded into pastures or planted in wheat or other cereals

The project was started in 1960 by Chase International (a wholly owned subsidiary of the Chase Manhattan Bank), and American Factors Limited of Honolulu, as joint sponsors. Other partnership investors include Elder, Smith, Goisbrough, Mort, Ltd, one of the leading Australian stock and station agents, and a small number of American investor participants

The State of Western Australia granted this partnership a concession on these properties on which the partners agreed to expend a minimum of 3 million Australian Dollars ($3,360,000 U S Dollars) for development over a ten year period The concession provides that the partners will offer half of the developed land into blocks or farms of approvimately two thousand acres each, on each of which 700 acres has been developed. Under this program, Esperance has so far developed and is developing more than five hundred thousand acres and has sold off about 60 farms having an aggregate of roughly 200,000 acres.

The majority of the farms sold have been purchased by Australian farmers who are attracted to the area because of its potential. With the assistance of local financial institutions, the purchasers of the farms paid cash to the partnership, and these sums have been reinvested in the development of additional properties. As for the remaining 230,000 acres which have been developed to date and retained by the partnership, they are currently carrying some twenty five thousand sheep and about eighteen hundred cattle.

It takes about three years to bring a property into production under the program from the time of the first clearing of the land to the point where a sustained stand of grass will support three sheep per acre.

The project has received substantial technical assistance from the various governmental institutions concerned with pest control, soil analysis and other problems. The Western Australian government has undertaken to develop roads through the properties, extend telephone lines, and provide for an extensive development of the harbor and port facilities at Esperance. The Government also gave substantial encouragement to the establishment of a new privately-owned super-phosphate works near the town of Esperance. This plant has materially reduced the cost of large quantities of superphosphate which is used extensively in the land development and which formerly had to be transported some twenty-five hundred miles from the Eastern Australian ports.

That is the type of story we like to hear and to retell. The story of progress in which American investors make a satisfactory return on their capital while working in partnership with our friends the Australians to develop their great country.

It could be repeated many times in many areas of Australia. If this type of land investment opportunity interests you, come take a look for yourself. We'll be glad to help you all we can. And I'll personally be happy to see my fellow Texans.

Anniversary of Deportation of Citizens of Baltic Nations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, today we commemorate the sad anniversary of the beginning of the mass deportation of citizens of the three Baltic nations, Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia, to remote parts of the Soviet slave empire. Twenty-five years ago today, on June 14, 1941, 60,000 citizens of these unhappy nations were arrested and taken from their homes and loved ones.

In the last quarter century, the Soviet Union has done all in its power to destroy the national identity of the Baltic peoples. Every effort has been made to Russify the people of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia and to extinguish their ancient cultures.

Mr. Speaker, on this 25th anniversary it is well for all Members of this House to rededicate themselves to the policy that we shall never rest until the people of Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, and other nations incorporated into the Soviet system are once again free to shape their own destinies.

The Reverend John P. Raynor, S.J., President of Marquette University, Exhorts Graduates to Leadership in Ceremony Also Honoring Congressman Clement J. Zablocki

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HENRY S. REUSS
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, the Reverend John P. Raynor, S.J., president of Marquette University, delivered an eloquent and memorable commencement address to the graduates of Marquette University at commencement exercises on June 5.

Father Raynor told the graduates:

> In our day poverty can be alleviated, racial oppositions can be overcome, war can be banished from the face of the earth—if men and women such as you will devote their vision and their love and their strength to attaining these goals.

At the same time Father Raynor urged the current Marquette graduates to seek leadership roles in our society, Marquette University honored an earlier graduate who has achieved a position of leadership in his community, his State, and in the House of Representatives—Congressman CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI. Congressman ZABLOCKI was awarded the degree of doctor of laws.

In the thought that many Members will be interested in Father Raynor's excellent address, I include it hereafter:

COMMENCEMENT, 1966, MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY

Reverend Fathers, dear Sisters and Brothers, graduates of the Class of 1966, Congressman ZABLOCKI, parents, guests, and friends of Marquette University, I am pleased today, in the name of the faculty, staff and Student Body of Marquette University, to welcome you to our annual Commencement Exercises.

We take particular pleasure in noting the presence of the following members of the Board of Regents of our University: Mr. Eliot Fitch, Chairman; Mr. Humphrey Desmond, Mr. Steven Keane, Mr. J. Victor Loewi, Mr. Howard Tobin.

Moreover, we are happy to have with us, a number of those who graduated from Marquette 50 years ago, and I would ask the Golden Jubilarians to stand and receive your recognition.

It is always inspiring to share the sense of achievement which graduates have on Commencement Day. Here we have an example of justifiable pride, not only on the part of you graduates, but also on the part of your parents who have sacrificed much that you might excel and of your teachers, Jesuit and lay, who have shared their knowledge and learning with you.

Traditionally, graduating university students are told by commencement speakers that they are to go out into the world and assume positions of leadership. At the risk of seeming to conform to this standard pattern, I wish to speak today about the question of leadership; because I consider it of the highest importance at the present moment. True leadership is at a premium in our world; and if leadership does not arise from groups like that assembled here today for graduation, where can we expect to find it?

It is not easy to talk of leadership. Part of the problem lies in the fact that the very idea of leadership is changing, and, as a result, different groups now possess and exercise leadership than in the past, and on different bases than in the past. In a world of increasing complexity and high specialization, it is hardly possible for a person to be an expert in more than one small facet of human life and activity. Hence, our society is rapidly assuming what social scientists call a "dialogic" character: men must share with one another their professional expertise; experts must converse with one another constantly; and in such a situation leadership is necessarily a prerogative that is shared by many men who exercise it cooperatively.

Even in the sphere of religion a radical change has occurred. In every religious group, leadership is becoming less exclusively clerical. This is surely noticeable in the Catholic Church, where the layman is being urged to lay aside unquestioning docility and routine fulfillment of prescriptions and, in their place, to assume greater responsibility and initiative. And though this new direction of life in the Church inevitably brings with it increased tension in the matter of authority and freedom, it also points to a new maturity—a new type of leadership—that is expected of men and women of faith.

Men and women of faith—that is what you are meant to be. While Marquette has not given you that faith, it has attempted to enlighten and deepen it. And today we exhort you to give to our world those things that educated faith alone can provide.

I. THE NEED FOR LEADERSHIP

Ours is a world that is all too evidently divided into hostile camps. Hostility, yes, more than enough: hostility among Nations, conflict among races, strife among classes, conflict among religious sects and individual persons. And while the teaching of revelation exhorts mankind to peace and unity, the lesson of history is a sad one: religion in its actual practice has often reinforced or even inspired the hostilities and divisions of man from man. In the name of God and all that is holy, men have gone forth to slay their fellow men, assuring themselves that their hostility to others was a virtuous tribute to a God who was as narrow-minded as themselves.

Things are not total different today. Religious affiliations still serve to reinforce human antagonisms. But something new is happening—something we refer to rather vaguely as ecumenism. We do not know exactly where it is meant to lead us. We do know that love among men can never be achieved by the negation of truth. We also know that the Spirit of God in our midst is making it increasingly clear to all believers that a basic and inescapable task of religion is the establishment of human community. If we truly believe that there is one Father in heaven, then all men and women must be meant to live harmoniously in one family of mankind. Upon us as believers in this heavenly Father rests the task of leading men towards this goal.

Establishment of this peace and harmony among men is but one of the things for which we hope in the new world that is coming into being around us. Yet even as we hope, we also fear. The developments of which we are a part are ambiguous and uncertain: so much promises unprecedented good for men; yet so much also seems to point to possibilities of cataclysmatic doom. What will guide the evolution of contemporary technology and communications and geopolitics? Thomas Edison, at the beginning of the 20th century, predicted that the first 50 years would be marked by scientific and technological progress, and that the second 50 years would be marked by man's attempt to control this progress and through it, to live a fuller human life. What is to be your roles in shaping and influencing the modern world?

II. THE SCOPE OF LEADERSHIP DEMANDED

Today, as you reflect on what you have done, and what you must do, I wish to submit four considerations for your attention, each of which defines the scope of the leadership which is demanded of you.

1. In the first place, Every culture of the past has been guided by a certain vision of the nature and destiny of man. This vision it has translated into art and cities and literature, into poverty and exploitation of the masses, into warfare and love, into prayer and play. Our world that is coming into being will also be controlled by some vision of man.

Marquette believes that it has a vision of man to share with its students—a vision which comes from science and poetry from literature, psychology, and political science from theology and philosophy.

Had it no such vision, it would have no justifying reason for its existence as a Christian institution of higher learning. To be sure, our possession of this vision is partial—we are, as a unversity, a learning community of teachers and students, engaged in the process of discovering man in his manifold reality. Yet, we do share with other believers that faith in God which gives human existence a transcendent meaning. And we trust that in giving these, its human and divine treasures to you, Marquette has prepared you for your task of helping to build tomorrow's world.

One of the elements which characterizes this vision of modern man is his awareness of history. In a way unknown to earlier centuries, our contemporaries relate themselves and their lives to what has preceded them in the long process of man's existence on this planet. Evolution and process are categories of thought which we use constantly in thinking of our cities, our political institutions, our language, even our biological existence. We are consciously historical beings.

2. In such a world it is critical that there be educated men and women who understand the true import of history. History can be read in many different ways. It can be accepted with gratitude or it can be bitterly resented. It can be interpreted naively or critically. And whichever way it is understood, it influences the idea that we have of ourselves today, and what we will do tomorrow, for we are the product of that history.

Our world needs educated young men and young women who, with the full vision of divine revelation to guide them, can live with a balanced and mature sense of history. Eager and hopeful as they look ahead to the future, they will still treasure all that is best in mankind's past experience. Aware of their own limitations, they will learn from the Scripture's statement that the wise man brings forth from his treasure things both old and new. They will know that great minds and great hearts have preceded them in history's course; and they will know that the ideas and loves of those great men and women are precious elements of our common human heritage that must not be lost. They—or let us say "you", for it is about you that I am speaking—will have learned to appraise history critically; so that the best can be retained and developed, and the mistakes avoided.

Of course we have to be contemporary; of course we have to be on the border line, the modern growing edge where the Church meets the world and the world meets the church; of course we wish to interpret the church to the world and the world to the church.

But, at the same time, we have to treasure the great riches, insights, and traditions of the past—which are ever true and meaningful.

History along with the other knowledges which you have acquired should provide you with a standard of judging the many new elements that will come into your lives. Not all that is new is good; not all change is progress. Yet newness is an inescapable part of the life of man in history; and one of the surest lessons of history is that history itself cannot be stopped. He who tries to stop it by constantly hearkening back to "the good old days," he who buries his head in the sand hoping thereby to escape the somewhat frightening prospect of a world in change, he will pay the price of being out of touch with reality.

3. Yet the temptation not to move with history is great, for the future is always uncertain—and never more so than today.

But here again we look to you as graduates of Marquette for the pioneering courage which is an indispensable element in true leadership. Yours is a new world to make. This fact can arouse in you either fear or exhilaration. Things can, of course, go wrong; but there is no reason why they cannot also go right, perhaps more so than ever before in human history. Any way you look at it, you have a heavy responsibility. Many indications at the present moment point to the prospect of men, particularly men of faith, with greater human consciousness and greater maturity than has been possible to previous generations. And you, as University graduates, are in a position to make a significant contribution to these goals.

But not every voice that promises great possibilities for the future is Christian or even in harmony with Christianity. There are some voices—and you yourselves have heard them in some contemporary literature and films and television—that promise the future to the men or women of selfish ambition, to the rugged individualists who will be able by their strength or shrewdness to capitalize upon the weakness of others. The law of history, they proclaim, is the survival of the fittest; and only the unscrupulously strong deserve the unprecedented riches and power of the dawning age.

4. From such a promise Marquette and its students and graduates must dissociate itself! We have tried to train you in a different ideal—the ideal of service to your fellow man. To you have been given talents, education, experience, so that you can make the world a better place for all men to inhabit. In our day poverty can be alleviated, racial oppositions can be overcome, war can be banished from the face of the earth—if men and women such as you will devote their vision and their love and their strength to attaining these goals. Nothing less than this is truly Christian; for the centuries-long ideal of believers, Christian and non-Christian alike, has been that of service to men. Much as Marquette hopes and expects that you will become eminent in the various walks of life that will be yours, Marquette will have failed if such eminence does not contribute to making the life of man—your life and the life of those with whom you come into contact—more truly human and more divine!

CONCLUSION

Only the future will decide whether we have succeeded or failed in the university formation we have given you. But as we see you leave us for your adult life we want you to know that—we are proud of your achievements—we are confident in your future.

At the same time, do not have any illusions that your education is finished. If you do assume the mantle of leadership that is being placed upon you, it will be because you have continued to learn. Perhaps not as great a proportion of your learning will come from books—as it has these past few years. It will come more from life itself and from people, from man and God, from dialog and prayer.

However, life and people will not teach you by some automatic process.

You must want to learn from them; you must be humble and listen; you must refuse to become old and fossilized in your thinking.

The future belongs to men and women who think. Thought dies when learning ceases.

We hope we have taught you how to learn.

Yes, and we hope we have shared with you—a vision of man—a sense of history—a stimulus to pioneering courage and unselfish service—qualities which will enable you to capitalize on your education and exercise significant leadership in a world which is hungry for your influence.

Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak Addresses the Meeting of the Association of Belgo-Americaine

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of the Members of this body, and further to the attention of the foreign office of every free nation throughout the world, the following address by one of the great Europeans of our era, Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium.

Mr. Spaak's speech before the 20th anniversary meeting of the Association Belgo-Americaine reaffirms that every free nation has a stake in the outcome in Vietnam. His thoughtful words should be carefully pondered at home and abroad.

The speech follows:

Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak Discusses the U.S. Involvement in Vietnam and the Importance of NATO

(The Association Belgo-Americaine in Belgium celebrated their 20th Anniversary there. H.R.H. Prince Albert of Belgium, honoring the occasion with his presence, was welcomed by Baron René Boel, President of the Association. Among the distinguished present were: Mr. Ernest Adam, then Minister of Foreign Trade; His Excellency Ridgway B. Knight, U.S. Ambassador to Belgium; Baron Paul Kronacker, Minister of State and Honorary President of the Association.)

Today, you celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the Belgo-Americaine Association and you are celebrating it, let us speak frankly, at a difficult time for the United States. Their politics are not well understood, and their actions in Viet-Nam are highly criticized in many parts of the world.

All of us here, and I believe all in the United States, have a horror of war; we are all dismayed by the pictures and accounts of the fighting to which we are subjected—I wonder why—night after night on the television.

However, we are confronted with a political fact which we must try to explain to ourselves; and I believe it would be a good thing to have the members of the Association think about this problem as clearly as possible to try and counter balance the present unfavorable opinion.

ORIGINS OF THE WAR

The first question to be raised is "Did the United States declare war on Viet-Nam?" Obviously the problem of how a war originated is always a historical problem which is difficult to settle. The real causes and responsible parties of the 1914 war are still being discussed.

But still a number of facts are incontestable. In the years following the 1954 Geneva agreements, the United States did not intervene in Viet-Nam.

So long as South Viet-Nam was living in peace, the United States was content with sending a few tens or hundreds of technical aides and advisers, in the hope that the country could by itself assert its independence and find it political equilibrium at the same time. Then in 1960, the North Viet-Namese Community Party declared at a public meeting that North Viet-Nam's main objective was to conquer South Viet-Nam and bring it within its orbit and jurisdiction. That is when events started with the political action mentioned earlier.

Gradually North Viet-Nam began to send troops to South Viet-Nam and, relying on a political opposition which definitely existed, attempted to seize power, overthrow the government and realize its aims. It was then, and only then, that the United States intervened.

To some extent I understand the disillusion and bitterness of some United States leaders, who cannot make Europeans and other peoples understand the importance of the problems which arise down there and the fairness of the stand they have taken.

And yet there is an argument which we must understand and which concerns us. I have heard Mr. John Foster Dulles use this argument emphatically in the past, and I have heard Mr. Dean Rusk repeat it quite often lately. If the United States does not honor a single one of the commitments they have undertaken around the world, how can the rest of the world believe that they will honor other commitments?

Here, we are directly involved. If the United States, who have concluded a treaty with South Viet-Nam, who have promised to help them guarantee and defend their independence and liberty, failed to keep their word, would we not become anxious too, would we not believe that one day the United States might look for excuses not to keep promises made to us?

I believe that this argument is a basic point of view and that the United States leaders are right.

If a great nation, which makes commitments throughout the world, fails to keep its word, no one can believe in pledges anymore, and we are directly concerned.

IMPERIALISM ARRESTED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

What discourages the leaders of the United States is that they cannot make Europeans understand that what is going on in Viet-Nam is not so different from what happened in Europe from 1948 to 1950. At that time, right or wrong so as not to start historical quarrels, we thought that we were seriously threatened, and that the Soviet imperialism then prevailing could result in countries other than those who had already experienced the Soviet yoke and influence could be subjected against their will to Communist power.

At that point, we found it very natural, indeed almost all of us rejoiced to see the United States come to our aid, to help guarantee our national defense, and to make with us more significant and weighty commitments than they hade made with Europe throughout their history.

Is the situation in Asia today really so different? Would anybody dare to maintain that the free and independent nations of Asia are not threatened by Chinese imperialism the imperialism of Communist China; then why can't we understand that what the United States has done in Europe, their might, their influence, the position they occupy in the world, and the role they must play today compels them to take a stand in Asia, identical to the one taken in Europe.

I don't know why people cannot understand that the Viet-Nam problem is much more important than a conflict in which the independence or slavery of South Viet-Nam is at stake.

If the Americans were to voluntarily abandon Viet-Nam, why would they remain in any Asian country?

If they abandoned Viet-Nam, why would they defend Thailand, Malaysia, or the Philippines?

And tomorrow, and a very near tomorrow at that, why would they even defend Asia?

The problem of the American leaders is not only to win victory in Viet-Nam, it is also to know whether, through an abandon which would not be compulsory, they would accept the idea that all of Asia must be submerged by Chinese and Communist imperialism.

We can now realize the significance of the problem which threatens the stability of the world and—permit me to say it—and surely you will have understood it already yourselves, our destiny or at least the destiny of future generations.

The United States is making a tremendous effort in Viet-Nam.

But who desires peace today? I am astonished and dumbfounded when I receive from certain organizations requests for signatures on petitions in which the United States is asked to make peace in Viet-Nam.

PEACE TERMS SOUGHT: PEKING STANDS OBSTACLE

Which one of the two belligerents does not cease to make peace overtures on reasonable terms? Is it the Americans and the South Viet-Namese who obstinately reject these terms? It is North Viet-Nam supported by Communist China.

There is no longer any doubt, Americans have stated and proclaimed: "We are ready to stop the fighting, stop the bombardments, open discussions on the basis of the Geneva Conference, accept Viet-Nam's choice of its own government, accept if it is their will to have the two Viet-Nams meet and unite, we are ready to leave Viet-Nam; and we do not ask for bases in Southeast Asia."

Are not all of these reasonable preliminary conditions to a peace conference?

Two motions are being made to reject the proposals: one, which is senseless and which no reasonable man would dream of sustaining; namely, that the United States must withdraw its troops from Viet-Nam before starting the peace talks. This motion is advanced because it is obviously unacceptable. The second, which is somewhat different, is that the Vietcong must have a place in the negotiations. The Vietcong is the revolutionary party which opposes the legal government.

Possibly this is a reasonable idea; I am skeptical about the possibility of making it a reality, of establishing in South Viet-Nam a government in which Viet-Namese officials and the Vietcong would stand side by side, it all seems rather complicated; but there are other ways in which the Vietcong can make themselves heard, and, if I am not mistaken, United States leaders have stated that in principle they are not opposed to this if a reasonable solution is to be found.

This is what the Americans tell us every week and every month. This is the peace offensive which some sectors have tried to make fun of, and which other sectors have linked upon with skepticism; I really ask myself why, since I find it extremely reasonable, and why would it not succeed?

This would not succeed because Hanoi cannot make peace, and Hanoi cannot make peace because Peking forbids it to do so.

There is no longer any doubt about this. The Chinese reason in a way which is not sound for those who want and love peace; but for those who would examine the advantages for China, the reasoning is not without sense. They want the war to continue in Viet-Nam, because this will prevent what they fear above all things, namely "rapprochement" between the United States and the Soviet Union, a "rapprochement" between the Western world and European communism.

They do not want peace because they tell themselves that the United States is being dragged into an ever growing and really difficult effort, and because they hope that the United States will lose part of its prestige in making this effort. It must be said that they make these calculations at small cost, since the Viet-Namese are the guinea pigs on which the operation is being performed.

All this appears incontestable to me today: the political reality is that the Americans did not want the war, they were dragged in little by little; and today, they offer to discuss peace on reasonable terms, while their enemies refuse to do so.

Why then, in view of the big resulting problems, does the European public opinion allow itself to be entirely affected by the understandable horror of the war, but refuse to reason, understand, and take a stand at the right time and on the right side?

The truth of the matter is that, instead of a strong movement against the United States, there should be a strong movement by all Europeans, by all parties, and all faiths, stating that the terms offered by the United States are reasonable; and those who refuse to examine these terms and really engage in the politics of peace must be denounced.

ACCURATE APPRAISAL OF U.S. POLICIES

Naturally we cannot congratulate ourselves for being friends of the Americans simply because they courageously wage war in Viet-Nam and because their foreign policy is a good one.

What is never mentioned in this country, that which television, radio, and the press almost never talk about or, in any case, do not make daily reference to, as happens with military events, is the extraordinary economic, social, and intellectual effort which Americans are making.

When I think about the United States do you know what I fear? I fear that the effort, unselfish and probably unique in history, they made in helping us take the road of integrated Europe may be, theirs as well as ours, doomed to failure because we are not proceeding with sufficient speed and audacity. And I think that the best minds are beginning to ask themselves whether we are still in time one day to catch up with the United States technically and economically; and if we do not do it, it will be our fault, not theirs, because they will have understood better and faster than we how great and influential might be a united Europe coming out of its wars and quarrels to collect its forces and to try to be an equal partner instead of a satellite.

I was reading this morning President Johnson's message on the State of the Union. I am figuring in millions and billions of Belgian francs—and now often in billions of Belgian francs—and I am bewildered by the extraordinary display of force and economic power of the United States. They are waging an expensive war, but one which they can easily take in their stride, one might say, since it does not disturb the development of their economy. In the past year, they have achieved a considerable degree of expansion and have broken all records. I will not cite figures, because those who know me know that I never cite a figure with precision; I am satisfied with large-scale comparisons; no one can deny that the United States expansion is one of large scale.

Where are they going? They are becoming one of the world's most advanced countries from an economic as well as social point of view.

President Johnson has formulated the idea of the Great Society. One must see what kind of effort this represents in the fields of education, the fight against poverty, urban renewal, health insurance, and the like.

Finally, the United States has made an effort of which we see only the bad side—always on television: every time there is a racial incident we are sure to see it for several days; everytime a school shuts down or a Negro is bullied by the police, we are sure to see these policemen; but we are not told every day about the tremendous effort which the U.S. Administrations, first with President Kennedy and then with President Johnson, has had to make to establish this equality of rights, and to reestablish the legislation which in a few years, I am convinced, will make it possible to solve one of the most important political and human problems facing the United States.

I am convinced that the fate not only of our country and of Europe, but also that of peace, depends on close agreement and collaboration among the European countries, Belgium and the United States.

Let me congratulate you for serving in this great work and let me ask you to continue in it.

Management Meets the Computer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, the current issue of Industry magazine published by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts is devoted to the growth of the computer industry in Massachusetts. One of the articles is by Charles A. Myers, who is professor of industrial relations at MIT's Sloan School of Management. Mr. Myers examines the application of computer to the management process. His analysis is thoughtful and deserves our attention for the new technology will have far-reaching impact of which all Members should be aware.

Under unanimous consent I include Professor Myers' article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

MANAGEMENT MEETS THE COMPUTER

(By Charles A. Myers, professor of industrial relations, Sloan School of Management Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

The computer revolution is scarcely more than 15 years old, and most experts believe that its greatest impacts on management are still ahead. Already technological change has affected the nature of managerial work and the organizational structure of management.

A survey of computers and computer usage by McGraw-Hill about a year ago showed that there were nearly 5,000 computers in operation in 650 of the 800 largest corporations in this country. The highest numbers of computers were in such industries as insurance, banking, communications, aerospace chemicals, petroleum, auto manufacturing, and machinery and electrical machinery manufacturing. The survey also brought out that computers were used for some business functions more frequently than for others. The percentages of companies surveyed used the computer in each of the following applications:

	Percent
Accounting	99
Inventory control	74
Production planning and control	58
Scientific and engineering applications	47
Business forecasting	33
PERT technique	25

Personnel records and other analyses of personnel data were not listed, but computers are increasingly being used here, too.

Many, if not most, of these applications have been introduced on computers which handle data in a "batch process." Different users line up and have access to the computer in sequence, or in some order of priority. For many purposes, the delays occasioned by this process are not serious, given the fantastic capabilities of computers as opposed to earlier methods of data processing and analysis.

However, the newer computers now becoming available and some still in the developmental stage will afford "real time" access by management, and "time sharing." Real time systems provide management with data as rapidly as needed, in a few minutes in some cases and longer periods in others, to monitor and control events or circumstances *while they are still happening*. Data are supplied "on line" (i.e., as soon as they are recorded) and the possibility of real man-machine interaction is greatly enhanced. Almost every air traveler today has had experience with the real-time reservation system introduced first by American Airlines, and spreading rapidly to other airlines. Time-sharing is a newer development, as illustrated by M.I.T.'s "Project MAC." Here each of a number of users has a console with direct access to the computer, which is powerful enough to handle inquiries virtually simultaneously.

One writer in *Fortune* has gone so far as to predict that by 1970 "nearly all new electronic data processing systems will be on line in real time." Jacob Ever of IBM looked into his crystal ball in the M.I.T. *Industrial Management Review*, Spring 1965, and came up with the following observation:

"In a few years there will be a great upsurge in central corporate systems just as today we witness an exloding use of time-sharing in the scientific community . . . The advent of the 'third generation' of computers with extensive random access files, multiprogramming and communication facilities (at sharply reduced costs) will greatly advance the economic and technical feasibility of central corporate systems . . ."

WHAT IS HAPPENING TO MANAGERIAL WORK?

This question can be answered by saying that those jobs in management that involved any of the functions listed earlier as having had extensive computer applications are clearly different than they used to be. The production control manager in many companies has a different job, and much of what he supervised with the assistance of a clerical staff is now computerized. The same can be said of inventory control, parts or materials reordering, and even preparing shipping invoices to suppliers or customers. The accounting function has been substantially affected.

The reason is that whatever is routine, repetitive and hence well-structured in a managerial or supervisory job can be done better by programming this work on a computer. But some parts of management jobs are not so routine or well-structured. Here it may still be possible to develop "decision rules" from past experience, and program them. Or, it may be possible to use computers to simulate possible business decisions, or to put questions to the data, in order to narrow the range of decisions which managers must still make in the achievement of organizational objectives.

But there are important aspects of managerial work which are not easily structured, and hence not programmable on computers in the foreseeable future. Professor Melvin Anshen, formerly of Carnegie Tech and now at Columbia, has listed nonprogrammed managerial decisions in three categories: (1) those "concerned with finding problems that need to be solved and assigning priorities to them," such as recognizing inadequacies in a distribution system and taking steps to remove them; (2) those "concerned with selecting specific targets for accomplishment by the organization as a whole or its component parts," such as setting sales or profit objectives; and (3) those "involved with questions of implementation: what decisions can be executed most economically in view of available resources, time, and experience; how to get accomplishment through people; how to encourage innovation in a conservative organizational environment." (in John T. Dunlop, editor, *Automation and Technological Change*, The American Assembly, Prentice Hall, Inc., 1962, pp. 75–76).

Obviously, most of these managerial decisions tend to be made at the higher levels of management; but within narrower ranges, every responsible managerial job at lower levels also has some of these decisions. To the extent that this is true, and upper management preserves some decision-making responsibility for lower levels of management, the computer will free all managers of the routine parts of their jobs, provide them with better data, and give them more time to concentrate on the more difficult and unprogrammed assignments.

WILL COMPUTERS INCREASE CENTRALIZED ORGANIZATION?

The majority view of most investigators is that more centralization has occurred. For one thing, certain programmable tasks are necessarily more centralized, as in the case of inventory control in a multi-plant company. The data processing operation itself is centralized, as powerful central computer centers replace the separate smaller computers which were installed earlier in some plants or divisions. And, to the extent that companies are increasingly introducing or thinking about integrated management information and control systems, the tendency is to provide higher management with better and more current data to exercise tighter controls over subordinate managers when they step out of line. In some of the talk, there is even a sort of Orwellian "big brother" aspect about the computer.

In my view, this need not be so. Computers are not self-willed; they can be used by managers desiring tighter control, or they can be used by managers to strengthen the capacity of subordinate managers to make decisions within their areas of responsibility. In other words, an important variable is the philosophy of top management itself. If the boss believes that it is important to give his subordinate managers the first chance to use available data in making decisions, check these decisions against results reported from the data processing center, and take corrective action—all before the boss steps in—he will avoid having detailed data on each manager's operation reported to him before or even at the same time as the subordinate manager gets the information. The boss will ask for detailed data and will intervene only where his more general figures show that a situation persists and can't be otherwise explained.

Obviously, the actual situation will be some trade-off between the costs of excessive decentralization and too tight centralized controls. But it will also reflect the philosophy of management about how people behave and can be trusted to take responsibility in an organization. The Theory Y concept of the late Douglas McGregor of M.I.T. is just as consistent with computer technology as is the contrasting Theory X (management by centralized direction and control). If top managers will consider the impact of computers on organizational structure, they may decide it's worth considering management by integration and self-control (Theory Y).

HOW CAN COMPUTER INTRODUCTIONS BE IMPLEMENTED?

A final word can be said about the implementation process. This is clearly a problem in "the management of change"—something skilled managers are doing daily. But the human aspects of change are too often overlooked. If managers abdicate responsibility for planning the computer introduction and leave it to the data processing specialists, the resultant frictions between the new breed and old-line operating managers may slow down and even sabotage the computer introduction, with costly human and economic losses. There has to be genuine collaboration between the specialists and the operating managers whose work will be affected.

Those companies which have been most successful in implementing computerization of some of their operations have found it important to have the responsible operating managers work closely with the systems designers and programmers, and to take sufficient time to permit consultation and understanding, step by step, rather than keeping to some predetermined timetable. Long before the computer takes over, much prior planning, consultation, and development of new procedures has to be done. An alert personnel manager may play a role here, for as in all other cases of technological change, the human adjustments may be the most difficult. The design of organizations in which people can do those tasks which they are best equipped to do, while machines relieve them of the routine, repetitive and often uninteresting work, is a major challenge facing management.

LAWS AND RULES FOR PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Code of Laws of the United States

Title 44, Section 181. Congressional Record; arrangement, style, contents, and indexes.—The Joint Committee on Printing shall have control of the arrangement and style of the Congressional Record, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index of the Congressional Record semimonthly during the sessions of Congress and at the close thereof. (Jan. 12, 1895, c. 23, § 13, 28 Stat. 603.)

Title 44, Section 182b. Same; illustrations, maps, diagrams.—No maps, diagrams, or illustrations may be inserted in the Record without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. (June 20, 1936, c. 630, § 2, 49 Stat. 1546.)

Pursuant to the foregoing statute and in order to provide for the prompt publication and delivery of the Congressional Record the Joint Committee on Printing has adopted the following rules, to which the attention of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates is respectfully invited:

1. *Arrangement of the daily Record.*—The Public Printer shall arrange the contents of the daily Record as follows: the Senate proceedings shall alternate with the House proceedings in order of placement in consecutive issues insofar as such an arrangement is feasible, and the Appendix and Daily Digest shall follow: *Provided,* That the makeup of the Record shall proceed without regard to alternation whenever the Public Printer deems it necessary in order to meet production and delivery schedules.

2. *Type and style.*—The Public Printer shall print the report of the proceedings and debates of the Senate and House of Representatives, as furnished by the Official Reporters of and all matter included in the remarks or speeches of Members of Congress, other than their own words, and all reports, documents, and other matter authorized to be inserted in the Record shall be printed in 6½-point type; and all rollcalls shall be printed in 6-point type. No italic or black type nor words in capitals or small capitals shall be used for emphasis or prominence; nor will unusual indentions be permitted. These restrictions do not apply to the printing of or quotations from historical, official, or legal documents or papers of which a literal reproduction is necessary.

3. *Return of manuscript.*—When manuscript is submitted to Members for revision it should be returned to the Government Printing Office not later than 9 o'clock p.m. in order to insure publication in the Record issued on the following morning; and if all of said manuscript is not furnished at the time specified, the Public Printer is authorized to withhold it from the Record for 1 day. In no case will a speech be printed in the Record of the day of its delivery if the manuscript is furnished later than 12 o'clock midnight.

4. *Tabular matter.*—The manuscript of speeches containing tabular statements to be published in the Record shall be in the hands of the Public Printer not later than 7 o'clock p.m., to insure publication the following morning.

5. *Proof furnished.*—Proofs of "leave to print" and advance speeches will not be furnished the day the manuscript is received but will be submitted the following day, whenever possible to do so without causing delay in the publication of the regular proceedings of Congress. Advance speeches shall be set in the Record style of type, and not more than six sets of proofs may be furnished to Members without charge.

6. *Notation of withheld remarks.*—If manuscript or proofs have not been returned in time for publication in the proceedings, the Public Printer will insert the words "Mr. ——— addressed the Senate (House or Committee). His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix," and proceed with the printing of the Record.

7. *Thirty-day limit.*—The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record any speech or extension of remarks which has been withheld for a period exceeding 30 calendar days from the date when its printing was authorized: *Provided,* That at the expiration of each session of Congress the time limit herein fixed shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

8. *Corrections.*—The permanent Record is made up for printing and binding 30 days after each daily publication is issued; therefore all corrections must be sent to the Public Printer within that time: *Provided,* That upon the final adjournment of each session of Congress the time limit shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee: *Provided further,* That no Member of Congress shall be entitled to make more than one revision. Any revision shall consist only of corrections of the original copy and shall not include deletions of correct material, substitutions for correct material, or additions of new subject matter.

9. The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record the full report or print of any committee or subcommittee when said report or print has been previously printed. This rule shall not be construed to apply to conference reports.

10(a). *Appendix to daily Record.*—When either House has granted leave to print (1) a speech not delivered in either House, (2) a newspaper or magazine article, or (3) any other matter not germane to the proceedings, the same shall be published in the Appendix. This rule shall not apply to quotations which form part of a speech of a Member, or to an authorized extension of his own remarks: *Provided,* That no address, speech, the Congressional Record, in 7½-point type; or article delivered or released subsequently to the sine die adjournment of a session of Congress may be printed in the Congressional Record.

10(b). *Makeup of the Appendix.*—The Appendix to the Congressional Record shall be made up by successively taking first an extension from the copy submitted by the Official Reporters of one House and then an extension from the copy of the other House, so that Senate and House extensions appear alternately as far as possible throughout the Appendix. The sequence for each House shall follow as closely as possible the order or arrangement in which the copy comes from the Official Reporters of the respective Houses.

The Official Reporters of each House shall designate and distinctly mark the lead item among their extensions. When both Houses are in session and submit extensions, the lead item shall be changed from one House to the other in alternate issues, with the indicated lead item of the other House appearing in second place. When only one House is in session, the lead item shall be an extension submitted by a Member of the House in session.

This rule shall not apply to extensions withheld because of volume or equipment limitations, which shall be printed immediately following the lead items as indicated by the Official Reporters in the next issue of the Congressional Record, nor to Records printed after the sine die adjournment of the Congress.

11. *Estimate of cost.*—No extraneous matter in excess of two pages in any one instance may be printed in the Congressional Record by a Member under leave to print or to extend his remarks unless the manuscript is accompanied by an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing the same, which estimate of cost must be announced by the Member when such leave is requested; but this rule shall not apply to excerpts from letters, telegrams, or articles presented in connection with a speech delivered in the course of debate or to communications from State legislatures, addresses or articles by the President and the members of his Cabinet, the Vice President, or a Member of Congress. For the purposes of this regulation, any one article printed in two or more parts, with or without individual headings, shall be considered as a single extension and the two-page rule shall apply. The Public Printer or the Official Reporters of the House or Senate shall return to the Member of the respective House any matter submitted for the Congressional Record which is in contravention of this paragraph.

12. *Official Reporters.*—The Official Reporters of each House shall indicate on the manuscript and prepare headings for all matter to be printed in the Appendix, and shall make suitable reference thereto at the proper place in the proceedings.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the Congressional Record, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

Appendix

VISTA

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, the problems of the mentally ill and the mentally retarded should be of vital concern to each of us. Yet too often we have the tendency to sweep them under the rug to ignore the gravity of the situation that they force upon those in need of intelligent care, and upon their families.

But not everyone is ignoring these problems. In Boston, Mass., there are a dozen young men and women, all Volunteers in Service to America, who are devoting the next year of their lives to lending quiet help and understanding to the patients at the Boston State Hospital.

The May 1 edition of the Boston Globe gave a comprehensive account of the valuable, unselfish work that these VISTA volunteers are performing.

I ask unanimous consent to include this account in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Volunteers Go To Work for Boston's Mentally Ill

A dozen young men and women, most of whom are recent college graduates, are working daily at the Boston State Hospital assisting the patients and the hospital staff.

They are engaged in the only Boston project of Vista (Volunteers in Service to America). This is one of the major anti-poverty programs established by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

There are about 2300 volunteers enrolled in the Vista program throughout the country, which recently rounded out its first year of operation.

In Massachusetts there are 13 of these Vista members and others are expected to enlist through a recruiting drive which has been instituted at 12 New England colleges.

With the exception of Mrs. Helen Ellis of Swansea the volunteers in the Boston project come from outside the Bay State. It has been the policy of the Washington office of the service to assign volunteers to work outside their home state after completing a training program of six weeks.

This group has found lodgings in the Mattapan section close to the hospital, in some instances sharing apartments.

For most of the group the work in Boston was the first contact they have had with mentally ill patients. They quickly adjusted to the sensitive duties and have won the praise of the hospital officials for their devotion to the tasks they were asked to undertake.

There have been no dropouts in the group which began its work here last August; a circumstance appreciated by the officials who have been plagued by an insufficient supply of paid employees.

The term of enlistment is a year. At least one member Mrs. Ellis, plans to re-enlist in the Vista program. Half the group plans to continue working with mentally ill people after returning to school for training in this field.

Vista workers receive room, board and living expenses of approximately $75 a month. In addition $50 is set aside for each member every month and they are paid a lump sum of $600 at the completion of a year's service.

They may re-enlist for another year and the Washington office of the service says the national average for a second year in this work represents about 35 percent of the personnel.

Supervising the group at the Boston hospital is Harold Kramer, whose work is on a part time basis. He graduated from Boston University and holds graduate degrees from Harvard and Simmons. He is also engaged in case aid work at the Bradford Hospital, Riverside, R.I.

Mrs. Ellis, who has been living at the hospital, working with patients who are employed during the day on outside jobs, is planning to get an apartment in Boston. She expects to live with four patients to assist them in regaining confidence as they make their adjustment between treatment in the hospital and venturing into competitive jobs in the business and commercial world.

The Boston workers received their training at the University of Maryland and the Hull House in Chicago, which is the best known settlement house in the country.

These young people come from many states and received their education at widely separated colleges.

Steven Eyre of Richfield, Utah, had completed a year at the Stanford University Medical School when he joined Vista. He plans to return.

Gerald Hersum of Portland, Ore., is a graduate of Portland State College. Al Frei of Sacramento, Calif., graduated from Sacramento State.

The girls are Ida J. Johnson of Murphysboro, Ill.; Leslie Picker of New York City, City College; Verdelle Turner of Fort Sills, Okla., University of Oklahoma; Dorene Warner of Lewiston, Ia., Stanford University; Toby Gould of Los Angeles, University of California; Marthanne Kennedy of Lackland, Tex., University of Hawaii, and Kathyryn Wells, Ontario, Calif., California State College.

The men workers at the Boston State Hospital are assisting in screening and testing new patients and evaluating the results of medication and drugs.

The girls are in many fields of work, but all are giving individual attention to the patients, a service that is handicapped by the shortage of personnel. They organize activities at the hospital and offer patients advice and encouragement. One girl, Miss Turner, has been specializing in good grooming among the younger patients, teaching them the morale-building results of personal care.

Others among the girls are going outside the hospital meeting patients in their homes—those who are reluctant to attend clinics. Two help at an employment office in the hospital which places patients in jobs around the institution.

Officials at the Washington office of Vista state the program accepts workers of all ages to help in the projects designed to assist people finding new ways to help themselves. In the future it is expected a general enlistment office will be opened in Boston, but for the present, recruiting has been limited to the colleges.

The colleges where the Vista rolls will be open and the program explained are Boston University, St. Anselms, University of New Hampshire, Wesleyan, University of Rhode Island, University of Massachusetts, Clark University, Smith College, Mt. Holyoke College, Dartmouth University of Maine aud Colby College.

Miss Mary Sullivan, 22, of 78 Dwinnell st., Dorchester, will round out her year of service as a Vista worker in June. She joined the service shortly after her graduation in June, 1965 from the University of Massachusetts where she majored in psychology.

Where To in the Field of Transportation?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, one of my good constituents, Mr. A. J. Ritter, who works as a design engineer at Caterpillar Tractor Co., in Peoria, has been putting his mind to work on solving some of our future transportation problems, and I should like to have printed in the Record at this point verbatim his proposal for a "Transportation Update":

Transportation Update

(By Arthur J. Ritter)

We have an urgent need to eliminate transportation vehicle accidents in order to save lives and eliminate the large losses of money and property due to accidents.

We are having terrific problems trying to build highways fast enough to keep ahead of new drivers and to keep down traffic jams which result in lost time and wrangled nerves for the motorist.

The enforcement of laws pertaining to operators of vehicles is almost impossible now and is getting worse on a log curve.

Highway transportation is often hampered by weather conditions such as fog, ice, snow and rain.

The maneuvering of the highway vehicle is governed by the judgment and ability of the human being behind the controls and the degree of judgment and ability of each and every operator is different and unpredictable.

Our highway transportation system is slow and very often we take the crowded way simply because we didn't know that traffic was moving faster and safer on a different route.

Our dense population is generally in good farming areas. Where the population is dense we also have the greatest need for extensive highway systems. These systems are taking over acres of good, high production farm land at an alarming rate. With people starving today in the world it makes sense to conserve as much of our high production farm land as practical.

The smog problem is plaguing the densely populated areas of our country. The internal combustion engine is a major contributor to this smog problem.

More and more interest is being shown in an improved method or means of transportation. The U.S. government is showing a keen interest in different transportation proposals hoping to find one that satisfies all of our needs. Parade Magazine recently carried an article on higher speed highway travel and Detroit is going to install a computer operated taxiing system that runs on the inside of a tube. The taxi and the tube have windows.

Now that we have established a need for a much improved method of transportation, I propose that we take a look at a system that in my opinion would solve most of our problems today and would also allow room for improvement in the future.

The system that I propose is the mono-rail type system suspended by structures similar to the structures used to support the cross country high tension wires. Structures could be used in pairs and standardized rail sections and support structure sections could be utilized. Many types of vehicles should be available for all of the different types of transportation required.

All existing roads would be ripped up. The surfacing would be disposed of and the land would be sold to the people who own the adjoining property.

The mono-rail would serve each and every household and business in the country. The service would be ordered like a line is ordered on our present telephone system. The type of transportation desired would be determined and ordered out by dialing the transportation phone. (Could be in conjunction with our present phone). Within 1 to 5 minutes the unit would arrive. Upon arrival of the unit the household would be notified (by light, bell or buzzer) and within a predetermined length of time the unit would have to be checked into use or it would return to its station. To enter the unit you would pass through an elevator type door. When aboard the vehicle you would dial your destination. (I think one set of numbers could designate a person's address, telephone number, computer number etc., in all cases where a number is required for identification). The vehicle would be operated, routed, dispatched and charged for by a computer system from a local station. After dialing a destination the computer would calculate the charge and flash it on a control panel. At this time you could accept or reject the charge. Pushing the reject button would return the unit to its station. If you wanted to accept the charge, you would slip your travel credit card into the slot to be photographed. The computer would send out bills once a month.

After accepting the charge and recording who to bill, you can settle back in your seat for a 15 m.p.h. travel speed out of your private drive. Upon entering the public drive you would speed up to 60 m.p.h. Upon entering the state route you would speed up to 150 m.p.h. If you entered an interstate highway you would travel at 300 m.p.h. and if you were traveling cross country you would travel at over 400 m.p.h. Upon leaving these high speed routes you would progressively move to slower routes.

If for any reason, you wanted to end your trip you could press the stop button at which time your vehicle would take the first exist available leading to a public station. Here it would stop. Your bill would be adjusted for the shorter trip. You could change your journey to suit your immediate needs simply by pushing a change button and dialing a new destination. A computer would route your vehicle to your newly selected destination.

Radio, telephone and climate control would be in all passenger vehicles. Television, etc., could be optional at extra cost.

The vehicle would be selected to suit the demand, such as single passenger, three passenger, six pasenger or a spacious luxury vehicle for long family type trips. Cost would vary accordingly. Utility vehicles, without drivers, would replace all trucks, vans, carryalls, etc. An automatic mail pick-up and delivery could be worked out very easily. A refrigerated load of perishables to be transported from Florida to Alaska for instance, would be a snap. The destination would be dialed in Florida, the credit card photographed. Next stop, after about ten hours, Alaska.

The mono-rail would have to be planned. built and maintained by the federal, state and local government. The federal government would finance the main systems. The state government would finance all of the secondary systems and the local government would finance the private pickups. Local business or private business would own and operate the vehicle stations, the vehicles, computers, service shops, paint shops, wash rooms, etc. An individual would order a vehicle from his favorite station which is in competition with other stations, similar to Hertz and Avis auto rental services. A government inspector would spot-check the integrity of the stations similar to the way the meat packing industry is now handled. When a unit is returned to the station after use, any cleaning or repairing to the unit that is required due to the use of the last customer is charged to that customer. Such as cleaning a stock truck or repairing seats that were ripped or any damage above and beyond normal wear.

The electrical wiring, telephone lines, co-axial cable, etc. would be protected from the weather by the rail. The rail would be open on the bottom only so that it would not be affected by rain, snow, fog or ice. A bomb, tornado or cyclone could knock out a section on track. When this happened an electrical sensing device would route all traffic around the damaged area. Service in this area would be temporarily interrupted until repairs could be made unless the area could be serviced from another direction which would be quite possible.

The driving force of this system would be electricity. The smog problem would be lessened considerably by the absence of internal combustion engines. There would be less noise also.

The only other major forms of transportation would be railroads, river boats, airplanes and farm wagons. For exploring the unsettled country, jeep-type vehicles could be transported by mono-rail as far as the rails went and from there you could go on by jeep.

So much for how the system works. Now, let's look at some of the conveniences of this system. Say you decide to do some work in your workshop and you find you need a piece of plywood. You can call the lumber yard, tell them what you want; they call for a suitable vehicle load the plywood on the vehicle, route the vehicle to you. You would pay for the vehicle and plywood with your credit card before unloading the plywood. This example could be applied to the weekly supply of groceries, a can of gas to finish mowing the lawn, or a six-pack of beer from the local tavern.

The children could be sent to school in vehicles suited to their needs. No more school buses.

The blind, crippled and very old could use this transportation system safely and easily.

The truckload of perishables that we sent from Florida to Alaska without a driver.

Almost everyone would be completely mobile anytime mobility is needed. No more need to sit and wait for the family car to return from one different direction so a different member of the family can take off in a different direction.

Now for a few words on the safety of this system. Traffic would only go one direction on a rail and all of the traffic on that rail would travel at the same speed. Acceleration or deceleration would be completed on the approach or change over from one rail to another.

If for some reason a vehicle would jam on the rail, all traffic would be re-routed around the stalled vehicle. The system should be designed so that a collision of two vehicles would be impossible. This could be done with sensing devices that would maintain a safe distance between traveling or stopped vehicles.

The human judgment element would be removed. No more accidents due to intoxicated drivers, young drivers, old drivers, poor drivers or careless drivers. No more traffic jams with the wrangled nerves and hot tempers. You could set the alarm for five minutes before arrival time and catch forty winks or just relax and watch the scenery.

The monorail units would be high enough to clear farm machinery, trains, boats, animals, etc. so that stopping and starting en route would be eliminated.

Last and most important is the number of lives that would be saved each year.

Now let's take a look at the economics of this system. The family budget would not have to adjust to the cost of new cars, unexpected repairs, higher insurance payments, general auto maintenance, etc. Also no trucks or truck drivers would have to be maintained by companies.

The tax rate would be one-half cent per mile and the cost per mile to the traveler for a standard six passenger vehicle would be about three cents including the tax. The standard single passenger vehicle would be about two cents per mile including tax. These are estimates. The very short trips would cost about ten cents per block or you could ride across the street for ten cents if you didn't want to walk.

This system would eliminate the need for traffic lights and traffic officers. The problems between the traffic and the pedestrians would be eliminated. The vehicles would be used much more efficiently. They would not sit in parking lots, garages, driveways, etc. waiting on the owner or driver to sleep or get off work.

This system would initiate far reaching changes in our country. The filling stations would no longer be needed. The garages would convert to vehicle stations for the monorail. The auto manufacturers could switch from auto production to monorail vehicle production. The highway patrol could inspect station keepers integrity. The earth-movers that are presently building clover leafs could go to work on water and soil conservation. Taxicabs, busses and trucks would be eliminated. The capacity for producing electricity would have to be increased. Considerable effort should go into supplying an abundant amount of inexpensive electrical energy so as to stimulate use of the mono-rail. No auto license or drivers' licenses would be required.

Drive-in theaters would go out of business. Parking, drinking, petting and racing in the family auto would end for our teenagers. The temptations here are great for our young people. I think this system would go a long way toward eliminating the temptations which have caused a lot of our young people to get into very serious troubles.

In five years we could put this system into use in Alaska. After a one year test we could install a modified system in Hawaii. After another year we could start the installation in our forty-eight states, starting on the West coast and working East. Perhaps Canada and Mexico would join us. Perhaps all of America (North and South) would join in. The big demand this would make on our steel companies would probably require building the system at some predetermined rate. We should however shoot for a ten year completion date from today. It would take another three years to clear all of the road concrete, road surfacing and bridges. This would have to be disposed of in ditches, dams, levees, gullies, swamps, etc.

This system would conserve some of our natural resources such as oil, sand, gravel, cement and scenery. The country should be laid out in a checker board pattern. Every two hundred miles should be a high speed, cross country rail. Each two hundred mile square would be divided into one hundred squares which would be twenty miles square each. These twenty mile squares would be divided as needed and would be subject to change as the needs arose.

Voltages used for locomotion should be sufficiently high so as to discourage pranksters, gangsters, etc.

I see no reason to discourage the Indianapolis 500, stock car races, drag races, etc. These could be continued as the sports that they are today.

The time to start on a better transportation system is now. We are going down a one-way street and every day it gets tougher to go back and take another way that better suits our present needs. This present transportation system could strangle our civilization much the same as our history tell us other civilizations have gone down fighting. There is no end to the roads we will need to provide reasonably safe travel in ten, fifteen or twenty years. Insurance rates are going up on a log curve. A fabulous amount of money is paid out in insurance payments alone and this money is being shuffled and redistributed in a completely destructive manner. Where a life has been taken or where property was destroyed we place carefully sized stacks of money.

Resolution by the Legislature of Oklahoma Welcoming the Southern States Probation and Parole Conference

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. A. S. MIKE MONRONEY

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, Oklahoma City this month has been host to the Southern States Probation and Parole Conference and the Southern States Prison Association. Federal officials joined with members from 15 States in making the occasion an outstanding one. Oklahoma was honored not only by its choice as a meeting place, but by the fact that Charles C. Chestnut, of Miami, Okla., is president of the Southern States Probation and Parole Conference.

I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD the concurrent resolution passed by the Oklahoma Legislature in connection with the conference.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION NO. 564

A resolution extending a cordial welcome to the representatives of other States attending the Southern Probation and Parole Conference

Whereas, the Southern States Probation and Parole Conference in conjunction with the Southern States Prison Association, have voted to hold the annual Conference at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma on June 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1966, at the Skirvin Hotel; and

Whereas, Oklahoma is honored by the selection of a citizen of this State, the Honorable Charles C. Chesnut, of Miami, as President of the Southern States Probation and Parole Conference; and

Whereas, Governor Bellmon has heretofore extended a warm invitation to these groups to come to the nation's most cosmopolitan area, situated in the heart of America, where the North embraces the South land, and the customs of the East blend with the traditions of the West.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Thirtieth Session of the Oklahoma Legislature, the Senate concurring therein:

SECTION 1. All officials, employees and agents connected with the State government, as well as all citizens of Oklahoma, are urged to cooperate in making this conference a success and demonstrate the unequaled genuine hospitality and warm friendship of the State of Oklahoma.

SEC. 2. That Oklahoma extend a cordial welcome to the official representatives of the great states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

Adopted by the House of Representatives the 7th day of July, 1965.

J. D. MCCARTY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Adopted by the Senate the 12th day of July, 1965.

LEON FIELD,
Acting President of the Senate.

Coddling Criminals

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL B. DAGUE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. DAGUE. Mr. Speaker, the time is here when the law-abiding citizen may as well accept the fact that judicial concern for the welfare of the criminal exceeds that minimum solicitude shown for the law abiding.

I want to be numbered among those who will not countenance police brutality. And I want those who use force to exact confessions to be severely dealt with. On the other hand, when a suspect confesses to a crime and does not later retract that confession, I insist that he should be punished for his crimes. However, under the Supreme Court's unrealistic decision, a confessed criminal, such as an Escobedo or a Mallory, goes scot free simply because he did not have a lawyer at his side when he admitted his guilt.

Mr. Speaker, this is a sorry day for law-abiding citizens and a day for rejoicing for those who will now be able to defy the law with impunity.

A realistic appraisal of this situation is set forth in the following editorial taken from a leading newspaper in my district, the Daily Local News of West Chester, Pa., which I commend to your perusal:

THE SUPREME COURT'S NEW SAFEGUARDS FOR SUSPECTS

There is a world of difference between coddling criminals and assuring them of their constitutional rights.

While the United States Supreme Court in its 5 to 4 decision yesterday could hardly be charged with "coddling", nevertheless, it did lay down guidelines governing police and suspects under arrest so rigid that the man in the street has reason to wonder if he is entitled to the same protection afforded those who break the law.

Of first importance is the rule to the effect that if a suspect "is alone and indicates in any manner that he does not wish to be interrogated, the police may not question him". Furthermore, if the suspect cannot afford counsel, a lawyer must be provided *before* there is any questioning. If these rules are not adhered to, the Court ruled, incriminating statements made by the suspect cannot be used in the course of trial.

That, indeed, is surrounding the suspect with a coat of mail which the officer on the beat may find difficulty in fathoming.

But if the majority opinion of the Court was firm in its findings, so was the minority which filed dissents as barbed as any in the recent history of the Supreme Court.

Writing the dissent, Justice John Marshall Harlan expressed this view: "How much harm this decision will inflict on law enforcement cannot fairly be predicted with accuracy. The Court is taking a real risk with society's welfare in imposing its new regime on the country. The social costs of crime are too great to call the new rules anything but a hazardous experimentation. While passing over the costs and risks of its experiment, the Court portrays the evils of normal police questioning in terms which I think are exaggerated."

Another dissenter, Justice Byron R. White, wrote: "In some unknown number of cases the court's rule will return a killer, a rapist or other criminal to the streets and to the environment which produced him, to repeat his crime whenever it pleases him. As a consequence, there will not be a gain, but a loss, in human dignity."

The individual untutored in the law may have difficulty in understanding the intricacies of legal terminology, yet most people will experience no trouble whatever in understanding what these two justices have said. They have made it clear that there is a law-abiding element in society which also merits protection under the law.

Dedication of Sondre Norheim Plaque

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. QUENTIN N. BURDICK

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. President, Sunday an iron plaque made in Norway was dedicated at the pioneer Norway Lutheran Cemetery near Denbigh, N. Dak. It marks the grave of an internationally famous Norwegian sportsman, Sondre Norheim, who after revolutionizing the world of skiing in the 19th century, emigrated to the United States and North Dakota from his native Norway.

A recent editorial in the Minot Daily News of North Dakota tells a bit of this story and conveys the pride with which

North Dakotans appreciate their association with the famous sports figure. I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Honor for a Famous Athlete

With a fitting simplicity, and with assists from many persons along the way, a plaque made in Norway is to be dedicated June 12 at the pioneer Norway Lutheran Cemetery near Denbigh. It will mark the grave of a famous Norwegian athlete.

The iron plaque will be attached by bolts to a North Dakota granite boulder, which has been placed where Sondre Norheim was buried in 1898.

A modest man Norheim must have been. He did not tell his neighbors at Denbigh of his prowess as a ski jumper. The neighbors knew him as a quiet man with a pride of workmanship with wood.

It is quite possible that Norheim himself had no inkling of the importance of his contribution to competitive skiing. Now his name is prominent in all histories of the sport. A hundred years have passed since Norheim revolutionized skiing by inventing the Telemark and Christiania turns and devising a method of binding the ski to the heel of the performer's shoe. At his home town in Telemarken last February was opened the centennial celebration of modern skiing, with prominent mention of his accomplishments and of his having won the first ski championship in Norway.

It was an outgrowth of this celebration that Skiunion in Morgedal offered to provide a plaque for Norheim's grave in America, if it could be located. Quite a number of persons in North Dakota, including Leonard Lund of The News staff, had a hand in locating and establishing that the grave, unmarked, was in the rural cemetery near Denbigh. Lund's articles on the subject were quoted and translated in Norway, with great interest.

It occurs to us that it might have pleased the modest Norwegian cabinetmaker to know how many persons and organizations have had a hand in the events leading up to the location of the grave and the bringing of a plaque to the cemetery. A well-known Norwegian iron works put one of their best artisans on the job of casting the plaque, which was furnished without charge. The Skiunion with cooperation from T. S. Kopseng of the North Dakota Historical Society, framed the inscription. The Scandinavian Air Service delivered the plaque to this country free of charge. Kopseng got it to Bismarck. Meanwhile the Norway Congregation at Denbigh has gone ahead with plans for the dedication. Not to be overlooked, either, is the fact that Maj. Gen. LeClair Melhouse, North Dakota adjutant general and himself a former Denbigh man, managed to transport a suitable boulder to the cemetery, to be used as the gravestone.

Without much expense to anyone, people on both sides of the Atlantic and in the midcontinent of America have joined to put a memorial on the grave of a man who richly deserved to be remembered.

Around the San Leandro Schools

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, at one time or another, every Member of Congress has had an opportunity to note personally the fine accomplishments of the public schools of our Nation. In recent years it has become necessary for the Federal Government to expand its assistance to local school districts in order to insure the high excellence of the facilities and teachers, who bear the heavy responsibility of educating our young people.

Recently the San Leandro Morning News, a daily newspaper in my congressional district, prepared a special section of its paper on the public schools of San Leandro, in order to highlight the observance of Public Schools Week from April 25 to 29.

The written text of this special section was prepared by Miss Jeannette Wiley, education editor of the newspaper. Miss Wiley earlier this year received the John Swett Award from the California Teachers Association for her excellent coverage of schools and education.

Not only do I heartily congratulate the Morning News for its interest in the public schools, but also I want to highly commend Miss Wiley for her excellent insight into what the schools in my area are doing to help our youth.

I am pleased to insert in the Congressional Record the text prepared by Miss Wiley in connection with the referenced special section:

Around the San Leandro Schools

PUBLIC SCHOOLS WEEK WAS A MASONIC EVENT

What began immediately following World War I as a Masonic event has come to be a community affair, and in some communities is the outstanding event of the school year.

This week marks Public Schools Week when the schools throw open their doors and welcome any and all members of their respective communities to view classrooms and exhibits and talk to teachers and administrators.

Public Schools Week was instituted ("The Story of Public Schools Week" by Vaughan MacCaughey), due to the "crisis in the condition under which the public school system of the nation was then laboring." Teachers were being lured to other fields by higher salaries and public apathy, which has certainly not disappeared, was so great as to permit the entire school structure to collapse.

Responsible for the observance was Grand Master of Masons in California, Charles Albert Adams, who thought that the Masons should take an active interest in public schools and here saw an opportunity "for practical application of the view he entertained and had so frequently expressed," according to the story. His goal was to combat the apathy and at least make the Masons aware of the problems in the California schools.

Pioneer week

With the cooperation of the State Department of Public Instruction and the city and county superintendents, the dissemination of information and the cooperation of many people, the pioneer public schools week "was an unqualified success from every point of view."

"With the crisis passed, it was recognized that such annual gatherings could be of real value in keeping public education in the minds of the people," according to MacCaughey who went on to say, "Masonry had no axe to grind, no propaganda to put forth. Its organization was, however, available to stir the whole population to a realization of what was involved . . ." fortunately the succeeding Grand Masters continued the observance of Public Schools Week, until it became firmly established.

"And even now," MacCaughey says, "when it is no longer a purely Masonic event, but has become a community affair the annual observance (beginning on the fourth Monday in April) is actively fostered by the Grand Lodge, F. & A.M. of California . . ."

Although the original purpose was to inform the people of the appalling conditions in the schools, the purpose has gradually enlarged and broadened and now affords the people an opportunity to remain thoroughly informed on the California program of public education and to know what is being taught, how and why.

AIRPLANES, SPACE AND PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION

Methods of teaching reading, like airplanes and space exploration, in recent years have been streamlined and advanced by technology and experimentation.

One of the newest and most rewarding programs already in wide use in the U.S. and "challenging the 'look-say' method that took over the field beginning 40 years ago," according to Time Magazine, utilizes sound over sight in reading.

The new method stresses phonetics, uses pictures and relies on the theory of programmed learning. It is now in its first year at Madison Elementary School, in one first-grade class.

The idea of programmed learning is to present knowledge in bits, a method researched by Harvard behavioral psychologist Burrhus Frederic Skinner. The child is given the knowledge in a small dose, is tested immediately by an easy question and receives the correct answer as soon as he gives his response.

The technique may involve a teaching machine or the programmed books which allow the student to cover his answers on the left side of the page (see photo).

Vital to the programmed instruction, as Linguistics Expert Maurice William Sullivan of California who developed the readers saw it, is holding the child's interest especially since each child works at his own pace. "Breaking reading down to simple steps that lead a child progressively toward more difficult words, yet do not bore him," according to the January 28, 1966, Time article, "was Sullivan's greatest problem."

"Sullivan kept quizzing kids, found that they could be coaxed to chuckle first over impish-looking drawings of red ants, a fat man, even a thin pin, later over a frolicsome poodle named Nip and a red-headed moppet named Walter—all illustrating stories with plots that children found engaging." After a great deal of work and research three series of seven books roughly intended for the first three primary grades, were developed and are now being used at Madison School, with hopeful results thus far, according to Principal Mel Danielson. Programmed reading is also being used at most San Leandro Schools, but in group rather than classroom situations.

The two first grade classes at Madison were equalized, as much as possible, with students of like ability. One class is studying under the traditional method, the other with programmed learning. All the students were given standardized tests ahead of time and will be given another by May 15 in order to compare the reading abilities of each group.. At Jefferson School a number of third grade students are being given an extra 40 minutes a day of programmed spelling, using the teaching machines, and their progress has been very good thus far. Most of the students in this program were behind in spelling. Other areas of programmed instruction are science, foreign languages, and English.

Individual basis

Programmed instruction in the district also involves math, with programmed textbooks rather than the teaching machines.

Programmed instruction is done on an individual basis, for example at Madison, some students finished the six week program in three weeks and others in 15; one student may be on the sixth book, another on the 12th or 14th. The programmed reading has also been used on remedial students, Danielson said.

At Madison the traditional reading instruction is supplemented by taped teaching and the other class is involved entirely in programmed reading.

Danielson said that they will wait until the definite results are in to decide whether or not and how to continue with the programmed reading next year.

The teachers are also attempting to program some of their own progams. Mrs. Eva Blackfield wants to combine programmed learning and tape teaching to develop an auditory discrimination program, with worksheets. The students would learn how to listen, distinguish sound, work with the alphabet and numerals, Mel Danielson said as he outlined the work.

TAPE TEACHING IS BENEFICIAL

A progressive and rewarding program has singled out two of the San Leandro elementary schools as being somewhat special.

Madison School, located on Juniper St., under the guidance of Principal Melvin Danielson has developed its own tape teaching program, with the Madison teachers preparing the tapes. Halcyon School is in the process of developing its program.

The second year of the program at Madison has seen ten teachers, from kindergarten through the seventh grade, introduce tape teaching into their classes, with none of the tapes being produced commercially.

The most important areas the tapes are used in are reading, math and spelling, according to Mel Danielson. The Madison tapes are also being used at Halcyn School and on a limited basis at Kennedy School, where Walt Capri, former vice-principal of Madison School, is now vice-principal. Capri was instrumental in the original development of the tapes, spending many extra hours with other teachers taping the lessons.

Madison school uses noncommercial tapes, the teachers having prepared their own tapes, some being directly from the math books, others being lessons that the teacher has planned, with worksheets that the students work with while listening to the tapes.

Teach listening

Mrs. Eva Blackfield, Kindergarten teaching, Danielson said, is working on a tape program to develop auditory discrimination among her students. The purpose of such tapes would be to teach the children how to listen and to distinguish sound.

Also being prepared by the teachers are tapes of storybooks, 15 to 20 minutes in length, which would be given to the children with a parent volunteer assisting, showing the students pictures and such.

Danielson said they would also like to prepare, and have been doing research on, tapes of learning skills in order to develop in the youngsters at an early age sound discrimination and workable learning and study skills. Students would learn how to study, to listen, to follow directions and budget their time.

Sixth grade teacher, Mrs. Bette Roberts, attended a university class on the preparation of programmed lessons and the plans of the school are to put the programmed instruction on tapes.

The present tapes, which were prepared two years ago, under the direction of Walt Capri usually took about four hours of work, but now the teachers, with the added experience, can prepare a tape in one quarter the time.

Equipment

With district and NDEA funds Madison School, Danielson noted, has all the equipment it needs for their tape teaching program with ten rooms now set up for tape teaching, five being permanent stations. The Dad's Club purchased all the tapes.

However, Halcyon and Kennedy are just breaking in their program, Capri says, and are presently using the math tapes and special tapes in social studies that teachers are preparing for their specific classes.

The two schools are also in the process of acquiring equipment—recorders and listening posts—and have just recently ordered some commercial tapes which have become available just this year.

The students have responded well to the tape teaching, which does a great deal to hold the student's attention and block out extraneous noises. The students are also fascinated by the new equipment, however, as Danielson says. "After the first few lessons he is no longer a pilot . . ." The teachers, as a whole, have been very pleased with the tape teaching method.

Madison is presently being considered for a language laboratory after being dropped from the budget last year. The lab will have 25 different channels and could be utilized with tapes other than language tapes, according to Danielson.

Although the tape teaching can never take the place of a teacher, it is opening new vistas in teaching and in learning for the pupils, who have responded to this type of teaching at Halycon and Madison and soon Kennedy School.

SPECIAL SERVICES FOR SPECIAL STUDENT PROBLEMS

Very special student problems are taken care of in a very special way in the San Leandro Unified School District.

As is indicated by the Department title, Special Services Department, students with other than every day problems attend special classes, schools and get special attention. The department, under the supervision of William H. Wyckoff, conducts a program for the blind, for the educationally handicapped, for the mentally retarded and for students confined to their homes.

Initiated in 1952 there are now 15 students in the blind program, which calls for the student to attend regular classes, but during one period a day at the secondary level the students attend the resource room, which contains a braille library for their use. Here the blind students have access to braille machines, tape recorders, and at Bancroft Junior High School, where there are five blind students, they have a world globe with all identification in braille. There are six students at Roosevelt and four at San Leandro High.

Each blind student has a portable typewriter, supplied by the district, which he or she learned to use by the fourth grade. All assignments of these students are turned in typewritten and the district has two secretaries who braille assignments and other necessary material, Wyckoff said. The district also has volunteers who make tapes for the students. In addition the state has established a depository at that level for braille books not in use, and the state also supplies all state textbooks in braille. Wyckoff added that most famous books are available in braille from the American Printing Headquarters for the blind.

Wyckoff noted that all recent graduates of this district, which include blind students from Oakland (students with hearing problems attend the Oakland Hawthorne School on inter-district agreement) have gone on to higher education. One is at Chabot, one at San Francisco State and one will soon graduate from the University of California.

The number of blind students in the district has been continually and gradually decreasing Wyckoff said, because most of the blindness is retrolental fibroplasia, caused by an excessive amount of oxygen at birth. The cause in the past ten years has been known so the number of blind students is decerasing, to the point where there is now only one blind student at the kindergarten level. Three blind students this year are graduating, one with honors and a state scholarship.

Two classes for educationally handicapped

Rewarding results and appreciative parents are the partial outcome of the special classes for the educationally handicapped in the school district. Now in the second year of operation there are two classes for the students, one at the primary level the other at the intermediate level.

Nineteen students are now involved in the program, the goal of which is to rehabilitate the youngsters, according to Wyckoff, to let them return to regular classes. Thus far two have returned to regular classes, two more will soon return and a number are attending a limited number of part time classes.

In cases where the students do not respond or cannot be kept in the classes for the educationally handicapped which are limited by law to eleven students the district supplies home instruction.

In order to be placed in these classes a student must be identified by a family physician, another doctor or a psychologist and then be approved for the program by a committee made up of the school psychiatrist, school nurse, principal, teacher of the educationally handicapped class, a psychiatrist and Wyckoff, director of the Special Services Department.

The committee discusses every student in order to be sure they are placing him properly.

With this program, Wyckoff said, most of the educationally handicapped children will make it through junior and senior high school, where before they would either be kicked out or drop out of school, because the problems often manifest themselves in behavior problems.

Special classes for mentally retarded

The educable retarded, or "slow learners," Wyckoff said can learn to a certain level and do well in pre-vocational training, eventually holding down a good job.

At present there are two primary classes at Cleveland, one at Washington for intermediate students, and one at each of the four San Leandro secondary schools. Classes are limited to 18 students, with 120 mentally retarded students now in these classes.

These students are tested at least every three years, Wyckoff stated, with some testing higher than they did originally. The original low scores may be due to cultural depravation.

The district receives cooperation and assistance in placing these students vocationally upon graduation from the Vocational Rehabilitation Department. This department has a psychiatrist and runs a battery of vocational test in order to determine the best work for the pupil. When the student is about 16 they begin looking for placement for him so there will be a job waiting on graduation.

The severely mentally retarded students in the San Leandro District attend Fuller School where ten of the older pupils receive training in work skills, plus classroom instruction.

The younger class at Cleveland last year had a maximum of twelve children all year long, and, according to the Special Services Department, three families with severely mentally retarded children moved to San Leandro because of this excellent program.

Speech therapy

Another outstanding program of the Special Services Department is the speech therapy classes conducted by Mrs. Thelma Davis, Lyman M. Hill and Robert E. Hull. These classes for students with speech and articulation problem, have been in effect since 1940.

All San Leandro Schools are involved in the program, with the teachers traveling to the various schools. An instructor, Wyckoff said, is not allowed to have more than 90 students under his supervision.

The results of the program have been outstanding, with many parents requesting their students be enrolled in the speech program. Students in the other programs—educationally handicapped and mentally retarded, for example—take part in the speech therapy, illustrating just one of the frequent overlaps in the Special Services Department.

Home instruction

The physically and educationally handicapped children receive home instruction from two teachers. Mrs. Marian Wilson and Mrs. Bernice Wright, who visit the homes of these confined children, give them assignments, tutor them and correct their work.

The students may receive a maximum of three hours home instruction per week in the academic subjects (the district does not try to provide instruction in electives such as art and music) and these teachers try to give them this.

Most of the students are physically handicapped either with such illnesses as mononucleosis and rheumatic fever or with broken bones that do not allow them to attend classes.

These two teachers teach all subjects (a big job for any teacher) and in addition visit each student at least once a week.

The district also provides this service, which has functioned for about 15 years, to parochial students in the district.

A GOLDEN KEY FROM PROGRAMED INSTRUCTION

"The love of Books, the Golden Key, That opens the Enchanted Door"—says Andrew Long. But many students do not have the key or the love because they cannot read well.

The San Leandro Schools are presently working to solve this deficiency with a diagnostic reading program, which has already begun on a limited basis and will get into full swing in September.

Mrs. Ruth Williams, San Leandro teacher and project coordinator for the projects in reading, said that there are presently four classes with six children each, two classes at Garfield and two at Woodrow Wilson. The children in the classes undergo four weeks of intensive diagnostic testing before they enter the class, which, according to Mrs. Williams, has six children doing six different things simultaneously, all heading in the same direction"—reading improvement.

"Between 5 per cent and 15 per cent of the children in the project areas are seriously retarded in the skills of reading as determined by standardized reading tests. Remedial services are required in instances where the normal program of regular classroom has failed to bring about desired results," according to the project description.

CHILDREN TESTED

The children are and will be tested with the cooperation of the San Francisco State psychology department and Dr. William Lytell of the S.F. State Psychology Clinic. At present a formal clinic has not been set up, the testing now being done in the music room at Wilson School. The district is planning to purchase two portable classrooms and a clinic building for the service which will be available only to elementary children.

Currently and during the summer the diagnostic clinic will continue with the plan for having 100 students in the remedial reading program by next fall. It is planned, Mrs. Williams said, to have classes at four schools—McKinley, Wilson, Garfield and Cleveland.

The objectives of the project diagnostic clinic are to provide thorough diagnostic services to determine specific problems relating to learning mental ability, psychological and social adjustment and medical status (when this is indicated); to determine the cause or origin of the problems; to recommend remediation services in reading and related skills within the school district and to insure follow-up to outside services and agencies when necessary.

The students taking part in this program will be of at least average ability, Mrs. Williams said, and generally one year or more behind in their reading ability. Many of these students, she added, are above average ability.

Specific objectives of the learning improvement classes and counseling services, as listed in the project description, are to provide remediation services for problems of reading and related skills; to provide counseling services to help with academic, social and psychological problems of the pupil and his family (pilot project at one school only for 1966–67); and to secure for each child proper follow-up by agencies and resources available.

The pupils will be referred to the clinic by the teacher, principal and school psychologist, and a priority basis will be established beginning with pupils presently in grades two, three and four.

The district implemented this project, which is financed under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, because often time is not available to the regular teacher to give the intensive remediation required, many classroom teachers lack the training and skill required for remediation, and often equipment and special instructional materials are not available.

Efforts to help these students will be concentrated, the small class sizes providing time for individual and small group help concentrating daily on the specific weaknesses of each child.

The value of the program, which "is a privilege to be in," according to Mrs. Williams, have already been proven.

STUDENTS WILLINGLY STAY AFTER SCHOOL

Students want to stay after school? Seems incredible, but since March 1 that is just what has happened in four San Leandro Elementary Schools.

Each Tuesday and Thursday from 3:15 to 4:15 over 200 boys and girls from grades 5, 6 and 7 are being tutored by 10th, 11th and 12th grade students from Pacific and San Leandro High Schools. Student tutors were chosen on the basis of scholarship, interest, leadership and recommendations by their counselors.

The involved elementary schools are Wilson, Garfield, Cleveland and McKinley. Experimental programs such as this are made possible by grants of government funds. Edward McIntosh, counselor at John Muir Jr. High School authored the tutorial progarm at the elementary, junior high and high school levels. Vice-principals George Reynolds, Roland Braga, Jim Evans and Edwina Olsen are the site coordinators in their respective schools.

A site of after-school learning has the responsibility for one coordinator, two teachers, ten tutors and 50 children. Each tutor works with five pupils because success patterns develop quickly in small-group situations such as this. The teachers coordinate the needs of students, the expectations of their classroom teachers, and the varying approaches the tutor will use.

Tutors and teachers meet

After the one hour tutoring session is finished the tutors meet for half an hour with the teacher. It is during these meetings that the tutors can discuss the problems of the past hour, keep records for evaluation and review the short and long range goals of the program.

Significant positive changes already have been noted in the pupils in the program, but the tutors themselves have found their own impressions and attitudes have changed as well. Jeff Miller, a tutor at McKinley and student at San Leandro High says, "The students seem not only more interested in their school work, but are making a definite attempt to help themselves which I think this should be one of the long range goals of the program."

Waiting lists at each school are one indication that this is a popular and worthwhile program. The success thus far can be attributed to the skills, enthusiasm and interest of the tutors and teachers involved in this experimental approach to learning. In June, as the program ends for this year, evidence will be gathered to specifically evaluate the effectiveness of the student-tutor relationship.

NACHRICHTEN NOUVELLES POPULAR WITH STUDENTS

Nachrichten Nouvelles, or foreign languages, are "in" in San Leandro. Since September the San Leandro School District, under the guidance of Edgardo Torres, Supervisor of Foreign Languages, has put into operation an extensive foreign language program at the elementary and secondary levels.

An unusual feature of the program, which offers students French and Spanish, unlike any other non-high school program in the state, is the traveling team of nine teachers. These nine are presently teaching foreign languages to 1625 sixth and seventh graders. Three teams, consisting of four, three and two teachers, travel to ten of the eleven San Leandro elementary schools (Kennedy has only first, second and third grades) and take with them large visual charts, books and tapes. Each school has language charts and tape recorders.

Preliminary plans indicate that Madison School, which is involved in tape teaching, may have a language lab next year, if the budget permits.

With the implementation of the program in the district the school day was lengthened in order to give the students thirty minutes a day of foreign language instruction. The traveling team method was introduced in order to give the students a choice of languages, according to Edgardo Torres, who adds that the program is on schedule. In the two junior high schools an extra period each day was added.

New equipment was purchased and installed at John Muir Junior High, Bancroft Junior High and Pacific High School. In addition the facilities at San Leandro High School were expanded. "Electronic classrooms," as they are called, have a console with two tape recorders, a distribution panel and 32 student stations (see photo) [not printed in Record], which consist of earphones and a microphone. With this set-up the student can hear tapes, converse with the teacher and their own record voice. The teacher can monitor any student working from the control panel.

"There is a tremendous amount of enthusiasm," Torres said, noting the high praise of the program by students, teachers and parents.

STUDENTS RECEIVE JOB EXPERIENCE

A new program, designed to give vocational education students actual work experience and acquaint them with the working world, is presently giving 50 San Leandro high school students a chance to earn some extra money.

The program is completely funded under the 1963 Vocational Education Act and involves 25 students from each of the local high schools. These students are employed in the schools and earn $1.30 per hour, with a maximum of $45 per month. The funding will be provided to the district through August, according to Robert C. Kvam, vocational coordinator and supervisor of the project.

In order to qualify in this program a student must be enrolled in the vocational education program that is being funded by the VEA, which automatically eliminates college prep students and the students must be passing in all subjects. The positions, like many college scholarships, are open to students on the basis of aptitude and need of funds to continue their education.

Most of the students, who are all 15 years of age or older, generally work at their own school, but Lincoln School, the district office, is employing five students at present in clerical positions. Other students are working for the school libraries, school offices and departments, Kvam said, noting the enthusiasm of both the students and regular district personnel who have been working with these students.

Kvam said that the experience is very good for the students, because they are breaking in with real office experience and by the time they apply for work after graduation, they will be able to make valuable use of this experience by applying what they have learned, not only in work, but in working and getting along with others.

Some of the students are also working in the elementary and junior high schools, with most of the students being girls, because of the type of experience afforded the students.

There are usually special skills needed, Kvam said, and most of the young people involved in the work-study program are in the area of their choice. All the work is after school and every student is carrying a full load at school, thus the students are allowed only an 8½ hour maximum work week.

Another stipulation of the program is that the students must work for a government agency and must be supervised by a classified or certificated employee of the district.

All applications for the jobs must be approved by Superintendent of Schools Clarence Burrell and the program is coordinated by Nan Albright, vice-principal at Pacific High and Arba Hudgens, counselor at San Leandro High School.

All in all, according to Kvam, the students have gained the friendship and respect of the people they are working for and seem to adapt well to their jobs.

Howard Haugerud, Distinguished Public Servant From Minnesota

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EUGENE J. McCARTHY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, Mr. Howard Haugerud, Deputy Inspector General of Foreign Assistance, is a native of Minnesota who has a distinguished record of public service. An article written by Albert Eisele about his background and present responsibilities for checking on all foreign assistance programs was published in the Duluth News-Tribune of May 30, 1966. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

FORMER HARMONY MAN SAVES COUNTRY MILLIONS

(By Albert A. Eisele)

WASHINGTON.—The folks around Harmony, Minn., knew that Howard Haugerud had gone pretty far in the world since leaving their town to fight in the War back in 1942.

They knew he had an important job with the State Department in Washington and some of them even knew he had something to do with checking up on America's Foreign Aid.

But until last week, when the State Department decided to take the wraps off a little-known investigative agency, there weren't many people—not even in Washington—who knew just what Haugerud did.

Now they know. His title is Deputy Inspector General of Foreign Assistance and for the last three years he's been traveling all over the world finding how billions of American taxpayers' dollars are being spent.

Haugerud, who holds the rank of assistant secretary of state and reports directly to Secretary of State Dean Rusk, and Inspector General J. K. Mansfield have the job of policing all foreign assistance, including military economic, the Peace Corps or Food for Freedom.

Last week, at the urging of Congress, Rusk released the first rundown of the heretofore secret operations of the Office of Inspector General—commonly called IGA.

IGA investigations in some 85 countries uncovered some startling facts. The report showed that since it was formed three years ago, IGA has, among other things:

Caused cancellation of a $40 million loan for a dam project in Nationalist China;

Discovered a submarine communications cable built in the Mediterranean in 1956 for NATO and since forgotten;

Questioned plans by the Defense Department and the Agency for International Development to build a telecommunications system in Korea, resulting in elimination of a project estimated to cost $7 million;

Arranged for $5 million in U.S.-owned German marks, which were lying idle in Libya, to be put into interest-bearing bank accounts;

Made an analysis of counter-insurgency food shipments to Viet Nam which resulted in elimination of almost $5 million of unnecessary commodities.

These were just the more sensational items in the report, and according to Haugerud, represent only "the tip of an iceberg." But taken together, the IGA's power to investigate and even stop entire foreign aid programs has saved millions of dollars, and more importantly, has helped more of our foreign aid to accomplish the purpose for which it was intended.

Haugerud, whose father still farms near Harmony and whose brother Neil is sheriff of Fillmore County, personally uncovered many of the causes cited in the report.

To do his sleuthing, he estimates he traveled about 150,000 miles last year, and expects to travel as much this year. But travel is nothing new to him.

The 41-year-old Haugerud left Harmony when he was 17, joining up with the Army Air Corps. After the war, he went to Kansas State College for two years, got married to a Kansas girl, and then went back in the Army when the Korean conflict broke out.

After spending three years in Europe and the Far East, he returned to his home state and decided to finish college. He went to the University of Minnesota and studied political science and journalism, graduating in 1955.

While working for the DFL party in Minneapolis during his college years, Haugerud met then Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY, who asked him to join his staff when he graduated. Haugerud stayed on HUMPHREY's staff until 1959, then became a staff member of the Government Operations Subcommittee.

He finally got back to the Army in 1961 when he became deputy undersecretary for international affairs. He joined the inspector general's office in 1963.

Even though he has uncovered many abuses in the foreign aid program, Haugerud still believes deeply in the program.

"Most people who administer our foreign assistance program in the field are good, dedicated Americans trying to do a good job under pretty adverse circumstances," he feels.

"They try to do what's right and they take great pride in their jobs. Sure, you find some exceptions as in any organization, but generally, they're pretty outstanding.

"Sometimes I think we expect too much of our foreign aid. We can't expect it to be our foreign policy, although it certainly can aid it. The Peace Corps is one outfit where our foreign aid dollar is being very well spent, and the other areas are being tightened up considerably."

In the summer, Haugerud and his family spend a few weeks at a lake near Ely, Minn., where he can enjoy his only hobby, fishing.

His oldest son, Mark, 19, attends Mankato State College. His other children are 13, 9, and 4 months.

Twentieth Anniversary, Readville Council No. 2980, Knights of Columbus

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Speaker, on June 9, 1966, it was my privilege and distinct pleasure to attend the 20th anniversary of the Knights of Columbus, Readville Council No. 2980, and to introduce my esteemed and respected colleague, the Honorable JOHN V. TUNNEY, of California, who delivered the ceremonial address. His remarks were received with great enthusiasm and their lasting impression on those in attendance will forever merit him an open invitation and welcome in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Following is the program and text of the address given by Congressman JOHN V. TUNNEY:

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS, READVILLE COUNCIL No. 2980, 20TH ANNIVERSARY, 1946–66, MOSELEYS-ON-THE-CHARLES, JUNE 9, 1966

COMMITTEE

P.G.K., P.D.D. James G. Lennon, General Chairman; G.K. Donald A. Regan, Honorary Chairman; William T. Molloy, Treasurer; P.G.K. Brendan D. Flynn, Secretary; P.G.K. Wyane E. Foster, P.G.K. Vincent J. Kilduff, P.G.K. David J. Redmond, P.G.K. Maurice Cussen.

Salvatore Vorano, Edward T. Coughlin, Lawrence C. Martin, John J. Dunn, Walter Trask, Francis Carrigan, Thomas N. Foley, Robert Scully, Robert Wiley, John Mowles, William Splaine, William Sebet, Joseph Linsky, Edward Fallon, Walter Goodspeed, Bernard Hoar, Louis Galante, Lawrence Kenney, William Tenney, Joseph Losordo.

OUR PAST GRAND KNIGHTS

James G. Lennon, P.D.D., 1946–1947—A founder and our first Grand Knight and first District Deputy.

Ralph Timperi, 1947–1948—Year of our first Special Endeavor and 5 Point Program Award.

S.K. Harry Lawler, 1948–1949—A founder—Formation of the 120 Club and the Building Association.

J. Richard Nedder, 1949–1950—A successful year of activities.

John Hannigan, 1950–1951—Successful year.

John Harkins, 1951–1952—Moved into new council chambers—Activated Women's Club.

Frank McGuire, 1952–1953—Extremely successful membership year.

Albert Staula, 1953–1954—5 Point Program Award year—Formation of Guild for Exceptional Children program.

Ernest Nedder, 1954–1955—Successful Social and Financial Year—5 Point Program Award year.

Maurice Cussen, 1955–1956—Star Council Award year—Formation of K. of C. Yankees Little League and K. of C. Guild monthly pledge to His Eminence.

Joseph Armour, 1956–1957—A very successful year socially and a most charitable year.

William Henderson, 1957–1958—Successful year of activities.

John Cashel, 1958–1959—A year of large membership gains.

Vincent J. Kilduff, 1959–1960—Introduction of Council By-Laws—A P.G.K. of Rose Croix Council.

S.K. F. Alvin Ricci, P.D.D., 1960–1961—Our second District Deputy—Our Building Expansion Program began this year

S.K. Brendan D. Flynn, 1961–1962—Youngest G.K. elected—Star Council Award year—Dedication of new quarters.

S.K. Cornelius J. Cronin, 1962–1963—Star Council Award year—Successful financial year.

S.K. David J. Redmond, Jr., 1963–1964—Star Council Award year—Year of many activities.

S.K. Wayne E. Foster, 1964–1965—Founding of Our Lady's Children's Fund and Fourth Degree Club—A year of Catholic Activities.

THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS BUILDING ASSOCIATION OF READVILLE, INC., 1966

President: Brendan D. Flynn, P.P., P.G.K.; **Vice President**: Cornelius J. Cronin, P.G.K.; **Corporation Clerk**: Edward Coughlin, D.G.K.; **Treasurer**: Lawrence Martin; **Grand Knight**: Donald A. Regan.

Directors: Francis Carrigan, Anthony Damata, James Doucette, John J. Glennon, P.P., Joseph Linsky, John A. Petta, Salvatore Varano.

PROGRAM

James G. Lennon, P.D.D., Chairman.

Invocation: Rev. Francis G. Chase, Chaplain.

The National Anthem: Assemblage.

Donald A. Regan, Grand Knight, Presiding; John Howland, Deputy Police Superintendent; Representing Hon. John F. Collins, Mayor of Boston; John M. Cataldo, State Secretary; John J. McCullough, State Deputy; Hon. JAMES A. BURKE, Representative, 11th Congressional District, Mass.; Hon. EDWARD M. KENNEDY, United States Senator.

Address: Hon. JOHN V. TUNNEY, Representative, 38th Congressional District, Calif.

Benediction: Rt. Rev. Francis F. McElroy.

COUNCIL OFFICERS

Rev. Francis G. Chase, Chaplain; Donald A. Regan, Grand Knight; Edward T. Coughlin, Deputy Grand Knight; Louis M. Galante, Chancellor; Bernard F. Hoar, Financial Secretary; Walter Goodspeed, Recording Secretary; William E. Molloy, Treasurer; William Tenney, Advocate; Robert Scully, Inside Guard; Salvatore Varano, Outside Guard; David J. Redmond, P.G.K., Lecturer; Wayne E. Foster, P.G.K., Trustee; Lawrence C. Martin, Trustee; David J. Redmond, P.G.K., Trustee.

ADDRESS OF CONGRESSMAN JOHN V. TUNNEY, 38TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

Every era in the history of man has been an era of crisis for those who have had to live through it.

Today Americans find themselves locked in an unremitting world power struggle with certain aggressive Communist nations. The outcome of this confrontation will settle for all nations for many years to come the course of development of social, political and economic institutions on this planet.

The nature of our current contention is complicated by the fact that both sides have the ability within a few hours to totally destroy each other and most of humanity. The capacity for destruction has never been so great, the need for peace has never been so apparent, yet the tools for accomplishing a just and honorable settlement of disputes between nations have never appeared more fragile.

Every rational person wants international society to be regulated by law, but not every person wants the law to be enforced against his country if to do so would be detrimental to national self-interest.

The essence of the international crisis between Communist nations and the Western World is that the two blocs possess a different vision of future world order, they have different political and economic systems, and there is no international instrumentality capable of ensuring that the rivalry will not degenerate into a test of arms.

Marx wrote that the material basis of the universe is full and sufficient explanation of all that happens in it. Man's life and mind is shaped by the economic environment within which he lives. Man has no choice but to yield to the deterministic forces that propel him through the cosmos. Belief in God, freedom of will, pity and hope are characterized by Marx as "sloppy sentimentality", "metaphysical fanfares" and "soulful ravings."

Marx asserts that the root of all social evil is private property and that the theory of the Communists can be summed up in a single sentence. "Abolition of private property."

The validity of the Communist dialectic is not open to criticism or doubt, according to Marx because it is based on scientific truths which cannot be refuted.

Marxists say that communism is not an economic system that perhaps will be achieved one day in certain parts of the world. They say that in the future, it most assuredly will be the way of life for all peoples, all nations; and that riding in the vanguard of history they must do everything they can to promote the inevitable. They must stimulate and support in all countries the violent revolution of the proletarians against the bourgeoisie.

A fundamental aspect of communism is its apocalyptic fervor. For a supposedly scientific appraisal of history, it contains more righteous indignation than most religions. It may talk of the inherent contradiction of capitalism, the law of increasing misery and the inevitability of capitalism's collapse. What it offers and promises is a new heaven and earth.

In a savage outcry against the injustices being wrought on the poor by the rich, Marx declaims the eventual downfall of the greedy capitalists and the attainment of proletarian paradise. He draws upon a strong visionary strain in European and Christian thought of sin, judgment and retribution. He attacks injustice and offers hope.

The truly incredible thing about communism is the chasm between what it offered and what is provided once Communists come to power. The world has seen how hideous a life is reserved for those who are unfortunate enough to be subjected to Communist-style paradise. The dictatorship of the proletarian has meant despotic rule by one man or a small group of men at the apex of political power. The "will of the masses" has meant the will of the masses' dictators. A voice of dissent is a voice of treason or apostasy which must be suppressed or permanently silenced. The individual means nothing, the state is divine. In such a society every citizen is expected to contribute to the furtherance of the state not only with the labor of his body, but the energies of his mind. Culture is a weapon of the proletarians and art, literature and music, like plowshares, must be employed in behalf of the state. Not even man's belief in and personal relationship to God is spared the baleful eye of state censure. There is no place for the Lord within the doctrinaire materialism of the Communist ethic.

But, as I have indicated, communism's strength is not in what it provides once it dominates a people.

Its strength is in what it attacks and what it offers in the way of hope. This is the danger of communism in the years ahead as the battle will be fought in the underdeveloped areas of the world.

There are some who believe that the "peaceful coexistence" preached by Khrushchev and his successors will tend to dampen the intensity of the confrontation between the two world power blocs. I am one who believes that the rivalry will continue unabated. It is my prayer that the arena for the contest will be the marketplace and not the battlefield; that economics not guns will resolve the issue.

It has been said that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. No words could be more applicable to the situation in which the Western World finds itself in relationship to Communist expansionism. The Soviet leaders may preach peaceful coexistence, but they send rockets into Cuba if they think they can get away with it. They finance guerrillas in the Belgian Congo and they supply and equip the Viet Cong in Viet Nam. We should never lose sight of the fact that the Soviet Union is just as dedicated to communizing the world as is China. The only difference is that the Soviet Union knows that it cannot help but lose in a nuclear exchange with the United States, whereas the Chinese believe that they cannot help but gain from a holocaust involving the two most powerful nations.

The Chinese leaders as true apostles of the Marxian credo constantly assert to their people that war with the United States is inevitable; the only question is when? China's Minister of Defense, Lin Piao, stated last year that the rich nations of the West will be overcome by the irrepressible extension of Communist influence after the poor, underdeveloped areas of the world have first had their proletarian revolutions. Isolated, cut off from the vast natural resources and population of the developing world, the industrialized and developed nations of the West will then suffocate.

Is it clear that China and the Soviet Union, though disagreeing on methods and locked together in a bitter power struggle within the Communist bloc, both see the underdeveloped countries as the true combat zone between communism and Western democracy in future years.

We must ask ourselves, Will we in the West be able to meet the challenge?

Economically speaking, the gap between the rich nations and the poor nations is constantly widening. Between 1960 and 1964, the total gross national product of the rich nations went up $300 billion. The poor nations in the same time period increased gross national product by only $56 billion. Population increased in the poor nations twice as fast as in the rich nations. As a result, from 1960 through 1964 per capita income in the rich nations increased $415 to a level of $1947, and in the poor nations it increased only $23 to a level of $159.

This accelerating differential in standards of living between the have and the have-not nations is a cause for considerable alarm. It provides an economic condition tailored to persistent social upheaval and Communist subversion.

It is of course an oversimplification to pretend that the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America are all faced with identical problems of progress. Vast differences exist in culture, religion, history and race. There are however certain characteristics common to all underdeveloped areas of the world. There is a high rate of illiteracy, an exploding population, insufficient food production to feed the majority of the people at better than a subsistence level and an almost nonexistent industrial base with inadequate technical training available to teach people the skills necessary to develop an industrial economy.

There is something more that these areas share. There is the cyclone of rising expectations and the despairing frustration of men bewildered by the thought that history will forever pass them by.

The Communists have attempted to take advantage of these civilizations in turmoil. With a messianic appeal to man's innate desire for equality and an assertion that economic and social progress can be made now not later, they have fomented revolution. The Communists say that the colonial nations of the West have ravaged their colonies' natural resources and have used the sweat of local labor to become rich. Even now the West is interested in maintaining the status quo for economic advantages. Democracy, they say, is a sham behind which the rich capitalists cloak their rapacity. Democracy has never given the common man anything and never will.

To meet the threat of Communist subversion in underdeveloped nations we must not only extend economic aid and emergency assistance, but we must also communicate our passionate regard for the dignity of man.

Pope John in his famous encyclical, "Mater et Magistra," stated:

"The solidarity which binds all men and makes them members of the same family requires political communities enjoying an abundance of material goods not to remain indifferent to those political communities whose citizens suffer from poverty, misery and hunger and who lack even the elementary rights of the human person.

"This is particularly true since, given the growing interdependence among the peoples of the earth, it is not possible to preserve lasting peace if glaring economic and social inequality among them persists."

I think Pope John would agree that economic aid must be directed towards self-help programs. No responsible man or nation wants to be a permanent charity case. Aid should be channeled to the agricultural sector of the underdeveloped economy more than in the past. A nation must be able to feed itself if it is going to have any permanent, social stability. Transportation facilities and development of natural resources for domestic processing and for sale abroad are other areas where foreign aid can be of immense help to underdeveloped nations.

We have seen, however, that economic aid to the poor nations of the world is not enough to win the friendship of their people or to immunize them against communism. This is especially true when the aid ends up in the hands of a powerful few and never gets to the people who need it most.

What is also needed is a transmission of faith to people of poor nations that we, as they, believe in the dignity of man and the right of the individual to progress according to his talents and persistence. We, as they, believe in the equality of men before God—an equality of souls that is innate, metaphysical and independent of any consideration of class, race or culture.

This must be done by setting an example. By living the philosophy we preach. It means a refusal to support despotic military dictatorships just because they maintain law and order and are anti-Communist. It means a continuation of the Peace Corps and sending to foreign lands an increasing number of young Americans anxious to sacrifice their vitality, time and toil to the cause of world peace and human progress. It means an administrative tightening up of foreign aid programs so that those who need the assistance most will be the ones who receive it. It means in substance a recognition that the only true guarantee of America's security and world peace is to provide a climate of hope and a reasonable rate of economic progress within the disadvantaged nations.

Western democracy is characterized by hope and optimism. A review of history for the past 50 years is proof positive of this fact. We not only have had in that time two cataclysmic world wars and seen communism embrace 25% of the world population, we have seen one of the most bestial and barbaric governments emerge from within the framework of a Christian society. I refer, of course, to Hitler's Germany. If we were not so confident in the justice of our cause and its ultimate triumph, we would long since have despaired the imperfections in human nature and our democratic traditions and institutions would have vanished.

The essential validity of our form of government is its Christian antecedents. The point is not whether democracy provides the most efficient form of government, but rather that it assumes the inherent importance of the individual within the community whole. Western democracy recognizes man as having been created by God in his image and likeness with a will free to choose between redemption or sin and retribution. A higher loyalty to one's God than one's state is an accepted value judgment in our democracy. We attest to government's right to claim the allegiance of its citizens only when it governs for the common good with the consent of the governed.

If we have faith in our way of life, if we believe that our institutions are consecrated to serve the best interests of the people, then we should be able to meet communism on its own ground and win. We should be able to convince the disadvantaged in the underdeveloped areas of the world that it is western democracy, not communism, that is desirous that human beings have the right to free choice of jobs and the state of life they prefer.

It is democracy, not communism, which is anxious to allow people to rule themselves.

It is the disciple of democracy, not communism, who can wholeheartedly agree with Thomas Jefferson when he writes: "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Ladies and gentlemen: What we now have the task of doing is proving the constancy of our faith to the world.

Prison Expert Urges War on Delinquency

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. A. S. MIKE MONRONEY
OF OKLAHOMA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an article concerning the Southern States Probation and Parole Conference. The article describes speeches by Luster P. Gollaher, of Dallas, and Jenkin Lloyd Jones, of Tulsa, Okla., editor of the Tulsa Tribune.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LIKE "MARCH OF DIMES": PRISON EXPERT URGES WAR ON DELINQUENCY

(By Frosty Troy, Tribune Capital correspondent)

OKLAHOMA CITY.—Creation of a national citizens' organization to deal with juvenile delinquency has been proposed here to the Southern States Probation and Parole Association.

Luster P. Gollaher, director of court services for the Dallas County juvenile probation department, made the proposal Monday and called for a national mobilization patterned after the March of Dimes program which helped eradicate polio.

"Why is the legion of warped young people growing? What are the root causes of this national calamity?" he asked 17 juvenile officers representing the Southern states.

"There is no neat and simple reason for crime, nor can there be any one-shot cure for the problem, as some people seem to think. But this much is emerging with stark clarity: the quality of a youngster's home life in large measure determines whether he will become a delinquent."

Describing the American family as "riddled and weakened by numerous modern social forces," he said the cause of criminality is "children growing up without moral guideposts and with a sense of neglect and insecurity."

Today's growing number of juvenile delinquents are tomorrow's parents and Gollaher said he shuddered to think of what that generation will be.

Former warden of the model federal prison at Seagoville, Texas, Gollaher said neglect or inability of parents to teach right from wrong is the underlying sickness in the American family today.

He deplored the delegation of the duties of mothers and fathers to the schools, churches and government agencies, terming it the "waste of the greatest legacy in civilization."

Parents are using children as status symbols, he said. They fail to get involved with their children.

What would a national organization accomplish? he asked.

Such an organization could seek a CBS report on parental responsibility just as they did on a national drivers test, he said.

Such an organization could push the frontiers of knowledge of the juvenile problem as vigorously as the March of Dimes pushed for eradication of a physical affliction.

Counseling services could be made available for children and parents and influence could be used to win better juvenile legislation and more responsible judicial procedures.

Jenkin Lloyd Jones, editor and publisher of The Tulsa Tribune, told convention delegates that they are pioneering in the most frustrating of the social sciences.

"Legislatures are going to have to loosen up to provide mental therapy behind the walls and an army of supervisors outside the walls," he said.

He said the average vocational high school has seven times as many instructors as the average prison, where they are needed most.

Praising Oklahoma's new prerelease center as a "decompression chamber," he said this is the kind of experimentation needed in penology today.

He also called on the convention to try what he called the "swift kick" theory for dealing with juvenile offenders.

He called for creation of detention centers where first and second offenders would be sent immediately for not less than two nor more than 10 days, with sentences to be served only from Friday night until Monday morning.

Such centers would have barred windows and locked doors, no recreational facilities and no television. Offenders would be roused at 5 a.m. and put on projects ranging from painting traffic signs to pulling up daisies in the park.

Immediately after supper, it would be lights out.

"Let's make it plain to the budding punk that society, like Queen Victoria, is not amused.

"Let's make it a kick so jolting that there would be little incentive to bend over again.

"Let's make it so swift that there would be no time to develop jail companions or interfere with studies."

New Immigration Law Curtails Skilled Labor Supply in United States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, June 5, a timely article entitled "Redtape Delays Aliens' Jobs" appeared in the Chicago Tribune. It was written by veteran Capitol Hill reporter, Philip Warden, and deals with a serious shortcoming of the amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act passed last year by the Congress.

Phil Warden, a native of Missouri, has been on the Hill since 1957 and has been associated with the Chicago Tribune since 1942. He graduated from Parkville College in Missouri and from the University of Missouri. Phil has over 30 years of experience in the field of journalism and has demonstrated time and time again to those of us in the Congress his honesty, his keen insight, his skill in factual reporting, and his dedication to the public interest.

In his article. Phil Warden cites specific cases where the labor ceritfication requirement of the new law is severely limiting the flow of immigration to our country and is contributing substantially to an acute shortage of skilled labor in the United States.

Recognizing this shortcoming of the new immigration law and aiming to correct the inequity which exists, I introduced H.R. 12754 in the House of Representatives on February 10, 1966. When I introduced this measure, I wrote to each of my colleagues in the House of Representatives, asking that they introduce similar legislation. Many of my colleagues, including the Honorable EMANUEL CELLER, distinguished chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, which has jurisdiction over immigration legislation, have already introduced similar legislation. I am again appealing to those of you who are encountering similar immigration problems in your own congressional districts and have not yet introduced legislation to act without further delay in order that this inequity in the immigration law may be corrected without further delay.

The stringent labor certification requirement of the new law has resulted in hampering the flow of immigration to the United States. It is this flow of immigration that helps to provide an adequate supply of skilled labor and helps to insure the continuing growth of our economy. In the first 4½ months under the new law only 1,149 of the 43,393 visas issued went to workers. If this situation continues to exist, it can only result in chaos in the American labor market and a serious curtailment of the booming American economy.

It is my pleausre to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the thoughtful article on this subject written by Phil Warden.

The article follows:

RED TAPE DELAYS ALIENS' JOBS

(By Philip Warden)

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Four Chicagoans—a skater, a shoemaker, an engineer, and a soccer player—recently became tangled in immigration law red tape, but it brought two of them big pay raises.

This was disclosed today by Rep. FRANK ANNUNZIO, Democrat of Illinois, who has been waging battle this year with the labor department to obtain labor certificates for aliens.

ANNUNZIO charged last February that the labor department had become "impossibly bogged down" in job certification procedures.

A week ago, EMANUEL CELLER, Democrat, of New York, chairman of the House judiciary committee which drafted the immigration law, and Sen. EDWARD M. KENNEDY, Democrat, of Massachusetts, who managed the bill in the Senate, said the job certification section was "a serious error."

IN EFFECT SINCE DEC. 1

The new immigration law went into effect last Dec. 1. Under it, aliens without close relatives in the United States can obtain permanent admission only if they can quality for a job not sought by any American.

In the present period of high employment, it has not been any trick for a skilled alien to find employment where labor shortages exist, ANNUNZIO disclosed. The problem has been to prove this.

Take the case of Chicago's Jackson Park hospital. On April 21, with the help of ANNUNZIO, officials filled out forms in triplicate to obtain certification for a badly needed German physical therapist. But Washington, meantime, changed the rules and decided the forms should be made out in quadruplicate.

HELD IN SOME OFFICE

At the moment, the application is floating around either in a Washington or Chicago office, and the hospital and the therapist are waiting.

The same confusion over forms struck the professional ice skater, now performing in a Chicago hotel ice show. The hotel filled out the forms of the employer, and the skater filled out the forms of the applicant. But no one in Chicago could tell them whether she should seek admission as "third preference, a professional with exceptional skills," or "sixth preference, a laborer with no background experience."

The soccer player was a member of the Maroons team of the Mazzini-Verdi club. His pay was $4,700 a year. He had been in the United States on a temporary visa for three or four years. The Illinois bureau of employment security said soccer player's pay was below average. The labor department held up clearance for him until the club agreed to pay him $8,000, ANNUNZIO said.

AWAITS JOB O.K.

The orthopedic shoemaker, who was 25 years old, came to the United States from Italy on a visitor's permit. He went to work before Christmas without pay to prove his skills. One Chicago company let him work for two months without paying him. The Illinois bureau of employment security ran help-wanted advertising in Chicago newspapers to see if any local orthopedic shoemaker would work for the $100 a week the alien was offered.

The labor department ruled that the average pay in this field is $115 to $135 a week and he would have to get higher pay to stay. Another company tried him out and offered him a qualifying wage.

An engineer-mechanic appealed to ANNUNZIO for help after his application was delayed because his pay was $2.40 an hour in a Chicago molded products plant. The labor department said the current average wage for men of his skills was $2.78 an hour. His employer raised his pay.

Impact of Medicare on Hospitals

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ARNOLD OLSEN

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. Mr. Speaker, the medicare program is going into effect this coming July 1. Many of our citizens who are over 65 years of age will get the medical care that any American is entitled to for the first time. Individuals who have lived with conditions like hernia and eye cataracts will now have the opportunity to have these conditions corrected.

The medicare program will be a great change for the better, but like every other great change there will be burdens as well. Hospital administrators in my State expect an 8-percent increase in the number of patients, and they expect a burden of paperwork to go with this new program.

I think this is an important program, Mr. Speaker, and it must not be bogged down in details and redtape; and I, for one, will do everything in my power to make sure this does not happen. Administrative brush fires do not have to become forest fires before the Congress takes an interest in them. The Subcommittee on Census and Statistics has taken a very active role in curbing paperwork. I hope that the subcommittee will have the opportunity to pay very close attention to the medicare program and its administration in the months ahead.

The following article appeared in "The Missoulian" of Thursday, June 9, 1966, a very alert newspaper that has, under the leadership of Lloyd Schermer, its publisher, become one of the most lively papers in the Northwest.

HOSPITAL BRACES FOR MEDICARE IMPACT—8-PERCENT PATIENT INCREASE EXPECTED

(By Les Gapay)

St. Patrick Hospital is expecting about an 8 per cent increase in patient load after the federal medicare program goes into effect July 1, according to the hospital's assistant lay administrator, Peter Wanderer.

Wanderer said the increase would necessitate additional administrative help to handle the anticipated "extreme amount of paperwork" and the hiring of extra nursing service personnel.

Estimates have shown, he said in an interview, that medicare will boost the number of patients over 65 by 22 per cent.

ALREADY HOUSING SOME

However, the hospital official noted, "We already are housing some of these persons and anticipate the actual increase here would be about 8 per cent."

The American Hospital Association has said patient loads across the country will increase only about 5 per cent and could be absorbed by most hospitals without much difficulty.

However, figures vary, and the American Geriatrics Association foresees a jump of 50 per cent in hospitalized patients over 65.

Whatever the actual increase will be, Wanderer said, nursing service help, including registered nurses, in short supply at St. Patrick Hospital, and aides and licensed practical nurses, will have to be hired in proportion to the increase in number of patients.

Wanderer figures about 15 such personnel ultimately will have to be added after the medicare program goes into effect and if the hospital's projections are true.

Wanderer commented the patient-load jump will be the greatest shortly after the program and gradually will taper down.

The hospital official said local physicians have told him their patients have indicated they are postponing noncritical operations until after medicare begins. Such surgery, for example, would be for hernias or to remove eye cataracts. "Some of those things persons have lived with for 40 years."

Although "elective surgery cases probably will bulge at the outset," Wanderer said he does not foresee "an undue strain" on hospitals or physicians from the medicare program in its present form.

He believes much time of doctors and hospital administrative personnel will be taken up with answering questions of patients about medicare.

Many elderly, Wanderer said, believe medicare provides complete coverage and all hospital and medical care will be completely free after July 1.

In fact, medicare's hospital insurance program goes into effect July 1 for about 19 million Americans who are eligible.

The program's supplementary medical insurance also goes into effect July 1, but only for persons who have signed up and paid a $3 fee for the extra benefits. More than 17 million have registered for this section of medicare which will provide protection for partial payment of doctor bills and a wide variety of other medical services, even if the persons involved are not hospitalized.

Wanderer said the hospital's 233 beds should be adequate for the increase in patient load of about 8 percent. Eventually, he related, the hospital's geriatrics ward may have to be expanded. This, he said, depends on whether nursing home services in Missoula increase.

The assistant lay administrator said it will be "about six months before we know for sure" how many more office and nursing service employes will have to be added because of the impact of medicare.

He added that he and Mrs. Margaret Little of the hospital's business office recently attended a seminar at the University of Montana on accounting procedures for medicare.

Wanderer said office personnel are being trained for the new procedures and he hopes "the bugs will be ironed out before July 1."

At the smaller Community Hospital, plans are being made to build a new facility in the Ft. Missoula area. Officials have said the 44-bed hospital will be replaced by a $2 million 120-bed center.

Medicare could not have much effect on the present hospital because it runs at capacity usually. "We'll run at almost 100 percent of occupancy from the moment we open the doors" of the new building, the hospital's administrator, Vincent R. Powers, has said.

International Crossroads Sunday Morning Breakfast Celebrates Its 20th Anniversary; Paul Brindle, Organizer, Continues To Provide Leadership

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KEN W. DYAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. DYAL. Mr. Speaker, the International Crossroads Sunday Morning Breakfast celebrated its 20th anniversary on May 1 at the Central YMCA, in Washington, D.C. This represented 20 years of extending appreciation and hospitality at the Crossroads, a focal point of increasing importance in world affairs. The total number of first-time visitors to sign the registration book and receive life membership cards at the 1,043d consecutive weekly breakfast sessions has reached 17,800 from 134 countries. The man who conceived, in 1946, this unusual, and truly worthy idea which has grown over the years into a significant force to help visitors—mostly young men from every part of the free world—understand the people of America and their high ideals of freedom and international good will, is Paul L. Brindle. He is a Washington attorney who has dedicated himself to this constructive and benevolent cause.

Many of my colleagues in the Congress have also participated as speakers or visitors at one of the Sunday Morning Crossroads Breakfast sessions, and have been inspired, as I have been, by our experience. We have spoken on important issues of the day, we have answered the questions of young men who returned to their countries with a new feeling toward our history, our way of life, our ideals, our programs to help others throughout the world not so fortunate.

I know I speak for many of you in expressing our commendation to Paul Brindle and his band of faithful volunteers. Without any payment but thanks from those in attendance, and from their American friends who realize what they are trying to do, they have carried on without one Sunday missed in 20 years.

It is Paul Brindle's practice to remain in contact through correspondence with the visitors after they have returned to their homes abroad. This is done by reporting to them twice a year and by inviting them to write, which many of them do during the year and at Christmastime and especially for the Crossroad anniversaries.

From these 2,000 friends abroad, who choose to remain in contact with him, come messages of appreciation for the continued interest of their American friends, and information on how they personally are getting ahead in this changing world.

Mr. William L. Robinson, an official of the American Automobile Association, again narrated the messages—and status reports—from life members abroad and was assisted by some of the new visitors from abroad who were present at the time. It is gratifying to know that there is so much good will existing with the former students and visitors, and to learn of their gallant efforts to improve their positions and knowledge of world conditions.

In addition to the narrations by Mr. Robinson, brief but laudable 20th anniversary comments were made by former speakers who were present for the occasion. These were Dr. Raymond W. Miller, president, Public Relations Research Associates, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Harry W. Seaman's Chief, Organization Liaison Division, U.S. Department of State; Dr. Charles W. Lowry, president, Foundation for Religious Action in the Social and Civil Order; the Honorable E. Y. BERRY, Representative from South Dakota; Dr. Bela C. Maday, professor, American University; Julius N. Cahn, assistant to the Vice President of the United States; Gen. Bruce C. Clarke, retired, Freedom Foundation at Valley Forge; Dr. Samuel Iftikhar, from Pakistan; Reginald Bragonier, Washington International Center; Dr. Chad B. Israel, from India; Dr. Sterling McGrath, back from southeast Asia; Dr. Leroy J. Maas, president emeritus, Southeastern University; Dr. Willard E. Givens, director of education, Scottish Rite of Freemasonry; Edward E. Place, public relations business; Frank E. Manning, chairman, board of management, Central Branch YMCA; Fred D. Carl, executive secretary, Central Branch YMCA, and myself.

All were laudatory of the voluntary leadership under which this outstanding people-to-people friendship project has been carried forward in a self-supporting fashion, without a burden to the other membership of the YMCA. Many volunteers have rendered a valuable service, with many coming and going during the 20 years, but with the secretary, H. B. Niece and the chairman, Paul L. Brindle, remaining constant during the 20 years.

Comments from some of the speakers included the following:

Dr. RAYMOND W. MILLER. The first time I talked here, which was 1948, I started by saying, "Tomorrow there will be 65,000 more persons for breakfast in the world than there were yesterday—a net gain of 65,000 per day! I checked last week with the Population Preference Bureau in Washington, to bring this figure up-to-date.

Tomorrow, there will be 185,000 more persons for breakfast than there were in the world yesterday.

Since Paul Brindle started these breakfasts, we have gone from 65,000 net gain per day to 185,000 net gain per day and this has compounded some of the problems that we have. I commend Paul Brindle, and the people who have helped him, in carrying out one of the real experiments in Christian voluntary effort around the world.

Dr. HARRY W. SEAMANS, chief, organization liaison division, Department of State. So often we think that the bringing of the world together in understanding and cooperation and world order, depends on diplomacy. Let me assure you that opportunities for fellowship, and opportunities for understanding that come in groups of this kind, where we come to know and meet and understand each other, have more to do with building the warp and woof of the world than diplomacy does. I think that these letters are high testimony to the fact that the persons who have been here appreciate that this is a fact.

Dr. Charles W. Lowry, President, Foundation for Religious Action in the Social and Civil Order. I am here this morning together with some of my fellow apostles of "spiritual inoculation." What you are doing, Paul, and what some of us are anxious to help you do, is to innoculate the world with a certain spirit that I would call the spirit of friendship, the spirit of bridgebuilding, the spirit of understanding, the spirit of mutuality, the spirit of Christian brotherhood. And I think that is what Bill Robinson was helping to try to interpret today—that is what several people have tried to say one way or another, and I think, Paul, that is what you are. You are an apostle of spiritual inoculation.

Hon. E. Y. Berry of South Dakota. It is a privilege to come back to the United Nations of Washington—the Christian United Nations. In this day when we have so many radical and destructive forces abroad in the world and in this country, it is wonderful to have this kind of force here at home working for a better Christian civilization.

Dr. Bela C. Maday of American University. Whenever praise is in order for a movement of this sort, people usually say, "It has become an institution." Well, I think just the contrary is true. I am glad that the Crossroads Breakfast has not become an institution, but it is an idea which has been carried on as a torch by Paul Brindle, an idea which spreads faster than any institution and which does not need government support.

Julius N. Cahn, assistant to the Vice President of the United States. I am happy to add my greetings to this very important "unimportant" man. His great genius is to make every one of us feel important, not just the speakers, but every guest.

It is a coincidence, is it not, that this particular 20th Anniversary Breakfast falls on May Day. In our country it is Law Day, devoted to the dignity of the individual as protected by law and order. Overseas it is a different type of day. A few hours earlier in Red Square in Moscow, Soviet tanks were moving down and Soviet planes were in the sky. This is a day when they traditionally parade the armed might of international Communism.

Well, I happen to think, and I think that the people in this room believe, that within this room in its own way is a greater power than happened to parade in Red Square a few hours ago. It is the power of sound ideas. It is the power of dedicated hearts. It is the power of human beings realizing that they are children of God, pilgrims who are traveling through life and its greatest opportunity is to serve others. This is truly great power. This is the power that Paul unleashes every Sunday morning. This is the power that he plugs into invisible electric sockets and it is truly the great power of the world. Each of us is not a member of a faculty. Each of us is a member of a student body—every single one of us here and each of us has learned something—not just in the process of speaking but in the process of listening and in the process of communicating through the look in other peoples eyes, especially the look of friendship and fellowship in Paul Brindle's eyes.

Every stranger who comes into this room, whether he can understand the English language or not, knows that this man is sincere, when he looks into their eyes and holds their hands they know that this man is genuine. He is not asking anything of them—he is trying to give them something, and because he gives, he in turn receives. So, to the apostle of spiritual inoculation, and to all of the other honorary degrees that he is given this morning, I express my congratulations. The day will come when there will be truly an International YMCA at this corner, and the day will come when Paul Brindle's Crossroads Breakfast goes on and on through decades ahead and for that day we look forward with pride and anticipation and for this opportunity to express what is in my heart, and I know in yours, and in the heart of every one of these speakers, my gratitude.

Gen. Bruce C. Clarke (retired), Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge. I appreciate, perhaps as much as anybody in this room, the wonderful thing that you are doing. It has been my lot to command troops overseas for a great many years in a great many countries, and during that time I tried to carry out the fact that my troop's first job was to be a good neighbor to the people with which they served. I think that to a large extent this has been done. I think, too, we have done throughout the world a lot of things that you are trying to do in your way. Now that I have turned in my suit after 42 years, I am very proud to be the junior member of your faculty.

Dr. Sterling McGrath. I express my deep respect to Paul Brindle for his remarkable spirit of enthusiasm, warmth, and interest in each individual who joins the Crossroads. It is indeed an expression of one of the most intangible of human characteristics—that ability to make one feel at ease, and that there is someone intimately interested in him. And so, I believe that these threads that Paul creates—the threads of contact between Peking, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Bangkok, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Beirut, Istanbul, Rome, Paris, London, and other places throughout the world—have in them a spirit of immortality. In many instances men's sons are today carrying them on, and so the personality of Paul stretches around the world through threads of spiritual contact.

Dr. LeRoy Maas, president emeritus of Southeastern University. Let each of us think back to when we were 20 years of age what each year since that 20th birthday has meant to you as an individual. As we think, then let us think for the years ahead what each year will hold for the great work that Paul has carried on so admirably during these last 20 years. In our own living but one individual are we thinking of, but in the International Crossroads Breakfast we are thinking of a world-wide group of individuals. It is going to be a limitless thing and we congratulate you, Paul, on your effective efforts over the years.

Following are excerpts and names of a few of those sending congratulatory messages from abroad:

Dr. Juan B. Hernandez, Dean of Graduate Studies, Laguna College, San Pablo, Philippines. One of my most enjoyable and profitable experiences during my recent six-month vacation tour of U.SA. was my attendance at your International Crossroads Sunday Morning Breakfast last September 26, 1965, with Congressman Lynn E. Stalbaum of Wisconsin as guest speaker.

Salomon M. Algazi, professor of languages, Montevideo, Uruguay. I will always remember that breakfast on August 30th, 1964, as one of the happiest and most inspiring moments in my life, and I only hope that the large circle of friends you make through your exceptional activity will be ever increasing for the sake of understanding and brotherhood among all men.

K. M. Bashir, Deputy Director, National Sample Survey, Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India, New Delhi. I wish you every success for the 20th Anniversary which is going to be held on May 1, 1966. No single man has done so much to further international understanding as you have done. I always remember that spontaneous and warm welcome you had extended to me when ever I attended the Sunday meetings while I was in the U.S.A.

Santiago Rodriques Mendez, general secretary, YMCA, Mexico D. F., Mexico. In spite of the years since I attended, I vividly remember the happy occasion of the International Crossroads of the YMCA in Washington. I was deeply impressed by the message of inspiration and mediation that I heard that morning. I congratulate the occasion of the 20th Anniversary of this excellent international program.

M. P. Madhaven, Businessman, Bombay, India. I attended the Breakfast in 1953 and although more than twelve years have since passed, the incident is still vivid in my memory.

Brian A. Kroehn, Mannum, South Australia. It is through the actions of unselfish and charitable men such as yourself that young people such as I, gain confidence through fellowship, to tackle problems, no matter how large, which confront us daily.

Ali Yarmahmoudi, social worker in prisoners' Aid, Ministry of Justice, Tehran, Iran. I thank God for the chance of being present at the Breakfast on August 29, 1965, of meeting and understanding you, and for hearing Prof. Robert W. Miller speak.

Mats Blom, Line Elevator Company, Norrkoping, Sweden. So far, I only once had a chance to meet at the Breakfast-table with you, but this occasion still stays in my memory as an event to remember.

Dr. S. V. Desai, Agricultural Research, Bombay, India. The Crossroads, as a meeting ground of various diverse peoples, is really useful in international understanding.

Valentin Soine, Director-General, Prison Administration, Helsinki, Finland. When I remember what it means for us foreigners to see at these Sunday Morning Breakfasts many young men from various countries and in the same situation, quite alone without any friends, and then meet with friendly American citizens who were ready to help us in any way, it gives me a realistic picture of mutual understanding among people. It should be so everywhere in the whole world. It gives me great pleasure to know that this activity is still going under your excellent leadership.

Barry McG. Scott, Management Accountant, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia. If we spend our time effectively in active participation with our fellow brothers around the world, then our increased understanding and awareness of each other's problems can create in us a stronger human personality more capable to cope with future problems.

Dr. J. B. Barclay, Department of Adult Education and Extra-Mural Studies, University of Edinburg, Edinburgh, Scotland. The International Breakfast is a small group of people in Washington, but its influence circles the world through the principles that it represents.

C. S. Parthasarathy, Director, Planning Commission, New Delhi—Speaker February 27, 1966. Who could resist an opportunity to visit the International Crossroads Sunday Morning Breakfast in Washington, D.C.?

Juan E. F. Wodak, Civil Engineer, Argentina. A month ago I saw a fellow whom you could see was an 'American tourist' sitting at a bench close to our Casa Rosada (the equivalent of your White House). It was 10 A.M., and he looked sadly on the flowers of the gardens; so I approached him telling him that I too had been sitting in front of the White House. You know that this fellow had been at one of your International Breakfasts? We exchanged remembrances for half an hour.

Lawrence Webb, Secretary, Institute of International Affairs, Melbourne, Australia. I attended the Crossroads Breakfast on June 20 last year and, like many others, enjoyed the experience tremendously.

V. O. de Alwis Gunawardane, Manager, Publishing Department Lake House Investments, Ltd., Colombo, Ceylon.

Enver Kimildar and Sadik Arslancan, Engineers, Ammunition Factory, Kirikkale, Turkey.

R. Bridges, Instructor, Chingford, England.

William A. Brisbin, Student of Architecture, Townsville, Australia.

Dr. Fernando Lara, Professor of Microbiology, University of Chile, Valparaiso, Chile.

Chris Roechling, Germany.

Aldo Bogado Arias, Paraguari 1087, Asuncion, Paraguay.

Dr. Shankar Narayan, Educator, New Delhi, India.

Dr. von Rauchhaupt, Professor of Space Law, Heidelberg, University.

A. Gunamony, Honorary Treasurer, Church of South India.

Dr. Gustav-Adolf Gedat, Member of The Bundestag, Schwarzwold, Germany.

Dr. A. Harry Nash, Assistant Principal, Western Australia Institute of Technology.

Edwin Tormala, Attorney at Law, Helsinki, Finland.

Fernan Frustro Fabrette, Businessman, Mexico, S.D.F., Mexico.

Stanley W. Hsu, Taiwanian in Cypress.

Ingmar Astrand, Teacher and Television Programmer, Swabensverk, Sweden.

A. Marius H. Schepman, Gronigen, The Netherlands (Former Exchange Student at Cornell).

How Else Do You Get Out of the Military and Political Impasse?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, as one of the several Members of Congress who have been advocating the need for the United Nations—or some other international body—to provide observers at the forthcoming elections scheduled in South Vietnam in September, in order to help insure as far as possible that those elections are both free and meaningful, and to help protect the integrity of their result, I have been stating my view that such elections are as important to us as to the people of South Vietnam.

Philip Geyelin, in the Wall Street Journal for June 8, 1966, had some interesting comments on the elections in an article entitled "Two Sick Sisters?". That article, for the consideration of my colleagues, is here set forth under leave previously granted me:

TWO SICK SISTERS?—DOMINICAN ELECTIONS SUGGEST SIMILAR MEDICINE FOR SAIGON

(By Philip Geyelin)

WASHINGTON.—A fugitive from this one-topic town might hope to escape Vietnam in the Dominican Republic. All they talk about down there are local problems:

A greedy, privileged, power-hungry military establishment and the threat of military coups. Communist subversion, and the danger of guerrilla warfare or other forms of indirect Communist "aggression." The urgent need for "nation-building," with "free elections" and a panoply of political, social and economic reform, and the difficulty of doing all this in a society torn by old hatreds, violence and profound political antipathies.

In short, a visitor finds the talk is mostly about the things people talk about when they are talking about Vietnam, which prompts the suggestion that, in the hierarchy of international trouble-spots, Vietnam and the Dominican Republic, while worlds apart in many ways, are also, like Kipling's colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady, sisters under their skins.

Both share the same basic malaise—an appalling absence of the rudimentary requirements of nationhood, compounded by social and economic grievances and a history of conflict between primitive political extremes. In both cases the fundamental curatives of reform cannot even begin, and recovery can hardly be contemplated, unless circumstances can be created in which conciliation and compromise can be given some opportunity to work.

For this, "free elections" are not a cure, or even a palliative. They are more of a sedative, administered to ease shock, relax tensions and allow the natural healing forces of moderation to come into play. But the fact that last week's vote does not promise to bring peace and constitutional government to the Dominican Republic does not make the "free election" treatment any less of a prerequisite to progress even in a situation as remote and seemingly unanalogous as South Vietnam.

ADMITTED DIFFERENCES

The analogy can be easily overdone, of course. The Vietcong movement in Vietnam has no Dominican counterpart. The dangers in an Asian land war, however limited in scope, are unmatched by any menace now visible in the Dominican Republic in the wake of last week's astonishingly tranquil election of a new government. The stakes are obviously not the same.

But the fact remains that the U.S. has contrived, by fostering a free election in the Dominican Republic, to accomplish some part, however inconclusively, of what it will almost certainly have to accomplish in South Vietnam sooner or later if it is ever to find a way out of its Asian impasse. In both places, the litany of U.S. policy (free elections, democratic processes, constitutional government, the will of the people and all the rest) has been identical. And in both places, despite the criticism and ridicule, this mystique of democracy has a certain validity. One way to measure its meaning for Vietnam's future is to examine its recent application to the Dominican scene.

What the U.S. saw a little more than a year ago in Santo Domingo was a nation embroiled in civil anarchy, with no record of responsible, durable self-government.

On the one hand, there was an entrenched, rightist military establishment—a "bureaucracy with weapons," as defeated leftist presidential candidate Juan Bosch calls it. This was a legacy not of colonialism, as in Vietnam, but of the rapacious 30-year autocracy of Dictator Rafael Trujillo. In its way of life, however, it did not differ all that much from the military establishment in Saigon.

On the other hand, there was a simmering revolution, composed in some part of honest reformers, genuinely moved by social and economic grievances, but running the gamut through extreme leftists to case-hardened Communist agents, and unquestionably vulnerable to ultimate Communist control. It is not necessary to equate this with the mix of Vietcong guerrillas, North Vietnamese army units, and Communist string-pullers in Hanoi to note that the ultimate threat of Communist takeover is the same and that the ingredients within the leftist spectrum are at least somewhat comparable in their diversity.

Rightly or wrongly, the U.S. decision in the Dominican Republic a year ago last April was to knock the revolution on the head, on the grounds that the risk of its capture by the Communists was unacceptable (a decision not all that dissimilar from the one taken just a little earlier to pummel the Vietcong and the North Vietnamese into leaving South Vietnam alone). This still left hostile forces of the right and the left, both prey to extremist influence and control. What followed, under auspices of the Organization of American States, but largely through the skillful diplomacy of U.S. Envoy Ellsworth Bunker, was a sorting out of relative moderates from the extreme elements in both camps to compose a makeshift, provisional government and pave the way toward a vote.

No pretense was made of precision in this process. In the Dominican political tangle, family ties as well as friendship often supersede ideology so that seemingly safe appointments to high office can open the door to payoffs to pals or relatives who are not safe bets at all. "There were fits of absent-mindedness," one high U.S. official recalls, "as well as knowing concessions necessary to strike a balance between conflicting forces." In the give-and-take, there is no doubt that pro-Communists made deep inroads in the Dominican bureaucracy, all but took over the judiciary, and, while nobody was paying close enough attention, captured control of the country's leading university. Similarly, some military troublemakers who ought to have been cashiered or exiled were doubtless left untouched or kicked upstairs to jobs where, hopefully, their influence will be slight.

AVOIDING SUSPICIONS

The point is that there had to be a certain tolerance, a willingness to take risks. But boundless patience and an underlying toughness also animated the U.S. policy, in large part because those are the characteristics middle-man Bunker brought to the task. In the background, but never very remote, was U.S. power, embodied in the predominantly U.S. composition of the OAS peace force.

Finally, there was a genuine willingness on the part of the U.S. to accept whatever outcome a reasonably honest election might produce, however much the U.S. might have been privately hankering for a victory by the ultimate winner, Joaquin Balaguer. Considerable U.S. effort was made behind the scenes to insure that the voting not only wouldn't be rigged, but wouldn't even look rigged. The result was that, despite dark forebodings by some of intimidation or terrorism or fraud, the election has been given a clean bill by dispassionate observers.

The election guarantees nothing, except the first, faltering step away from an otherwise impossible impasse, which had 6,000 U.S. troops pinned down in an increasingly unpopular "occupation" role. But it was a step that would have been difficult for the U.S. to take in any other way, short of letting the Dominicans fight it out or, at the other extreme, installing a government with a made-in-American label and supporting it by force. Moreover, the voting took place in the glare of world publicity. It appealed to a people's pride. Thus, it imposes its own restraints on what comes next.

PROBLEMS REMAIN

Unreconstructed extremists in the armed forces are still free to move against Mr. Balaguer, especially if he shows signs of softness toward pro-Communists already imbedded in the governmental machinery and seeking to widen their inroads. If he cleans house violently, extremists on the left can still take to the streets. But whatever may be said for the "freedom" of elections in a nation still showing the strains of Trujilloism, or for the validity of results from an electorate almost two-thirds illiterate, Dominicans have spoken up, at the very least, for peace and quiet. In the light of recent experience, the cautious hope of authorities on the scene is that the elections by themselves will discourage extremists from both sides, quite apart from the opportunity they give the government to administer the more meaningful therapy of reform.

It is, admittedly, a large leap to apply this to Vietnam, which is, just to start with, a far larger show, with deeper great-power involvement, more prestige at stake and its own unique set of internal political problems. It is, for example, much easier for the military-minded to argue that the Vietnam conflict is after all a war, and that wartime is no time for political reform. There is at least some evidence that this argument is gaining headway among American war-planners in Saigon, as the political turmoil makes its impact felt increasingly on the war effort. Even while the U.S. Government continues its public dedication to "democratic processes," the private question is raised more frequently than ever: How can you hold free elections in a country like Vietnam, in the middle of the war?

The answer implicit in the Dominican experience is: How can you get out of the military and political impasse if you don't? That's the answer, at any rate, from those American officials who gravely doubt that the U.S. can go on propping up indefinitely whatever government can stay in power, who doubt that the non-Communist political opposition in Vietnam can be held firmly in check forever, who question whether the Vietnam revolution, as with the Dominican, can be permanently quashed by military means.

If free elections can hardly be "free" in the classic sense in a country wracked by war and violence and extremes, the barbiturate effect of going through the exercise may be all the more essential to ease the patient toward recovery. For the Dominican Republic, that was the real signficance of last weeks's voting—and it extends to the problem confronting U.S. policymakers in South Vietnam.

Chinese Threat

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, as each day of the Vietnam war goes by, the American people become more and more disillusioned. Gradually the word is getting out in factual manner which leave no doubt that this war has been greatly mismanaged, not by the military, but by the White House. The American people have been asked to be patient. But they know, as the military knows, that time is not on our side.

In this morning's Washington Post, June 15, Evans and Novak report of the growing Chinese threat to our west coast cities, due to the Chinese growing nuclear capability. They report that by 1969 Red China will be able to launch a limited but devastating attack on Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle.

The Johnson-Humphrey administration has underestimated Red China's thermonuclear power in the past. It has failed to pursue the wishes of the Congress in the development of antimissile missiles. These actions could lead to a dangerous blackmail situation within the next 5 years. The anxiety of Americans is well warranted. I have unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that the Evans-Novak article be reprinted at this point in the RECORD:

THE CHINESE THREAT

(By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak)

A steeply rising but still unpublished concern among top U.S. policymakers is the probability that Communist China will have the capacity to hit the North American continent with a hydrogen bomb before the Vietnam war can be resolved.

China's early emergence as a full nuclear power, ominous in any event, would dangerously upset the power equation affecting Vietnam.

The fact that the volatile and adventurous Peking regime might have nuclear weapons aimed at American cities by 1969—three years hence—would subject Washington to enormous pressure certain to affect its decisions in Vietnam. Thus, a firm course in Vietnam in the face of Chinese nuclear blackmail, implied or otherwise, would require great courage.

U.S. intelligence believes now that China will not have the capability of launching a full-fledged thermonuclear attack on the United States until 1976. By then, the Vietnam conflict probably will be resolved in some way. Moreover, it is possible that a less bellicose regime may be installed in Peking a decade hence.

But the United States can no longer be comforted by ten years of breathing room. Some intelligence analysts now believe it entirely possible that the Chinese will have the limited but still dreadful ability to deliver hydrogen bombs on a few West Coast American cities as early as 1969.

This new analysis, a radical departure from earlier estimates, is based on the most recent Chinese bomb test on May 8. Although that test was not a complete success (it was only 10 per cent to 15 per cent effective in achieving the thermonuclear reaction), the mere fact the Chinese were ready to *attempt* a thermonuclear reaction came as a surprise to U.S. intelligence.

The May 8 test indicates that the Chinese are not following the French example of a slow, orderly development toward a hydrogen bomb and may have already surpassed France. The Chinese are willing to spend money at a wasteful rate to become a thermonuclear power as quickly as possible. That could be in 1969.

Nor is the Chinese problem in finding a delivery system so difficult as most politicians here still believe. True, China has only medium-range bombers and won't have an operational intercontinental missile for another decade. But the little-known fact is that the Chinese are well on the road toward developing medium-ranged missiles that, when fired from a submarine, can hit the American West Coast.

One such missile-firing submarine (classified by U.S. intelligence as the "G" class) is now operational and is usually berthed at the Chinese naval base of Dairen across the Yellow Sea from Korea. This submarine must surface to fire its missile, but two other submarines capable of firing missiles while submerged have been built and are now being tested.

All this adds up to the distinct possibility that the Chinese will be able to wage an attack by 1969 that could obliterate a limited number of West Coast cities—Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle, for example. The result, of course, would be massive retaliation by the United States which is entirely capable of destroying China as a nation.

Because the leaders in Peking are not madmen, they surely would not launch a fringe strike at the United States that would result in their own annihilation. They would wait at least until the late 1970s or early 1980s, when their arsenal will have grown.

But what worries Washington today is not so much the military but the political and psychological strength China would acquire from the ability to land even one nuclear warhead on the American homeland.

Consider China's military strength today. Its air force and navy are inadequate. Its huge army lacks armor and motorized transport. Only a handful of Chinese divisions could be maintained year-around in South Vietnam. Despite these weaknesses, however, the specter of Chinese intervention weighs heavily on U.S. policymakers deciding how far to go in Vietnam.

If China suddenly transforms itself from a ground-bound power to a bona fide nuclear power, the specter will grow many-fold and perhaps compel the United States to pursue an ever more cautious course in Vietnam. If the intelligence estimate about 1969 is correct, then, the United States Government confronts an even greater test to its nerve and will in the years just ahead.

Writer Captures Spirit of TVA Ingenuity

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT E. JONES

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, the valuable contributions of the Tennessee Valley Authority toward better relations between the United States and other nations in the free world is well documented. Each year, thousands of foreign visitors are attracted to the great Tennessee Valley to see how the multipurpose development of the Tennessee River has lifted the economy of the area and produced benefits for the entire Nation. Last year, for example, more than 3,000 foreign visitors from 93 countries came to study the TVA.

The officials of TVA use ingenuity to present the concepts and lessons of this system to our visitors.

A very talented journalist in Florence, Ala., Mrs. Cheri Shipper, captured the spirit of this ingenuity in reporting on methods used at Muscle Shoals, Ala., to instruct leaders from hungry, underdeveloped nations in the newest techniques for making the land produce more food. Her informative article was printed in the Washington Post, Sunday, June 12. I am pleased to bring it to the attention of my colleagues:

TVA's EREWHON GROWS BUMPER CROP

(By Cheri Shipper)

MUSCLE SHOALS, ALA.—By anybody's standards, it was a blue ribbon class. There was the Ph.D. from Calcutta who did magic tricks in his spare time; the Venezuelan production expert who suddenly flew home; the Oxford-accented government official who taught blind men to farm.

Serious men from hungry, underdeveloped countries, they were sitting in the assembly room at the Tennessee Valley Authority's National Fertilizer Development Center stewing about a country that doesn't even exist. It might have been a United Nations session, but the subject was fertilizer.

In the middle of it all, the Turkish interpreter from the United States State Department sat down at the piano and began beating out a one-fingered version of "This Land Is My Land." The 40 men rose to their feet for the New Devland national anthem: "Devland is my land, Devland is your land. From Chama Valley, to the Upper Highland."

If the song was short on harmony, it was long on importance. The Tennessee Valley

Authority had created New Devland (New Developing Land) as a training ground for world agricultural leaders who came to the National Fertilizer Development Center here in April to learn the newest techniques for making the land produce more food.

TVA put New Devland on film, filled the country with problems and handed it over to the trainees for solutions. Now these men from six nations had put New Devland on the map. Nowhere in the eight-week course were they asked to sing songs. The idea for a national anthem came from the men themselves.

Next month, New Devland will begin exporting its most important product: 40 trained agricultural experts who will be carrying what they have learned in the United States home to India, Turkey, Kenya, the United Arab Republic, Brazil and Venezuela.

JUMPING THE GUN

The Indian delegation, eager to speed the word, arranged to have the training course translated into Bengali. The Venezuelan delegation broke training for the production member of its team to send him on a two-day flying trip home.

New techniques learned in the TVA course have already been presented to government leaders in Caracas. The changes could save Venezuela several million dollars.

Amalendu Ganguly, regional executive of the Indian Fertilizer Association, best summed up the attitude of the 40 trainees about their unique training course.

"We did not come to the United States to play games," he said, "but we learned a lot. The New Devland method is excellent. We shall be taking the method to India."

For eight weeks, Ganguly had sat with men like Hesbon Otieno Warinda of Kenya and Muhittin Top of Turkey sweating out New Devland's fertilizer problems under the guidance of TVA experts. The 40 handpicked agricultural leaders had considered the problem of illiteracy in the Chama Valley, and there is no such place as the Chama Valley.

They had been spending "rugas" by the millions on soil testing, and there in no such thing as a "ruga."

A SURPRISE TO AID

If the strange American technique of playing games came as a surprise to the 40 trainees, it was equally new to the Agency for International Development, sponsor of the course. AID had simply instructed TVA's staff to work out a training course which would "help people of developing nations help themselves."

New Devland was added to the northern coast of Africa as TVA's answer to the challenge. Unlike the lecture sessions used in previous training courses, this was a series of panel discussions in which the trainees worked out their own solutions to particular problems.

Psychologically, New Devland is a face-saving technique for developing nations. "No one country here wants to look worse than any other country," a TVA official explained. "New Devland's agriculture is in such pitiful shape that every major problem encountered by the six nations represented has been included for study."

In solving New Devland's problems, the six developing nations are finding ways to solve most of their own problems.

Field trips to demonstrate farms and fertilizer plants, and lectures by TVA fertilizer experts, have supplemented the New Devland work that the men did on their own. A Turkish sugar chemist praised the freedom of the training.

"I have traveled in many countries studying fertilizer technology," he said. "This is the only place in the world where I have been completely free to get any answer or tour any facility I wanted to see."

For India, the coordinated approach to teaching has been the single most valuable factor. "It is this integrated training—the solving of problems by agronomists, engineers, and economists sitting down together—that has been most valuable," Ganguly said.

"It is not just enough to sell fertilizer to people. Here, I have learned that we must sell ideas."

"Brazil needs about 8,000 trained agronomists," said Mario de Castro, an industrial engineer for a private Brazilian fertilizer company. "On my return, my company wants me to teach 16 agronomists. They will teach the fertilizer dealers of my particular area. The fertilizer dealers are then supposed to teach the farmers."

Kenya's Warinda, who is teaching scientific agriculture to 13 blind men at the Bakura Farmers Training Center at Kakamega, says that "we are using fertilizers now, but many farmers in Kenya are like a doctor who seems to be treating somebody while not knowing the disease or the right dosage."

The trainees talk in terms of many people, but TVA's training staff will settle for much less: "If the New Devland technique helps even one remote village produce more food, then TVA will have accomplished what it set out to do."

Farrel Wins "E" for Exports

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN S. MONAGAN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, on June 10, I had the pleasure of presenting the President's "E" award for export expansion to the Farrel Corp. of Ansonia, Conn., one of the principal industries in my congressional district.

This dynamic firm's perseverance in highly competitive foreign markets during the past decade has been reflected in its own very favorable balance-of-payments ratio. With overseas investments of only $4.5 million, the Farrel Corp. has accumulated an income of over $90 million from exports during this period, and the salutary effect of this achievement on our national balance of payments has been matched locally in Connecticut's Naugatuck Valley region which has enjoyed sustained and substantial economic development during Farrel's expansion.

With the aid of this company's progressive leadership, the Ansonia labor market area has been removed from the U.S. Labor Department's list of areas of substantial unemployment, and the Farrel Corp. and its employees may be justly proud of their vital share in this achievement. At the ceremonies which accompanied the presentation of the export award, the company's president, Mr. Franklin Farrel III, delivered an acceptance speech which capsulized Farrel's historical growth, and as this company's expansion constitutes an example for nationwide application, I offer the speech in its entirety:

PRESIDENTIAL "E" AWARD ACCEPTANCE SPEECH BY FRANKLIN FARREL III, PRESIDENT, FARREL CORP., ANSONIA, CONN.

Mr. Chairman, Congressman MONAGAN, distinguished guests and friends, I am highly pleased to accept on behalf of Farrel Corporation the President's "E" Certificate which signifies recognition of our company's export effort and achievement.

Actually the Farrel company began to develop product export as an important segment of its business many years ago. Major "better mouse traps" which encouraged paths to Ansonia from many parts of the world were cane sugar grinding mills and paper mill rolls, calendars and roll grinders. The first sugar mills date back to the early 1870's; these were shipped primarily to the West Indies. The first Franklin Farrel, who with his father founded the company, was at one time principal owner of three sugar plantations in that area and his interest led to the company's entering into sugar machinery manufacture. Since he was also part owner of a number of sailing vessels, our sugar machinery was transported to the West Indies aboard these ships which normally brought back sugar and molasses on their return trips.

On at least one trip back north stops were also made at southern points to pick up scrapped Civil War cannon for return to Ansonia. These made excellent material for chilled iron rolls for paper mills and other industries as well. In approximately this same era, Farrel began to export paper mill rolls and calendars to paper producing countries throughout the world, and old records show that Farrel two-wheel roll grinders for maintaining the condition of these exceptionally long rolls were shipped to Canada, Norway, Finland, Sweden, France, Germany, Belgium, Mexico and Uruguay before or shortly after the turn of the century.

These significant early export products were followed by many others, the most important being equipment for processing rubber, which had become a major product for Farrel as the rubber industry in the United States burgeoned with the advent of the automobile. Although a substantial number of Farrel machines have been sold to foreign tire plants, the growth of that industry abroad has been less spectacular than here at home; there are many indications, however, that the situation is now changing. When I visited Europe as recently as ten years ago the most prevalent mode of transportation was the bicycle. Then, as the European economy began its upswing, one began to see an increasing number of motor scooters. On my most recent trips I have been impressed by the phenomenal increase in the number of automobiles—to such an extent, in fact, that in the major cities the traffic and parking problems are beginning to exceed our own. As this trend continues one can look for expansion of tire making facilities to meet the increased demand, and we feel that our already established reputation for excellence in the manufacture of the basic processing machines for rubber will result in an expanded market for Farrel-made machines or at least for machines of Farrel design.

Although we are proud of the export record for which we are being honored here today, it should be pointed out that the sales which contributed to that record were made in the face of formidable competition from foreign manufacturers. Also, the increasing pressures of inflation and rising costs of manufacture in this country are making it more difficult for us to continue to compete in these overseas markets. Until a few years ago we could attribute much of our export volume to the fact that we were able to offer better deliveries than our foreign competitors in general. However, with the productivity of free European and Asian countries steadily on the rise deliveries have become less of a problem for our competition. With that advantage lost to us, the question of price becomes more critical, and here the American manufacturer operates at a considerable competitive disadvantage. Although foreign labor rates and production expenses have risen steadily, the percentage of increase is not great enough to materially reduce the substantial gap between their costs and ours and is more than offset by improvements in productivity. We would urge anyone interested in furthering the cause of export activity by American manufacturers to do everything in their power to combat wage inflation here at home.

That we have been able to merit today's award under the existing competitive conditions can be attributed to several fortunate circumstances. One is our company's reputation for product quality and reliability of service. This has been painstakingly built up for well over a century by many loyal employees who have recognized the importance to the company's future and their own of maintaining that reputation and have dedicated themselves to its continuance.

Another important contributing factor has been the excellent job done by our sales force, both international and domestic, in selling that Farrel quality despite our generally higher prices and against the keenest of competition.

In the past dozen years we have placed heavy emphasis on our foreign sales effort, and our international division under the able leadership of Mr. Hoadley now has sales representation in no less than 65 countries throughout the free world. The company's European office, which also serves as the headquarters of Farrell International N.V., a technical assistance organization for our affiliates, is located in Milan, Italy. Under the capable direction of Dr. Tomassini who was introduced earlier, the European office has the dual function of selling Farrel machines and also of acting as liaison between Farrel and its European licensees. Obviously we would prefer exporting as a means of handling foreign business because the work can be done in our own shops. Nevertheless it does not answer all problems, and so we have also made arrangements for manufacture abroad of machines of Farrel design by a group of licensees, including Pomini-Farrel and S.p.A. Giustina in Italy, David Bridge & Co., Ltd. in England, Hydraulik GMBH in Germany, A. Goninan in Australia and more recently Kobe Steel in Japan. We enjoy extremely good relations with all of these concerns.

The advantages of this type of approach to the foreign market are many, and although licensing arrangements may seem at odds with the goals implicit in the "E" for export program, they are truly not. Our affiliates, our international organization, and our domestic sales people, who are frequently called upon for backup assistance on potential foreign sales, work together towards one common purpose—to sell Farrel machines against those of competitive design.

Even though it may be necessary due to price to manufacture abroad, the machine will bear the Farrel name and be made to Farrel standards. Thus our reputation is being kept alive in areas where otherwise competition might have shut us out from participation and so the door remains open for future business. Moreover, the substantial income from engineering fees contributes importantly to affording us a broader income base to support a continual program of product development.

Finally, although there has been criticism in some quarters of the developing trend towards American manufacturers seeking to make a deeper penetration into the European market by building plants overseas, this penetration has been responsible for a considerable portion of our own export business. Many of these companies have been customers of ours for many years; their domestic processing lines are built around Farrel equipment and their operating personnel are familiar with it. When the question of equipping new plants overseas arises, they come to Farrel. The presence of machines of our manufacture in these overseas plants further promotes our reputation abroad which, to repeat, is the best stimulant to foreign sales and a key element in continued export activity.

It is our hope that when there is business available our well-established worldwide reputation will continue to help us obtain our share of it. From a purely practical business viewpoint we recognize exporting as an important portion of our company's business. Altruistically, we believe than honest and sound business conducted between countries provides the best avenues of better understanding and respect between them.

On behalf of the company I accept this honor bestowed on us and pledge our continuing effort to maintain this export activity. We would like to express our particular thanks to Secretary Connor and the Department of Commerce not only for this award but also for the fine co-operation and help extended to Farrel Corporation over a period of many years.

Communistic Infiltration

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM M. TUCK

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. TUCK. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted me to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, I include an editorial from the Richmond News Leader, Richmond, Va. The editor of the Richmond News Leader is Mr. James Jackson Kilpatrick, one of the outstanding editors and authors in America, and the Richmond News Leader is one of the oldest and most highly respected publications in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The editorial makes reference to the employment of a man named Tigar and indicates that there is a communistic infiltration of the U.S. Supreme Court itself. The situation described is a horrible and shocking one.

The editorial is as follows:

THE LADY AND THE TIGAR

That grand old lady, the Supreme Court, has had some distinguished lions on the bench, but tongues are wagging about a cub that soon will be tucked underneath. The cub will be Michael E. Tigar, a University of California law student who is slated to become clerk to Supreme Court Justice William J. Brennan next term. We couldn't believe it until we checked it out with unimpeachable Washington sources, because Tigar makes no bones about his Communist activities.

In his job as Justice Brennan's clerk, Tigar will be preparing papers upon which his boss can make decisions. In the past, Tigar's jobs have not been quite so impressive. His only claim to distinction thus far has been his position as Editor of the University of California Law Review—a job that in itself is considered merely a grooming spot for further advancement.

Previously, Tigar's most vociferous backers have been West Coast Communists. In 1964, he was honored as a "youth leader" by the *People's World*, the official organ of the Communist Party in California. In May of the same year he was host at a fund-raising affair for the same newspaper. In 1962 he was a delegate to the Communist World Youth Festival in Helsinki. He also has written for various Communist publications.

As an undergraduate at Berkeley, Tigar was chairman of the radical campus political party known as Slate; he was a devoted worker for the abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee. In 1964 this newspaper pinpointed Tigar along with Communist student leader Bettina Aptheker and others as activists in the Berkeley riots. Since then he has been backing Viet Nam protest demonstrations, and other leftist causes.

A remarkable thing it is, then, that with such a background he was able to get one of the coveted Supreme Court clerkships. It is true that during the current term a similar clerkship is held by Michael Boudin, the son of a celebrated leftist New York lawyer, Leonard Boudin. The father has been counsel to many leftists and promoted so many Communist-front activities that he has had a hard time escaping the odium that falls upon his clients and friends; he swears, however, that he is not a Communist. The son, now clerk to Justice John Marshall Harlan, has had no similar activities of record.

But Tigar offers a different story. His own political orientation is not in doubt. And as the grand old lady rides off with him, the question is whether the smile is on the inside or out.

Nursing Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on June 12, 1966, an address was given by Dr. Thomas Hale, administrative vice president and director of the Albany Medical Center Hospital, on the occasion of the dedication of the Somerville Hospital School of Nursing building, Somerville, Mass. It is my pleasure to call to the attention of the Members the extreme pertinency of these remarks regarding the problems of nursing education and the country's consequent shortage of trained nurses.

At this time, I would like to insert in the RECORD Dr. Hale's address:

THE HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF NURSING

"When I hear it, I forget it; when I see it, I remember it; when I do it, I know it."

I consider it a real honor to be invited to speak at the dedication of this new hospital school building today. I have faith in the hospital school and its future, as you here certainly do, or you would not have undertaken to provide this building for your school. In my opinion, the hospital school always has been and still is the best way to train and educate nurses, and I believe it always will be. Hospital Boards of Trustees should be encouraged to maintain their schools and expand them wherever possible. I say this in ful recognition of the fact that the two year associate degree programs in nursing, and the four year baccalaureate programs are here to stay, and that they can serve a useful purpose in the education of nurses. But there is a distinction between the art of nursing and the science of nursing, between training and education. Nurse students need to learn both. Although in the early years of the century their educational background was admittedly neglected, they are today, under the new nurse educationalist philosophies, being deprived of their opportunity to learn the arts and skills of nursing.

The hospital school of nursing has made many significant contributions to our society which I will describe in more detail below. I think that the most unique, however, may well be the delicately balanced combination of education and training which came to flower in these schools during the first half of this century. At the turn of the century, as you all know, the emphasis was all on training. Girls were recruited for the purpose of nursing the hospital's patients, as well as doing all sorts of other jobs in the hospital not related to nursing, such as housekeeping tasks, food service, and the like. But in the early 1920's this picture changed. Nurse educators and hospital administrators began to recognize that nurses needed more educational background if they were ultimately to perform their nursing duties intelligently and safely. So at this time, emphasis began to be placed on the educational side, without in any way detracting from the bedside training in nursing skills which was the basic element of every hospital school's curriculum.

From 1920 till 1950 educational needs received more and more stress, but during this period of time a very workable balance was achieved in most schools between education and training. It was only after the Accreditation program of the National League for Nursing came into being in 1949 that this balance began to be first challenged, and then completely upset in many hospital schools of nursing. The training aspects of the curriculum were gradually reduced, until now they hardly exist at all in most schools, particularly those that have sought or obtained National League for Nursing accreditation.

I pass quickly over the financial and economic aspects of this change in nursing education, because my purpose today is rather to lay emphasis on the psychological, ethical and moral strentghs of the traditional hospital school. I do want to call attention, however, to the fact that hospital schools are now threatened with extinction because of th tremendous increase in costs to the school caused by the withdrawal of the student nurse from the bedside of the patient during her student experience. Hundreds of hospital schools have already closed, and hundreds more will predictably close in the near future as hospitals find it more and more difficult to justify passing on to the patient the rapidly increasing costs of operating their schools.

But let us assume for the moment that this danger can in some way be counteracted by massive infusions of state or federal tax funds, or preferably by a return to bedside nursing by student nurses as part of their learning experience. I would like to stand back and take a broad look at some of the philosophical implications of the changes currently taking place in nursing education.

What is the purpose of education? Should it exist in a vacuum? Should it bear some relationship to the needs of the society which in the end supports it, either through the private or the public sector, or both? What are the rights of the individual as opposed to the rights of society in those fields where there is overlapping, and where there sometimes exists a direct conflict of interest? Has education become a "sacred cow", responsible to no one, ignoring the needs of the society in which it functions? Has nurse education become the private domain of an elite group, demanding complete freedom from accountability for the results which it produces? Can we afford "academic freedom" of this type? Is this, in truth, what is happening to nurse education today? These are some of the questions that demand an answer.

I do not pretend to have all the answers, but I would like to concentrate for a moment on some of the factors which in the past have made the hospital school of nursing a truly great institution, a unique institution in more ways than one. Now I do not wish to create the impression that I think the three year hospital school of the early 1950's was perfect in every respect. Nor were all schools the same—some were average, some were better than average, and some were undoubtedly worse. But the average good hospital school of the 1940's and early 1950's had been molded in the crucible of experience and conflict, and it possessed certain positive virtues which were definitely of value to the society it served, as well as to the individuals who undertook its curriculum. These virtues are unique to hospital schools, and do not exist in any other type of nursing school, as I will explain in more detail below.

Let me first discuss the hospital school's contributions to society.

In the 1940's, hospitals still had a reasonable amount of control over their schools of nursing. At that time about 98% of all nurses graduated from hospital schools. The three year curriculum was standard, and in most schools a sound balance had been developed between theory and practice, between the educational needs of the student on the one hand, and the service needs of society, as represented by the hospital and its patients, on the other hand.

Hospitals have always been acutely conscious of three great social imperatives in the operation of their schools of nursing. (1) They have felt deeply their responsibility to provide enough nurses to meet the needs of their communities, their states, and their nation. (2) They have also felt it their mission to produce nurses who were capable on graduation of assuming certain well defined, and well understood, responsibilities in the care of patients on their wards. (3) Thirdly, they have felt it their duty to operate their nursing schools at a break-even cost preferably, but otherwise at as low a cost to the patient and to the student as possible.

Now these three great responsibilities are threatened today by the growth of schools of nursing on college campus which have generally turned their backs on these broad social factors, and in many instances have openly repudiated them. Certainly no serious consideration has been given by the present day nurse educationists to the needs of the country for more nurses. Certainly they have openly abandoned the concept that the nurse on graduation should be a safe nurse, competent to assume floor responsibilities in a hospital at the time of graduation. Certainly they have ignored or shrugged off the tremendous increase in costs of nursing education which their policies have brought about. So these three great social imperatives which hospital schools formerly met to the best of their abilities—(1) adequate numbers of nurses, (2) adequately prepared, and (3) at a reasonable cost,—would be lost to our society if present trends in nursing education should continue.

So much for the contribution made by hospital schools of nursing to society in general. Now let us discuss the contributions made by these hospital schools to the individual girls who enrolled as students.

The hospital school has always accepted a dual responsibility to its students,—one for their education as nurses, and the other, just as important, for their development into mature, well-adjusted, adults. Let me review briefly some of the signal and again unique advantages which a student nurse gains from her hospital school experience.

First of all, the hospital school of nursing does one thing better than any other school—it teaches its students how to nurse patients. When a girl graduates from a good three year hospital school of nursing she knows nursing. She can go into any hospital in the country, and after a short period of orientation can assume full floor responsibilities. She can drop out of nursing to have her children, and return to it again after her children are older, feeling confident that she will be able to catch up on the changes that have taken place since she left. This is a very valuable asset in our fast moving and most uncertain world today. Many girls marry the day they graduate or sooner, and do not nurse at all for a number of years. Yet because they were competent nurses on the day of graduation, if misfortune strikes their home they can at any time pick up where they left off, and either support themselves, or help support their families if need arises.

One of the most important qualities which a hospital school imparts to its students is self-discipline. It seems to me that this deserves a paragraph to itself in a world which has almost repudiated discipline as one of the virtues that should be taught to young people. Starting with the schools, the permissiveness fostered by so-called progressive education has undermined the discipline of the teachers. If a child is not disciplined by his teachers and parents, he does not learn to discipline himself. This may continue when he reaches college, leading inevitably to the breakdown of administrative responsibility, and the emergence of radical and degrading exhibitions such as the one which we have recently seen in the University of California, for example. The teenager today is being encouraged by political demagogues, even in the very highest places, ot disobey any law he feels is unjust, setting himself above the legislatures and courts which have the responsibility for maintaining law and order in his community. In this lawless attitude he may even be encouraged by the leaders of his church, sad to say, who do not realize that this is the straight and rapid highroad to anarchy.

But this does not happen in the hospital school of nursing. In the field of medicine, discipline is a vital ingredient. No hospital could operate for one day without it. Not only are human lives at stake, but they are at stake in a very personal, unavoidable way. There are no generalities one can hide behind if a mistake is made in a hospital. Mistakes cannot be covered up or swept under the rug. The individual responsibility is plainly highlighted. Each member of the team has been taught his job and knows exactly what he or she is supposed to do, how to do it, and when to do it. Failure is personal, and usually immediate in its repercussions. The rules are clearly defined, and discipline must be enforced. It is in such an environment that children rapidly mature and become adults, able to face life without flinching, sure of themselves and of their capabilities under stress. This is one of the great benefits that a good hospital school offers to its students. It is a priceless heritage.

Another highly important attribute of the hospital school is its ability to offer the student a chance to earn her education by the services she provides taking care of patients during her curriculum. It has been proven that in a school that has not sought or achieved National League for Nursing accreditation, it is still possible to balance the budget on a very low tuition fee, because students are assigned bedside responsibilities as part of their learning experience. What a satisfaction it must be to a student to know that she has relieved her family of this otherwise burdensome tuition charge! And often, of course, it is the only way a girl is able to go to nursing school at all, in those numerous cases where her family is not able to finance the rapidly increasing tuition costs. To earn one's education is a character-building experience, one which cannot fail to develop self-confidence and maturity.

And while we are on this subject, let us briefly consider the virtues of the apprenticeship method of education. Granted that it is not applicable to every type of educational experience. But there are many disciplines where it is the only way that a person can be adequately prepared for the type of responsibility he will face when he begins to practice his profession. Medicine is an outstanding example, and nursng is closely akin to medicine in this respect. Nursing is hard physical work, as well as hard mental work. The hand skills it requires can be obtained only by long hours of actual practice under careful supervision. The mental judgments called for daily can be developed only by many, many months of practical experience dealing with real patients under the watchful eye of skilled and devoted teachers.

Boston's own Richard Cabot once said about the training of doctors:

"Learning medicine is not fundamentally different from learning anything else. If one had one hundred hours in which to learn to ride a horse or to speak in public, one might profitably spend perhaps an hour (in divided doses) in being told how to do it, four hours in watching a teacher do it, and the remaining ninety-five hours in practice, at first with close supervision, later under general oversight." This statement applies to nursing even more aptly than to medicine.

I would like now to emphasize another unique advantage of a hospital school of nursing—its moral climate. Parents who send their daughters to a hospital school need not fear that they will be allowed the license that is now so commonly found on many college campuses. There are no beatniks in hospital schools of nursing, there are no L.S.D. users, no drinkers, no marijuana smokers, no men visiting in the bedrooms, no abdication of responsibility on the part of the faculty and administration for the moral welfare of the students entrusted to their charge. Sit-ins, teach-ins, filthy language exhibitions, and all the other dry and wet rot that are creating chaos in too many of our educational institutions today do not find safe haven in any hospital school of nursing. Please do not misunderstand me. I am not indicting every college, nor do these criticisms apply to the great majority of students in any college. It is usually a small minority that is at fault. But all one has to do is pick up the morning paper to see another example of what I am talking about. The hospital school of nursing offers its students an opportunity for the development of character and personality, far removed from the distractions that beset teenagers in other lines of activity.

I remember reading in the catalogue of a boy's school I once attended a description of the purpose of the school, which went as follows:

"But above all, it is expected that the Master's attention to the disposition of the minds and morals of the youth under his charge will exceed every other care; well considering that, though goodness without knowledge (as it respects others), is weak and feeble, yet knowledge without goodness is dangerous, and that both united form the noblest character, and lay the surest foundation of usefulness to mankind." This happy combination of goodness and knowledge is one of the outstanding features of a hospital school of nursing.

I can also mention some other advantages of the hospital school, such as the stimulation that comes from working closely with doctors in their daily tasks in the hospital; the sense of team work that is inculcated in students as they work with people from many other departments of the hospital to achieve the common goal of better patient care; the camaraderie that develops on the wards, with the ebb and flow of the tensions that are inherent in caring for sick patients; the pitting of one's strength, day in and day out, against the forces of illness and death; the pleasure that comes from comforting patients and helping to make the sick well. These are the very essence of a student nurse's work when she is assigned to bedside responsibilities in a hospital. To deny her these life-long satisfactions and memories as a student is to rob her of her nurse's birthright.

The hours spent at the bedside in a hospital school of nursing also have very practical aspects which redound to the benefit of the nurse later in life. For one thing, if she marries she will be a better wife, a better mother and a better homemaker because of these experiences. She is in her most impressionable years. She learns easily and rapidly, and never forgets these lessons. The man who takes for his wife the graduate of a good hospital school of nursing is a lucky man indeed.

Finally, I think the greatest appeal of a hospital school of nursing is to the humanitarian instincts of its students. Nursing is not all heart and hands,—it needs a head too. But the head without the heart and hands is cold comfort to the great majority of patients who desperately need the emotional support of those who care for them, just as much as they need their professional skills. There is no real place in the field of nursing for the girls who looks on nursing merely as a means of making money and advancing in the economic arena. Such a girl should go into business in the first place. No one can ever be a good nurse,—no one can ever enjoy nursing patients,—unless she comes to nursing school with a sense of dedication, a love of people, and a strong desire to devote her life to helping sick people. The hospital school opens its arms to such students and bids them welcome. They will feel at home there.

Now I am fully aware that it is not popular in some circles these days to talk about dedication. God is dead, they are telling us; one who believes in a life of service is a square; get what you can while the getting is good; the end justifies the means; the state owes everybody a living; why should I work when I can make almost as much drawing unemployment pay; don't talk to me about responsibilities,—all I care about is my rights. There are the slogans we hear on all sides today, and too many of our youth are taking them literally and seriously. But no society can long exist when any great number of its members try to get everything they can out of it without putting anything back in return. And few individuals can achieve a solid foundation for happiness if they do not have burning strongly within them the ideal of service to their fellow man. The hospital school of nursing has this great gift to offer to its students—the opportunity to experience from the first day of matriculaton the satisfactions that come to those who forget themselves in the service of others.

So this brings us back to our main question when we discuss nursing education—education for what? Is nursing an end in itself, with its own absolutes, its own world within which it dwells inviolate, feeding on its own ego, and ignoring the needs of the society which supports it? Or is it part of a larger picture, in which it takes its place in relation to other elements in the scene, fitting into an overall pattern which in the long run will produce the most good for the most people?

Hospital schools of nursing admit immature teenagers, most of whom are still in their teens, or barely out of them, when they graduate. They have been introduced to the mysteries of birth and death; they have sampled the vagaries of human nature at its best and at its worst; they have laughed when patients recovered, and cried when they died; they have comforted the bereaved; they have learned to cope with the doctors who give them orders, and with the other members of the nursing department to whom they give orders; they have learned to work until the job is done rather than stopping when the whistle blows; they have learned to have confidence in their own judgment and in their own abilities; they know what hard work means; they know the heart aches of disappointments; they have learned to respect themselves as individuals, and to respect the people of high and low estate with whom they work; they have learned tolerance, and understanding, and wisdom; they have learned to discriminate between right and wrong, between good work and sloppy work, between producing and loafing; they have learned not to discriminate on the basis of race, creed or social position, because their job is to nurse sick patients, regardless of their status in life.

When they graduate they can hold their heads high and look the world in the face. No situation, no individual, can readily destroy their poise or their confidence. They have been through the mill, and they can "take it". They are mature, adult members of society.

Now I ask, what is the purpose of education if not to give this kind of opportunity to its students? Why should the hospital school of nursing, this tried and true system, which has proven its worth over so many years, be scrapped and junked just because a relatively small number of strongly motivated but misguided individuals have become bemused with the theoretical concept that all nursing education should be shifted to the college campus? And if somebody tells me this is a reactionary viewpoint, which ignores the winds of change blowing through the country today, I would answer them with an old proverb which goes as follows: "There are two kinds of fools. One who believes that something is good just because it is old. The other believes that the new is better just because it is new." As Francis Bacon stated many years ago, "The forward retention of custom is as turbulent a thing as change".

It seems to me that before giving up something that over a long period of time has proved itself unquestionably good, we should demand absolute assurance that what we are being asked to accept in its place is really better. This I have yet to see.

I would like to compliment the Board of Trustees of this hospital for having faith in the hospital school, for having the courage of their convictions in going ahead with this building program, and for their vision in recognizing that good hospital schools of nursing do have an assured future and are here to stay.

Disabled American Veterans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPEEDY O. LONG

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, the history of the organization of the Disabled American Veterans is a story of loyal and patriotic Americans who were individually dedicated to fighting for freedom.

Thirty-four years ago this Friday they formed an organization approved by the 72d Congress devoted to the welfare of the wartime disabled veteran and his dependents. Membership presently numbers more than 231,000.

Each of these 231,000 men has a story—each man's story began with an individual desire to preserve freedom. This desire led them into combat where each experienced the horrors of war. Collectively, these stories are history. As history repeats itself it is my hope that all Americans will demonstrate the desire to preserve our inalienable rights which constitute freedom.

And while we support and praise those who fight today, it is our privilege and duty to remember those who have returned from the fields of war. These veterans deserve special praise for their patriotic efforts and great personal sacrifice in the defense of our Nation and I feel that they merit a continuing place in our hearts.

To all veterans, living and deceased, we owe the continuation of our lives, liberty and each individual pursuit of happiness.

What Price Tag on Kids?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RAY ROBERTS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of the Members of the House an editorial which appeared in the Kilgore News Herald last Friday, June 10, 1966, entitled "What Price Tag on Kids?" I feel that comments are unnecessary as the article speaks for itself:

WHAT PRICE TAG ON KIDS?

There's no price tag on the kids at our house. We learned long ago that any parent who thinks he can budget a precise figure for shoes, pants, vacations, doctor bills, church and school activities and the inevitable unforeseen expenses is stark, raving mad, or soon will be. How much food can a teenager consume, for example, in a year?

But Uncle Sam very confidently does set a price tag on our kids. $600. That figure was established by the 1939 Internal Revenue Code. That's what the government allows us for each dependent child, as a deduction on our income tax.

Several million young married couples who were not yet born in 1939 are raising families and paying taxes now under that antiquated $600 deduction per dependent. And while we all struggle, Uncle Sam is establishing new dependency "allowances" everywhere you look.

For example: it costs the government $7,000 a year for each member of its Job Corps. Not $600, mind you, but $7,000.

The cost of maintaining an inmate in a federal prison is $2,300. Social Security pays up to $188 a month to some persons. That is to be compared with the $50 per month deduction we are allowed for each of our kids.

The Aid to Dependent Children program pays more than $800 a year for the upkeep of an illegitimate child. Refugees from Castro's Cuba are allowed a minimum of $1,200 a year by the government with an additional $1,000 a year budgeted for each Cuban child entered in school.

In New York City's Harlem, poverty-war officials have been shoveling out about $190 a month to hundreds of teenagers, requiring only that the payee stay out of trouble with the police.

In short, when Uncle Sam "adopts" a dependent, that $600 business goes out the window. Believe it or not, last year's budget for the Vista program (Volunteers in Service of America) reflected an expenditure of more than $15,000 per trainee. How would you like to have that much for your college-bound youngster's expenses next year?

That 27-year-old $600 deduction is preposterous by any measuring stick. Making it even more ridiculous in the fact that we have a 42 cent dollar today as compared with 1939. Realistically the $600 deduction is only $252. Help!

The 26th Anniversary of Soviet Aggression Against the Baltic States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, today, June 15, marks the 26th anniversary of the Soviet aggression against the Baltic States. In June 1940, the army of the Soviet Union invaded the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, and ever since the history of that region has been shattered and scarred by that terrible experience.

The Soviets were bent on the systematic destruction of these three states and demanded their complete subservience. In order to insure the success of their intentions, the Soviets ordered massive deportations and executions.

First, the intellectuals and those who were politically inclined were executed, then efforts were concentrated against the peasants and others who asked for nothing but to be left alone to live in peace. The deportations continued from mid-1940 into 1941. In a few months, the total of persons killed and deported exceeded 100,000. By June 1941, Soviet designs became quite clear when Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania were targeted for major depopulation efforts.

During the period of June 14 through 16, 1941, the Russians concentrated and intensified their efforts to break the will of the people to resist communism.

Inhabitants of entire villages—including men, women, and even little children—were rounded up, herded together under miserably overcrowded, and unsanitary conditions, and shipped on trains east to the Soviet Union.

The tragic fate of more than 500,000 innocent people who fell victim to the Soviets has gradually become evident. Many were sent to slave labor camps in Siberia and others were scattered throughout various parts of the Soviet Union with the intention of obliterating their national identity.

Because the tragic plight of the Baltic nations has long been of deep concern to me, I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 363 in the Congress on March 22, 1965. My resolution calls for the President of the United States to bring up the Baltic States question before the United Nations for consideration to the end that restitutions may be made and free elections may eventually be held in the Baltic States.

To date, 26 Members of this body have joined me in introducing legislation similar to my bill, House Concurrent Resolution 363. It is imperative that we who are free strive to encourage the spirit of liberty in those states still held captive by the Soviets. The people of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have not renounced their hopes for freedom and independence. Their will to struggle and fight for the liberty they cherish so highly continues as strong as ever. It remains the responsibility of those of us in the free world to champion the righteous cause of independence for the Baltic nations.

Today, let us remember those unfortunate victims of Soviet brutality and rededicate ourselves to the still unresolved cause of the Baltic nations. Only by continuing to stress and support the case for Baltic freedom in every available forum can we hope to finally make Baltic freedom a reality.

Mother's View of Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, the following letter gives, what I am sure, is the typical view of an American mother who has a son fighting in Vietnam. If her views are incorrect, whose fault is it? If her views are correct, what is the administration going to do about it?

If the administration does not bring its full force to bear on solving the Nation's No. 1 problem, why should it not become a campaign issue?

We have read many statements by administration officials loudly proclaiming that President Johnson's Vietnam policies are clearly understandable. Gallup polls show fluctuating approval and disapproval of the President's policies.

Notwithstanding the above, a poll of my district indicated that 56 percent of my constituents did not have any idea of what the administration's goals are in Vietnam. As Mrs. Colbert writes:

> But now bitterness is creeping in, the situation appears fruitless, and he begins to wonder why he is really there.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for the administration to show that we still have the ability to lead the Western Alliance. Under unanimous consent, I include a letter from Mrs. Anna Colbert at this point:

PEORIA HEIGHTS, ILL.,
June 7, 1966.

Congressman ROBERT H. MICHEL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MICHEL: A few weeks ago I telephoned your office seeking information regarding service of an only son in a combat area. You were enroute to Europe at the time and I later obtained the answer from another source. (The answer, I might add, was not to my liking since it's a mighty fine line between "an only son" and "a soul-surviving son." One is one regardless, but I have accepted the explanation and am trying to live with it.)

The present conflict plus my own personal unrest compel me to again call on you and voice my feelings and opinions. I trust you will somehow convey my thoughts to those in command. I realize I am only one of many in a similar situation; but perhaps if the "many" will let their protests be heard, it may speed up the process of bringing peace to our nation. If other countries must fight among themselves, it is their problem and we should not ask our boys to intervene and risk their lives. A way must be found to stop this killing—and soon. Return our boys to peaceful shores. Let them protect what is ours. Then if battle ensues, perhaps the fighting shall not be in vain.

Our position in Viet Nam and our reasons for being there are not clear to me. The word "aggression" appears over-used and covers a "multitude of sins." I might be less antagonistic if I could believe our stand there was justified. But I do not. How can we help someone who doesn't even want us around. There is too much self-destruction and fighting among each other in South Viet Nam. I need not tell you that "a house divided against itself cannot stand." Certainly these people comprise a "divided house." I do not say that halting communism is a vain effort, but are we really stopping it? Are we fighting the Communists or the Buddhists.

Admittedly, I am neither a historian or a politician. I am not well read on historical events. Like countless others, I become *wholly* aware of a world crisis only when it strikes home. And that is precisely what this has done. My son is with the 5th Marines in Viet Nam, in the vicinity of Chu Lai. He is not old enough to vote or to have any voice in his government; yet that same government feels he is old enough to die for his country. These boys such as he have not yet begun to live—still they fight, among other things, to preserve the privilege of men to lay down their tools and refuse to produce the ammunition and equipment that might keep our youth alive. (I refer to strikes that take place in vital factories and transportation facilities.) Any man who deliberately hampers the war effort and further endangers the lives of our sons by putting monetary gain above human life should be considered guilty of treason. They are the ones who should be sent to the battlefield.

President Johnson has called his critics "Nervous Nellies." Why wouldn't we be nervous! Anxiety and fear, and prayer above all, comprise our day-to-day existence. Who does he have on the front lines facing sniper bullets and hidden booby traps? I do not belittle the fact that he has only daughters, but what of their future mates? They are not in battle and in all probability never will be.

Normal existence, gaiety, and prosperity fill the lives of Americans except where the tragedy of war has struck. There the hearts are heavy and the homes empty. Others are aware of the fighting because it is written about in our newspapers and broadcast on our news programs. But they have yet to feel its full impact. They are engulfed in no personal sacrifice. Special events, huge dinners, parties still take place. There is no rationing of food or supplies, and unemployment figures are low. Why wouldn't there be available jobs—even a shortage of manpower—when our youths have had to leave their jobs behind, or postpone their further education making their own independence or self-reliance more distant than ever.

What is wrong with our country that it can spend billions of dollars on a "race to the moon" but can't supply its fighting men with the very equipment needed to help perserve their lives? My son recently asked that I send him several items he needed to clean his rifle which rusts overnight. Why aren't these articles provided? Our young men are expected to fight—they deserve the very best with which to do so, and certainly whatever is necessary to maintain such equipment. Needless to say, I fulfilled his request, but I was appalled to hear he felt it necessary to write home for something that should be readily available to him. Next he asked for a rain suit to help protect him during the monsoon season. Why aren't such things furnished to our men? The type of climate throughout the world is known to our officials. Of course, I sent him the suit, and shall continue to send whatever he requests along with a constant flow of cookies, candy, and other "touches of home." I would trade places with him if such were possible. Even letters from home which are most important to our servicemen, to boost their morale, bolster their courage, and provide a vine on which to cling while they're away, were delayed because of the inner turmoil in Da Nang.

When the Japanese attacked us to start World War II, there was reason to bear arms against them. There seems little reason for this present conflict except to save the "faces" of some officials in Washington, and to swell the already-bulging pockets of wealthy men throughout the country. It's lives we care about—not "faces" or increased riches. Men should not profit at the cost of others' lives. If we must put forth vast sums of money to help others, let's use it to send doctors, food, medical supplies, educators, and the like to foreign lands rather than bullets and bombs. What kind of a "good neighbor program" is it when we move in to destroy and kill! If this war continues at the pace it's been moving there will be nothing or no one left in South Vietnam to care about the future or who rules that country.

You may say I lack patriotism. Perhaps! But I'm only a mother wanting to hold on to the one thing in life that is dear to her—her only child. My son is all I have in this world. There haven't been too many things I have been able to give him, but one thing I did give him—his life. And I do not want this precious gift snatched from him for so futile a cause. True, he voluntarily joined the U.S. Marine Corps and I did not stop him. What can you say to a youth, who at the age of 18 faces the realization that he is too old to be a boy, too young to be a man. His words to me were, "Mom, I need a place to grow up and maybe the Marine Corps will be the answer." I want him to have that chance to grow up! He was aware of the situation in Viet Nam when he enlisted. He also knew of the possibility that he would be sent there. His own words were, "Someone has to go." This same feeling was with him when he turned down the offer of a desk job on Okinawa and went on to combat. But now bitterness is creeping in, the situation appears to be fruitless, and he begins to wonder why he is really there.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Anna M. Colbert.

P.S.—The following is an excerpt from a letter received yesterday from my son. If it is true, and I see no reason to doubt its veracity, it constitutes a deplorable situation.

"The Marines are at the bottom of every defense bill and that's why we don't have the proper gear. We just don't have the money. We are using what the army throws away. We have outdated gear, for example the belt suspender straps we use are World War I issue and our packs and most other gear are World War II issue."

Two Curious Speeches Provide Grist for GOP

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Carleton Kent of the Chicago Sun-Times Washington bureau suggests that there are dimensions to President Johnson and his Secretary of Defense, Robert McNamara, that perhaps have not been fully recognized heretofore. His report on two speeches made, respectively, by the President and the Secretary of Defense last month is revealing. Mr. Kent's article follows:

Two Curious Speeches Provide Grist for GOP

(By Carleton Kent)

Washington.—That was a curious political speech that President Johnson made in Chicago last week at a fund-raising dinner of his party. But also curious was the speech made elsewhere last week by one of his most admired top wranglers, Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara.

The tone, if not the substance, of the two must have been extremely satisfying to the Republican clippers and filers for future reference, like in the approaching congressional campaign. For taken together, they suggest the lovely old line of dialog from the cowboy-and-Indian movie wars: Administration him speak with forked tongue.

It is true that Mr. Johnson told $100-a-plate McCormick Place diners "I do not genuinely believe that there is any single person in the world that wants peace as much as I want it," and that if the other side wants to test him it "will find us occupying our chair at the negotiating table with any government who genuinely and sincerely seeks to talk instead of fight."

A WARLIKE INTONATION

But the overridding intonation was warlike, bristling with talk of "nervous Nellies and some who will become frustrated and bothered and break ranks under the strain and turn on their leaders, their own country, and their own fighting men," and of "childish divisive thing."

There was the declaration that "the road to peace is not the road to concession and retreat," and other harsh descriptions of the motives of those who question the Johnson policy in Viet Nam.

"So I ask you to read the statments of every public official and of every candidate for every office, and read them carefully, then judge for yourselves," he said. Ask yourselves: 'Is he helping the cause of your country or is he advancing the cause of himself?' "

The Washington Star, no foe of the Johnson policy in Viet Nam, and on the other hand quite critical of Senator J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.), who is an outspoken foe, said this phrase translates as follows: "Is the candidate supporting the President on Viet Nam, or is he not?"

Moreover, the appeal to judge every candidate by Mr. Johnson's personal standard applies not any more to Republicans than to a number of Democrats.

It was strange food for thought to be served up at a dinner to raise funds for Democratic candidates.

PEACEABLE SPEECH BY M'NAMARA

Meanwhile, in Montreal, the defense secretary, so often blamed by critics as the big mover behind "McNamara's war," sounded quite peaceable in a speech that often paralleled some of the enemies of the administration.

There was nothing in the speech, McNamara's friends said, that could support a contention that he was trying to agree or disagree with congressional critics. But obviously he wanted to get people in and out of government to thinking anew about what security means, and maybe also perhaps to rearranging their judgments about him.

Let them apply this statement of his, for instance: "The U.S. has no mandate from on high to police the world, and no inclination to do so. . . . Certainly we have no charter to rescue floundering regimes, who have brought violence on themselves by deliberately refusing to meet the legitimate expectations of their citizenry."

Related to Viet Nam exclusively, that could be devastating. So could his argument that security really means "development"—economic, social and political progress, not military hardware and strength.

And this: "Our role must be precisely this: to help provide security to those developing nations which genuinely need and request our help, and which demonstrably are willing and able to help themselves.

WHAT IT MEANS

This does not mean that McNamara is proposing pulling out of Vietnam—any more than it means the "nervous Nellies" whom Mr. Johnson scorned want to turn on our own fighting men, or take the road to concession and retreat. For, in fact, his most effective critics are all agreed that he can't pull out now.

What it does mean, perhaps, is that McNamara has larger dimensions than many in Washington, visualizing him as a hawklike, statistic-mad, living IBM computer, have realized.

It suggests that Mr. Johnson, dimensionwise, has had enough of the "free discussion" which three months ago he said would never sap the strength of America. Surely it demonstrates he thinks he can stump the country on the issue of supporting or rejecting his policy in Viet Nam.

A Puzzle?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, an interesting editorial on our national economy appeared in the Bristol, Tenn., Virginia-Tennessean on June 7, 1966, and I insert it here for the information of all:

WHO IS KIDDING?

It's surprising that so many people seem to be puzzled by our national economy when, actually, it's as simple as this:

Item: The United States is now in the longest stretch of sustained prosperity in its history. This is good, right?

Wrong. Prosperity breeds inflation. So President Johnson has warned everybody to live a little lower on the hog or face a tax hike.

So bigger taxes would halt inflation, right?

Wrong. At least, when the cost of living went up again recently, a government spokesman blamed it partly on excise taxes—some of which had been recently increased.

Item: The federal government is overspending its budget this year by almost $4 billion. This is bad, right?

Wrong. In these days, this is relatively good. It had been expected that the budget deficit might be as much as $6.4 billion.

So the government has cut back that much on its spending, right?

Wrong. The fact is, the tax money is pouring in so fast and fat that the government hasn't been able to spend it all—yet.

Item: Americans went $93 billion deeper into debt in 1965 and now owe each other more than one trillion dollars. This is bad, right?

Who knows? Some economists say this is the way to keep the economy healthy. And private companies and individuals are even deeper in debt than the government. So everybody's doing it. The name of the game is—whee-e-e.

The 50th Anniversary of Flag Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RODNEY M. LOVE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. LOVE. Mr. Speaker, the observance of Flag Day this June 14 takes on added significance since it is the 50th anniversary of that first Presidential proclamation by President Woodrow Wilson in 1916 as America teetered on the brink of World War I.

The flag as we know it today has come a long way. Each of the 13 British colonies had its own flag. On January 2, 1776, the first flag of the United States was raised at Cambridge, Mass., by George Washington. On June 14, 1777, Congress enacted a resolution "that the flag of the United States be 13 stars white in a blue field representing a new constellation." The stars were arranged in a circle. When Vermont and Kentucky were admitted to the Union in 1794, Congress added two each of stripes and stars. It was this 15-stripe flag that inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star-Spangled Banner." It soon became apparent that adding a stripe for each adjoining State would destroy the beauty of the flag and in 1818 Congress enacted that the 13 stripes, denoting the Thirteen Original Colonies, be restored and a star added to the blue canton for each new State. And so it was. The number of stars stayed at 48 for 47 years. In 1959, Alaska became the 49th State and in 1960 Hawaii rounded the number to 50.

Is it necessary to remind the American people about the history of our flag? Is it necessary to have Flag Day as a national observance? I believe it is.

Setting aside a specific time affords an opportunity for the mad, rushing 20th-century American to stop for a moment and think. The flag is a symbol of our national unity. It is the spirit of our undying devotion to our country. It stands for the best that is in us—for loyalty, character and faith in democracy. The great, the good, the true, are inexhaustible for inspiration, example and strength. It represents the finest country in the world—the United States of America.

More than one aggressive nation has tried to haul it down but they all felt the fury of this freedom-loving country.

There are those who seem to have forgotten how to be patriotic. They have forgotten what the flag stands for—forgotten all of the battlefields where men fought and died to keep this Nation free. When we salute the flag we are actually saluting them because the flag is a symbol, made up of dreams, goals, principles, and ideals upon which our country was founded.

Yes, it is necessary to have Flag Day as a national observance. Americans should have this chance to express the patriotism and love of country that bound them together.

To quote President Woodrow Wilson in his Flag Day address on June 14, 1917:

> This flag which we honor and under which we serve is the emblem of our unity, our power, our thought and purpose as a nation.

Let us stand, America, as true patriots and give significant expression and due reverence while reciting the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

Synthetic Gloves Are Fire Hazard

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago I inserted in the RECORD well-documented facts confirming that upholsteries, curtains, carpets, and other fabrics used in boats, airplanes, automobiles, and in homes, made of flammable fibers, constitute a serious fire hazard. Synthetics are notoriously flammable, and when used as a major part of the composition of these materials create a dangerous safety factor. On the other hand, it is well known and generally admitted that such fabrics when composed in the main of wool or mohair fibers are nonflammable; that is, while such fibers will, of course, burn under certain conditions, they are not combustible and the fire danger is reduced to a minimum.

On this subject, my attention has been called to a recent letter written by Dr. Paul F. Wallace, medical director, Sebring Races, Sebring, Fla., in which the writer referred to the use of nylon gloves by race drivers. Referring to a magazine article, Dr. Wallace said:

> I do have one criticism—you had pictured a driver wearing gloves with nylon mesh backing. This is a very dangerous situation and almost worse than having no gloves at all. Unfortunately, the backs of the hands and particularly over the knuckles, are the one place that we cannot adequately repair surgically. Gloves such as these will actually melt in a fire and cause further damage by the hot nylon.

It would seem imperative that in considering safety factors for automobiles, boats, airplanes, and in homes, a major portion of the fabrics contained in interior uses be composed of nonflammable wool and mohair. Here is a chance to reduce injuries from fire and save untold numbers of lives which are lost in fires each year.

The Businessman's Role in Building a Dynamic Downtown

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the world-famous urban renewal program known as the Pittsburgh renaissance was the subject of an address April 12 to the Columbus, Ohio, Downtown Area Committee by a distinguished citizen of Pittsburgh, Mr. J. Stanley Purnell, assistant to the president, T. Mellon & Sons. As Mr. Purnell points out in this excellent survey of how the Pittsburgh renaissance came about:

Private enterprise and governmental tools are here to bring new vigor into our downtown areas—

And—

now is the time for businessmen * * * to help upgrade and to introduce more efficient, businesslike standards into this entire field of both private and public investment for the general welfare.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include Mr. Purnell's address at this point in the RECORD:

WHY SHOULD THE BUSINESSMAN CONCERN HIMSELF WITH BUILDING A DYNAMIC DOWNTOWN?

(By J. Stanley Purnell, assistant to the president, T. Mellon & Sons, Pittsburgh, Pa., before the Downtown Area Committee, Columbus, Ohio, April 12, 1966)

Two months ago more than twenty Columbus businessmen and civic leaders journeyed to Pittsburgh to attend the First International Conference on Urban Transportation, thus demonstrating their deep concern with a key urban problem that confronts us all. As chairman of the Urban Transportation Council of the Chamber of Commerce which sponsored this pioneering conference, I had the pleasure of meeting a number of those attending, who are also members of this Downtown Area Committee.

Thus, today I feel that I am among friends, and consider it a privilege to be with this group which is working so hard to make the central business district of expanding Columbus more vigorous, useful and attractive.

The question posed today is "Why Should the Businessman Concern Himself with Building a Dynamic Downtown?" It is very likely that everybody here can answer this question in general terms. The obvious answer is that it is good business to build a dynamic downtown, or rather, taking into consideration the situation in most cities today, to rebuild a dynamic downtown.

For, let us face it, in almost all cities the central business district needs rebuilding. Since the advent in prolific numbers of the automobile a half century ago, downtown areas have been drained of vitality from all sides—by real estate developments sprawling far out into the countryside, by suburban supermarkets and shopping plazas, and even by open-air movies.

It is significant to note that in the 1960's, population in the suburban areas has been increasing almost five times faster than in the central cities, and from 1950 to 1960 more than three-fourths of metropolitan growth has taken place outside the central city areas.

Yet the central city is here to stay. It is not to detract from the admitted attractiveness of much suburban living to say that nothing can truly substitute for downtown. It is the focal point, the hub, of our increasingly complicated modern living.

This is where the action is, where one can pursue entertainment and culture, where business transactions take place.

The suburban housewife wants and needs a downtown area where she can spend a day shopping and perhaps have lunch with her friends. After a hard day's work, the out-of-town salesman must have a downtown area where he can dine and entertain customers and be sure of good food and entertainment. The corporation secretary desires to work in a downtown area where she can do some shopping on her lunch hour. The corporation itself finds it advantageous to have its headquarters in a central location convenient to employees and customers, and where a multitude of urban services are readily available.

So, there is need for both the suburban neighborhood and the central city complex. Ideally, the two should work together, and if some of the plans discussed at the Urban Transportation Conference come to fruition, rapid transit will before too long provide what is now too often the missing link.

Probably the best service I can render here today is to cite for you some examples of what Pittsburgh is doing to rebuild not only its central business district, but all the declining neighborhoods within the City where obsolescence has set in, as well as strengthening the economy and the physical and social development of the entire six-county region which surrounds the City. I present these examples not in any spirit of boasting, because we still have a long way to go, but we do have a comprehensive plan and a schedule and a number of achievements that are shaping up in tangible, visible form.

It is easy to demonstrate that in the past twenty years Pittsburgh has accomplished far more in the way of new construction and related community improvements than the City as a whole has experienced in any previous 50-year period of its more than two hundred year history. But, first you should have a capsule description of how this Pittsburgh Renaissance was brought about and an explanation of the motivations behind it.

The prime source of momentum has been and is now a solid coalition of support from business, civic and governmental leaders, with full credit due to the backing of citizen groups. Along with government, educators and people who live in the neighborhoods, it is obvious that the business community forms a most important segment of this support. It has been Pittsburgh's fortune to have a group of top business executives who are convinced that urban renewal is good not only for the City, but for business itself.

As World War II ended, the future of Pittsburgh looked most unpromising, in all its physical, social and economic aspects. Much of industry was at a stand-still, worn out from the War effort, the City's physical structure was run-down, smoke-ridden, and just plain dirt-ridden, and there was little civic pride. Slum pockets of size were growing and festering around the downtown area, and elsewhere as well.

Inspired by two key leaders of stature, Richard K. Mellon for industry, and then-Mayor David L. Lawrence, uniting governmental participation, business, civic and governmental prime movers, banded together to form the Allegheny Conference on Community Development, the organization which, working directly and through many public and private agencies gave direction and the strengths needed to bring about the Pittsburgh Renaissance.

These men effected the control of smoke pollution and menacing floods, made the Golden Triangle a reality with parks and Gateway Center office buildings, built parkways, bridges, a jet-age airport and a civic arena, and vastly expanded health, educational and research centers.

An examination of how the Allegheny Conference gets things done discloses a number of important points:

1) The Conference is determined, serious and actively engaged. Its Executive Committee meets monthly for dinner to discuss and confer upon every phase of the area's developmental program. This means a monthly re-dedication to the effort.

2) The leadership works together. Business rivalries and personality differences are put aside in the interest of the community development program.

3) The Conference leadership works closely with political leadership, despite the fact that they might be on opposite sides of the political fence.

4) Conference leaders do not delegate the work, but give of their own time and prestige to the program. Whether they be in private enterprise, governmental office, or heads of public and private agencies, these men work things out in person, go to the committee meetings, make the phone calls, attend the luncheons and conferences—themselves.

5) Conference leaders are not afraid to use available tools, and to develop and use new methods when the old ones are found inadequate. In Pittsburgh, where a job is one for private enterprise, we try to inspire private enterprise to do it. When public powers are required, we use them. When public expenditure is needed, we go after it, and usually get it. If expenditure is called for, either public or private, it is used wisely.

The Allegheny Conference is an initiator, a stimulator, and a strong source of support, but it does not try to execute programs by itself. It works through existing agencies, or causes new agencies to be established to meet community problems.

The Pittsburgh Regional Planning Association, a private, nonprofit civic agency, functions as the planning arm of the Conference. The Regional Industrial Development Corporation has been striving with considerable success to aid existing industry, to bring in new industry and to make Pittsburgh a technological center of the space age. Other cooperating agencies are the Urban Redevelopment Authority, the City Planning Department and other Departments of the City and County Governments, Port Authority Transit in the development of a rapid urban transportation system of great potential, the Pennyslvania Economy League, Inc. (Western Division), and ACTION-Housing, Inc., of which I am Board Chairman—to name a few.

Currently, the Pittsburgh renewal program consists of 20 different projects spread over 1,608 acres of City land now and soon to be under development or improvement. There has been a combined investment of $331 million to the present time, and well over $400 million by the end of 1966, with private capital providing approximately 93 percent of the construction funds. It is estimated that payrolls directly generated by renewal construction and related activity alone average out to about $20 million per year for the past 15 years, and that the annual average for the current three-year period ending at the close of 1966 may be closer to the $27 million level.

Of particular interest to this audience is Gateway Center, conceived in 1947, and initiated early in 1950. It was the first redevelopment venture in the United States to direct major public-private action to the critical problem of downtown blight. Replacing a huge commercial slum at the Point of the Golden Triangle, it was made possible by the wise use of eminent domain for land assembly by the Urban Redevelopment Authority.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States paid the full cost of the project in acquiring the land from the Urban Redevelopment Authority. To date, some $135 million has been invested by private developers in the 23 acres of Gateway Center. Taxable assessed values are nearly six times greater than in 1947, and the 23 acres now produce nearly $1 million more per year in taxes to our local taxing bodies than did the entire 59 acres at the Point before renewal got under way. Thirty-six of the 59 acres became Point State Park, now near completion, and are not taxed.

Seventeen thousand employees, representing an annual payroll of $114 million, work in Gateway Center's seven office buildings. The Center also has an 800-room Hilton hotel, a 27-story apartment building with 311 units, four underground parking garages, four landscaped plazas, and a number of restaurants, lounges and other businesses.

The concentration in building Pittsburgh's downtown business area from the first has been aimed at developing open spaces, parks and plazas. In the heart of the Golden Triangle's midtown, Mellon Square undoubtedly sparked the construction of the Mellon-U.S. Steel Building, and the Alcoa and Porter skyscrapers.

In the next 18 months, construction of six major office buildings is projected for downtown Pittsburgh, much of it firmly scheduled, creating approximately 4 million adtional square feet of office space. This is approximately three times the office space now existing in Gateway Buildings 1, 2 and 3.

All these sites encompass plaza development, open space, underground parking and similar amenities of central city development.

I will not review all the projects completed or under way in the rebuilding of downtown Pittsburgh. A few deserve particular mention, however.

One is the Civic Arena, a $21 million structure with the world's largest movable roof, which was made possible by a combination of public and private assistance from many sources, including the Federal Government, the City, the County, a Pittsburgh foundation, a public and corporate fund-raising campaign, and moneys available from revenue bonds. After several years of operation, the Arena seems firmly established financially, attracting people to conventions, commercial exhibitions, sports, cultural and other entertainment events. In the month of March 1966 alone, it had 223,000 paying visitors; one three-day convention last month drew 5,000 people from other cities to Pittsburgh.

Directly across the Allegheny River from Pittsburgh's Point State Park and Gateway Center areas, and well along in the convenient bridging, is the 84-acre riverfront site to be devoted to a 55,000-seat stadium for professional baseball, football and other athletic events. Although pending is a State Supreme Court decision in a taxpayer's suit seeking to block the project, three-fourths of the land has been acquired, and there is optimism that groundbreaking for the stadium will take place soon. The downtown business district, particularly restaurants and shops, should benefit from the spin-off of sports fans attracted to the Stadium.

As residents of this beautiful capital city, you, I am sure, appreciate the value of parks and open spaces. With the proximity of Ohio State University, you are aware also of the strain being put upon higher educational facilities today. Pittsburgh has not been laggard in this latter regard; every effort is being made to implement the five major universities and colleges within the City limits which—and this may surprise you—also constitute Pittsburgh's biggest employers, under the changing economy of recent years.

Marking a new trend for Pittsburgh in recent years, the downtown area and neighborhoods nearby have been revitalized by the erection of a number of new apartment complexes, some for the well-to-do, but others for families of medium and moderate income. Allegheny Center, a $60 million city within a city across the Allegheny River and only a ten-minute walk from the Golden Triangle, is being constructed with eight high-rise apartment buildings and 216 town houses, comprising a total of 1,551 dwelling units, in addition to a commercial complex. Chatham Center, adjacent to the Civic Arena, will be completed this spring and it has office buildings, a motel, a theater, bank, parking garage and other facilities. There are other apartment complexes.

Nearly nine years ago, the Allegheny Conference established Action-Housing, Inc., a private, nonprofit civic organization which has a comprehensive program to assure that all the people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County are well housed. This involves increasing the supply of good new housing in good neighborhoods for families of moderate income, modernizing existing older housing and revitalization aging neighborhoods, as well as building a broad research base for forth-coming housing and urban renewal programs.

One of Action-Housing's first accomplishments was to create the Pittsburgh Development Fund, a $1,600,000 revolving loan fund to provide equity capital—seed money—for the development of new housing and the modernization of existing housing. The Fund was established through interest-bearing loans and grants from 30 local foundations, banks, utility companies, corporations and department stores.

The Pittsburgh Development Fund has loaned out $430,000, $206,000 of which has been paid back. It has outstanding loans for private enterprise new housing developments of $224,000 at 6 per cent interest.

To date, the Fund is bringing about the building of $11,200,000 worth of private enterprise housing in Pittsburgh. As it spreads through the economy, the multiplier effect of residential construction activity is approximately triple that of the direct dollar expenditures. Thus, the $11,200,000 in new housing construction, with the addition of the $22,400,000 multiplier effect, should have a total impact upon the economy of $33,600,000.

The first undertaking of the Pittsburgh Development Fund is East Hills Park, which will eventually have 1,200 cluster-planned townhouses and apartments, embodying new concepts in design, land use, financing, labor contracts and legal procedures which cut loan and closing costs. The 187 dwelling units completed are all sold or rented and occupied, and construction is about to begin upon another successive construction phase of 130 rental townhouses, and a total of 283 rental apartments.

A second major undertaking of the Pittsburgh Development Fund is Sheraden Park, which will have 188 private enterprise investor-cooperative townhouses completed in June of this year. As at East Hills Park, Action-Housing has direct supervision and control over design, construction and costs to the occupants. In the case of Sheraden Park, the City of Pittsburgh turned over the 12-acre tract, acquired through non-payment of taxes, to the Urban Redevelopment Authority, which, in turn, leased the entire tract to Action-Housing, the non-profit private sponsoring agency, for $1 per year for 55 years. The Sheraden Park development will have an estimated tax yield, upon completion, of approximately $65,000 annually.

With this precedent, Action-Housing will probably become the sponsoring agent for similar developments on seven different sites in Pittsburgh, mostly on undeveloped tax delinquent properties. Planning and negotiations are being carried out with the City Planning Department and the Urban Redevelopment Authority to build such new housing, which should total some 3,000 units of modern design for families of moderate income.

The Pittsburgh Development Fund is also launching an extensive program to fund the modernization of existing housing under the 1965 Housing and Urban Development Act. This means outright purchase of existing clusters of houses, to be remodeled by an architect and a contractor, then to be resold or rented. It is hoped that the total cost will permit gross rents under $100 per month.

It has been the philosophy of Action-Housing from the beginning that the rebuilding of and recreation of a strong downtown area requires bulwarking from the City neighborhoods through highly organized citizen councils which have the active participation of the people themselves, as well as the support of indigenous business and industry, local and national foundations, and public and private agencies. This is done with professional guidance. Through the Neighborhood Urban Extension process, which has set a pattern for community action programs nationally, the people themselves, with business and industry support, determine their own needs and utilize all the resources of the City for the betterment of their neighborhoods.

In many other cities, businessmen have set the pace for the redevelopment of downtown areas. In Hartford, Connecticut, it was the Chamber of Commerce which inspired and saw through the redevelopment of 12 downtown slum areas to become the modern commercial mecca called Constitution Plaza. Nine unpaid business and civic leaders constituted the Planning Council of the Greater Baltimore Committee, Inc., which effected the largely privately-financed Charles Center Project in the center of Baltimore's downtown business district.

St. Louis has a total City rehabilitation program, carried out entirely by citizen-City cooperation. A non-profit corporation formed and financed by Washington, D.C. businessmen, the National Capital Downtown Committee, has been meeting the needs for action in the nation's capital through its Downtown Progress program. In Syracuse, New York, the businessman's task force is the Metropolitan Development Association. Working with a concerned mayor and an alert development administrator, Boston has been reaping the benefits of downtown revitalization through "planning with people." Business leaders of the Old Philadelphia Development Corporation are largely responsible for the half-billion-dollar remaking of the heart of that historic city.

One evidence of this trend has been the merger last year of two national citizens organizations, the Action Council for Better Cities and the former American Planning and Civic Association, into Urban America, Inc., which provides a national headquarters and services for some 75 local citizens groups in helping more than 60 cities to overcome problems in housing, recreation, transportation and urban renewal. Its purpose is to reverse the spread of urban ugliness and blight and to work for order and more efficient urban planning.

Urban America's Local Development Services Division, financed by a Ford Foundation grant, furnishes authoritative counsel and technical services to qualified local non-profit organizations with appropriate housing objectives—usually at no cost to the local groups. It provides staff consultation on establishing and managing development funds.

The Demonstration Cities Act of 1966 offers new approaches to improving the quality of urban life, not only by clearing blight and producing new housing, but by satisfying human aspirations. As Robert C. Weaver, the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, has said: "It is up to the cities to come into this program . . . Ultimately, I believe every city will be using this coordinated approach in a total attack upon the full range of urban problems."

The private enterprise and governmental tools are here to bring new vigor into our downtown areas. Now is the time for businessmen to give of their time and energies to help upgrade and to introduce more efficient, businesslike standards into this entire field of both private and public investment for the general welfare.

This is the number one challenge of present and future generations—and also the greatest opportunity.

Is City Government Obsolete?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, a new administration took office in the city of New York on January 1, 1966, dedicated to new ideas and to the proposition that our cities can be governed.

One of the architects of that administration is Robert Price, the deputy mayor under Mayor John Lindsay.

On Saturday, June 4, Deputy Mayor Price spoke before the Governors Conference on Decisions for Progress, at the Olympic Hotel in Seattle, Wash., on the subject, "Is City Government Obsolete?"

I commend his talk to my colleagues:

IS CITY GOVERNMENT OBSOLETE?

(Remarks by Deputy Mayor Robert Price, of New York City, before the Governor's Conference on Decisions for Progress, Seattle, Wash., Olympic Hotel, June 4, 1966)

Good afternoon. I congratulate Governor Evans for sponsoring this important Governor's Conference on "Decisions for Progress". Bringing together this group representing citizen action, private capital and political activity to examine the strengths and shortcomings of existing governmental structures can only prove to be helpful. I am certain that the leadership of this group will take the suggestions made these two days and not merely record them, but implement them in the not too distant future.

The basic question which I have been asked to answer, is the following:

"Is City Government Obsolete?"

If it is, how can we revive it? If it is not, then how can we insure against it becoming so?

This Governor's Conference has tackled highly controversial issues, and it is a credit to you that you are doing it before the problems descend upon you as they have in cities in the East.

The State of Washington is sort of a last hope for the United States. If you cannot in this corner of the nation do what has to be done in an area where nature has been so lavish and where population and economic growth have only just begun to bring their toll of haphazard change, then it cannot be done anywhere. I know that the early signs of deterioration are setting in in some of your larger cities and while in many ways you've already become an urban state, your big challenge is prevention and profiting by the mistakes of the older, bigger cities. I think that I may be able to give you some guidelines about what you might do to avoid some of the urban errors we have made.

I believe that with outer space now on its way to being conquered, the next big adventure is one which I call the Urban Adventure. And the cities of the nation have today started this adventure. The major thing that a Conference such as this can do is to try to predict the manner of your area's growth, anticipate the problems this growth will cause and try to plan in advance how to avoid, or even better, how to cope with them.

I have come here today as a citizen of a great city of the East to plead with you who are on the threshold of great urban development to plan rapidly and forcefully to avoid the problems that threaten to make city government obsolete. City Government can be far more vital and dramatic if it seeks to build as you can here in the Northwest—rather than if it seeks to reorganize and to rehabilitate as we must do in the East.

I am often asked, "Are cities governable?" I say that if cities are ungovernable, then we are all doomed. But if we could figure out how to put a man on the moon, and we can think in terms of turning back the waters and the weather, then there is no sense in saying that our cities are not governable.

I serve as Deputy Mayor of the City of New York. As campaign manager for John Lindsay I learned first-hand the problems of New York, and now as the chief appointed officer I work on the constructive side of the most complex urban problems society has yet faced. And while every large U.S. city is different, and each will succeed or fail as an environment in its own terms, nevertheless, some of the solutions can be used on a national basis.

New York is being destroyed under certain forces that are being felt in varying degrees in every city. And while New York represents the fullest expression—for good or ill—of our urban culture, it is nevertheless, a macrocosm of every city's problems and aspirations. It matters, therefore, to Americans everywhere what New York is—and what it is not.

To understand how important it is that you plan together, and how dire the consequences if you do not, you must first learn something of our problems. If our problems have not made city government obsolete, then none ever will.

Today in New York City 100,000 young people roam the streets out of school, untrained and uncaring.

It is a city in which 1,500,000 middle class whites have fled since 1950 to be replaced by 1,500,000 Negroes and Puerto Ricans who, though well-intentioned, are unskilled or semi-skilled as a result of broad Northern-type discrimination.

600,000 people are now receiving welfare with no solution in sight.

It is a city in which there are currently 535,000 people living in public housing and 500,000 still waiting to get in.

It is a city in which the budget is in excess of 4.5 billion dollars annually, more than its own state.

It is a city with 310,000 city employees, and a city in which the court backlog has become so bad that there are 150,000 cases pending trial.

It is a city in which the police force numbers almost 28,000, and yet crime and safety is the number one problem.

In terms of creating jobs, New York is a city with an economy that was stagnant. While, in the last five years, national employment increased by 11.5 percent, New York's employment increased by only 1.2 percent.

I cite these statistics not to ask your help for New York, but rather to alert you to the urgency of your planning together in conferences such as this; to plead with you to set aside now as a convenience, rather than later as a necessity, any petty differences or designs, for the problems in New York today may become your problems twenty years hence.

You can see from our misfortune the penalties of selfish political and economic interests.

And yet all is not bleak. As we begin the sixth month of the Lindsay Administration, there have been contributions and accomplishments despite four major obstacles to improvement. I urge you to remember these four obstacles and to try your best to insure against their arising in the cities of this state.

The four horsemen of opposition are: First, public apathy, which is a feeling that nothing can be done. Do not allow this feeling to set in, because with it goes migrations of people and jobs away from the city. Teach people that City Hall cares and that City Hall is human, can be fought, and can lose on occasion.

The second obstacle is one I call bureaucratic indecision. For too long government employees have been afraid of penalties because of mistakes in judgments and decisions made in good faith. Civil servants must be encouraged to make individual decisions and to make them responsibly, even if they may result in error.

The third obstacle is one that the Mayor and I have called special interest or power opposition. Part of it is political, seeking revenge for the defeat of November 2nd. Part of it is economic revenge. Special interest or power brokers exist in every city. They can be recognized in two ways: One, they want change, but not for themselves or their group. They want change only for other people. Second, they want more from government than they are entitled to. I urge that you avoid dealing with these groups.

The fourth obstacle is one that I identify as a "Center City" complex. In every city the leaders and opinion molders have one special geographic area for preferred development. In New York, for too long our only development and real concern has been midtown Manhattan. I think this is a misplaced focus. I think that the problems of the other parts of the city are equally important. I think that the sooner every city starts thinking equally in terms of the entire city the sooner it can grow uniformly.

Municipal government is only as strong as those interested in preserving its integrity. But I warn you that each time you will try to do what you believe is best for the people and the area, a special group will oppose you.

In New York by mandating a change by electing John Lindsay as Mayor, the public gave to him the opportunity to change the government consistent with the policies which he brought forth to the public. And each time he tries to implement one of these changes, he is met by heavy opposition. And yet in the first five months, he has made some major contributions.

He has recommended a major reorganization in transit for the City. Our plight in transit is so bad that it is a good example of what to guard against. There are eight to ten different departments and agencies handling various aspects of the flow of goods and passengers in and out of the city. The Mayor has recommended a program for unification and economy. Yet strong legislative opposition, supported by lobbyists seems determined to kill this bill.

Another recommended accomplishment is a major tax reorganization. We inherited, on the day the Mayor took over, an estimated deficit in our city budget of almost 600 million dollars for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1966. An inherited budget of this size leaves only one choice: The raising of new sources of revenue. We cannot borrow any more money realistically because our last bond issue sold at approximately 4.2% which as a municipal rate is a very high rate and does not speak well of the city's credit that we inherited. And yet these tax reorganizations seem headed for partial failure.

There is a built-in power establishment in every city that will refuse to let you move as fast as the public needs or desires demand. But if you fight it in the long run it will be worth it, because the city will benefit.

I have so far discussed the problems that tend to make city government obsolete. But even if these problems were not contrived and imposed, the growing trend and movement of people to the cities is creating vast urban problems that I believe neither the cities nor the states themselves will be able to solve. Though many of you may dislike the concept of Federal planning or assistance, I believe that only with the impetus of Federal activity can the growing problems of housing, education and aid to our less fortunate be solved.

And yet this Federal activity will not be easy to accomplish for the role of the City in history has undergone vast changes.

Where once cities were important and paramount, they descended and an agricultural society ascended. Today, we are witnessing the beginning of a reversion. I think that we are at the dawn of a new movement in the development of the cities which will last several hundred years, and the new cities of the Northwest can lead this ascent.

Basically, the cities of this nation are under-privileged children, and we have a problem. The Federal Government has always been the primary governmental agency, taken what it wanted, left the rest to the states, and then ultimately the cities picked up what was left. Outside of national defense, this form of taxation and division of responsibilities no longer makes any sense. What we need is a basic revision of our thinking about the United States Constitution and the Federal System. The cities, where seventy percent of our people now live, must be given a primary taxing power. The growing needs of the new urban movement require a major revision in our thinking.

What I think must be done is that a National Municipal Conference should be called by the cities. And this conference should be designed to re-evaluate the whole scope of federal, state and municipal priorities. An existing organization that may well do this is the National Conference of Mayors.

The Federal government is not the proper agency to call a conference of this type. Dominated as it is by areas not primarily concerned with urban problems, it can at best, compromise a resolution submitted by the urban areas in this country.

What I am saying is that this conference must be called by the cities because they have enough political power at national conventions and in the Congress to convince the Congress itself that change must be made. The metropolitan areas must become the primary political and governmental power in the United States, or else we are never going to have the tools or the money to do the work which must be done.

Our cities today do not exercise enough influence. The Athens of Pericles' day was never larger than present-day Sacramento, but its influence has been felt throughout the ages. Florence in the Renaissance was smaller than Fresno is today, and Chicago is three times the size of Imperial Rome, yet its influence is far less.

Our problem this year and in the years ahead is basically stated as follows: "How can we properly give to the city the priority in American society that it deserves to be sure that it is treated at least equally with highways, agriculture and outer space?"

This will take a major shift in philosophy on the part of Congress. Local and state governments must of course do their share, and the danger comes from relying solely on Federal planning. But we cannot spend as little on the cities of the nation as we are now doing and expect to grope with the major problems.

I believe that the Demonstration Cities Act of 1966 is is legislation of substantial importance in keeping our cities from becoming obsolete. It is not vague and ephemeral as is some of our legislation of the past. The Demonstration Cities Act must be accompanied by intensive programs for social renewal; preschool programs for the very young, health assistance to eliminate dietary deficiencies, welfare guidance aimed at improved housekeeping and better budgeting and most important, a variety of manpower programs that will bring realistic job training to those who have been hampered for one reason or another from obtaining meaningful permanent employment. This state and every state should support these programs because they will assist materially in tackling the problems.

What am I really talking about today? I'm talking about some sensible planning; I'm talking about opposing groups working together for the benefit of all, and then of course for the benefit of themselves. But we have to move practically and realize that there is an economic basis for most people's motivation. And I believe that social, economic and political reforms for the metropolitan areas will result in the economic improvement of all who cooperate in this improvement.

I urge that you set goals for your activities so that you can see what you are attempting to do in making decisions for progress. These goals of urban government can be several:

1. To create community images that are attractive to population movements, not just in good facilities but also in attractive packaging to lure people.

2. To coordinate cities and their surrounding residential communities—regional planning must begin now.

3. To coordinate regional transportation, to ease the flow of goods and passengers in and out of our metropolitan areas—to save time, money and the nervous system.

4. To provide more than adequate health, air and water pollution control—no longer can the goal be the minimum, nor can we yet afford the maximum.

5. To make certain that in this decade and in the decades to come that the public and private use of the rare commodity, land, is regulated according to a master plan.

6. Particularly in the Northwest, to halt or prevent the ghettoization of our cities, either by income, social strata or race.

7. And last, but not least, to provide more than a minimum of housing, culture and education so that the generations that follow us may have something from which to carry us further and on which to build.

In conclusion I wish to commend you on this conference, to thank you for inviting me and to again remind you not to overlook the enviable position in which this area is today. You can plan to avoid the mistakes we have made. You can build so that your children will not have to rehabilitate. Take this opportunity, for it comes only once in a society.

I have every confidence that under your present governmental leadership and business and labor community you can do the type of job that will make the cities of the East both envious of you and regretful for what we have allowed to happen to ourselves.

Good luck.

Thank you.

Penn Park: Another Golden Triangle for Pittsburgh

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 26, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the Pittsburgh urban renewal renaissance in our famous Golden Triangle has inspired similar projects in other major cities of our country.

Now, the Pennsylvania Railroad has announced a great new privately underwritten redevelopment of another part of downtown Pittsburgh to be known as Penn Park. In effect, it will be an extension of the Golden Triangle.

Under leave to extend my remarks I include a stirring article on this great new project, in the May 1966 issue of Greater Pittsburgh, official publication of the Chamber of Commerce of Greater Pittsburgh, at this point in the RECORD:

Early this month, Pittsburgh strengthened its "copyright" as the Renaissance City.

The city's position of leadership among the world's forward moving metropolitan centers was enhanced May 5 with the formal announcement by Stuart T. Saunders, chairman of the board of the Pennsylvania Railroad, of a grand new privately underwritten renewal project for downtown Pittsburgh.

Plans for the ambitious development, called Penn Park after its Pennsylvania Railroad sponsor, were discussed at a dinner meeting of civic leaders and news media at the Duquesne Club. The dinner was hosted by Mr. Saunders and two of the Pennsylvania Railroad's Pittsburgh directors, Richard K. Mellon, chairman of the board of Mellon National Bank; and Edward J. Hanley, president of Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation.

Penn Park is viewed by its sponsors as an extension of Pittsburgh's existing Golden Triangle.

The total project includes a 148-acre, 40-square-block area of largely blighted real estate from Tenth Street to 21st Street, between the Allegheny River and Bigelow Boulevard.

The complex relates in size to more than one-third of the 315-acre total of the present Golden Triangle—dwarfing the city's Gateway Center at a ratio of over six to one.

As presently contemplated, Penn Park will see the creation of a land bank for subsequent development within a landscaped park-like setting of pre-planned boulevards, plazas, and streets. Office, high-rise apartment, research and educational buildings are expected to rise from predetermined locations.

A large part of the area will remain open space—gardens, lawns, woodlands, parks and thoroughfares. The full length of Allegheny River frontage will be landscaped, complementing similar efforts the city has programmed for the opposite bank.

Highlighting the functional and aesthetic aspects of Penn Park will be a great plaza traffic circle, the Penn Circle Plaza which will accommodate six lanes of free flowing traffic. The grand circle is located at the entrance to the complex and like all through streets within the area—it will have no pedestrian crossings at grade level, no intersections, and no traffic lights. It is predicted that traffic will flow five times faster than through other sections of the triangle.

Near the circle and complementing its aesthetic character will be a large open mall which—in summary—has been described as "a beautiful riverside park."

When will Penn Park be a reality?

In its entirety—obviously not for some time.

As a beginning . . . right now.

For as Pennsylvania Board Chairman Saunders declared in announcing the development: "I serve notice this evening that we are open for business."

Mr. Saunders recalled the Pennsylvania's experience in redevelopment projects elsewhere, pointing to Penn Center in Philadelphia, the new Madison Square Garden and 29-story office building over Penn Station in New York, and construction of two skyscrapers over tracks at Union Station in Chicago.

The Pennsylvania Railroad does not intend to play the role of developer for Penn Park, but rather to make the land available to sub-developers within guidelines of the master plan.

Planning consultant—and a participant in the announcement proceedings—is Robert W. Dowling, chairman of City Investing Company, New York. Mr. Dowling served in similar capacity in the planning of Gateway Center.

Mr. Saunders observed that Penn Park, "represents a long-term commitment by Pennsylvania to the City of Pittsburgh."

In interpreting Penn Park in terms of taxable property, Mr. Saunders referred to the city's experience with the Mellon Square Park and Gateway Center areas where assessed values have increased six-fold over preredevelopment returns.

The Penn Park plan foresees the razing over the next several years of such landmarks as Pennsylvania Station and the Allegheny River railroad bridge with its elevated approaches, the Fort Pitt Hotel, Greyhound Bus Terminal, the four-block Pitt-Penn Terminal Warehouse, the sprawling wholesale produce market and others.

The Pennsylvania Railroad presently owns approximately 80 per cent of the land area and is in the process of acquiring the remaining properties.

Serving the Pennsylvania Railroad as real estate acquisiton agents and consultants are Beynon & Co.; Arnheim & Neely, Inc., and Real Estate Company of Pittsburgh.

It is expected that the food and produce market will relocate at a modern food distribution center for which Pittsburgh's City Planning Department has reserved 130 acres in the 326-acre Chartiers Valley Urban Renewal Project.

Trains now moving over the Allegheny River will be routed through the Fourth Avenue Tunnel and over the Monongahela River. Chicago trains will use an existing Ohio River bridge to connect with their main line.

All freight tracks of the PRR's so-called Allegheny Valley Railroad in The Strip will be removed, together with about half of the tracks in the passenger yard serving Pennsylvania Station. Air rights developments over remaining tracks will be projected similar to those the railroad has under way in several other cities.

Mr. Saunders said that the railroad's redevelopment announcement has come in time for consideration in current studies for new rapid transit facilities.

The new plan will enable substantial savings to be made in structural costs for the Crosstown Boulevard and its approaches to the Allegheny River Bridge between the Boulevard and the projected North Side expressway system. The Crosstown section can be built at a lower level, with reduced grades for access ramps leading to Fort Pitt Boulevard. It was originally designed high enough to clear existing structures.

Mr. Saunders said that Pittsburgh, "which has always been tremendously important to our railroad," will be even more important in the future.

He noted that one of the regional administrative offices of the new Penn Central system (resulting from the recently ICC-approved merger of the Pennsylvania and New York Central systems) will be located in Penn Center. He observed further that the lines of the merged systems will be busier than they are today and that "we eventually will have more railroad employees in Pennsylvania than we have now."

Mr. Saunders referred to an observation by former Governor David L. Lawrence: "Pittsburgh will need more than good will to keep its pace; it will need proficiency, imagination, a certain recklessness that shocks and stirs the hardheaded men of business and of politics. It is not enough to be industrious, there must be a flair, a touch of genius."

"I believe," said Mr. Saunders, "that Penn Park is in keeping with Governor Lawrence's vision and assessment of the future. It is our response to . . . his ringing challenge."

WTOP Editorial

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, it would seem that the government of the Nation's Capital might well set a precedent and lead the country in policies on the availability of information. According to WTOP radio and television, of Washington, D.C., such is not the case.

I offer for the RECORD an editorial entitled "Free Press" which was broadcast June 9 and 10, 1966, by WTOP:

This is a WTOP Editorial.

Considering that Washington houses many of the basic documents of American freedom, it's positively amazing how little seems to be known here about freedom of the press. A good part of the municipal business of the District of Columbia is conducted in a way that suggests that a free press is an unheard-of concept.

As an example, take the Wednesday afternoon meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee on Alcoholism. This is a quasi-public group set up to assist the DC Health Department in its grappling with the problem of chronic alcoholics. The committee scheduled a meeting for 4 p.m. Wednesday to hear from a DC health official, Richard Tatham, who was to discuss what is done and not done in the treatment of alcoholics. The meeting was no secret; four newsmen, including one from WTOP News, showed up to report what was said.

As it turned out, however, Mr. Tatham told Committee officials that his discussion would be hampered if the press were there. So the reporters were tossed out. Committee spokesmen say they regret having to do so, but—according to one of them—it was the "only way to get the Health Department to say anything meaningful."

We are now told that Mr. Tatham revealed "some dirty linen" in the Health Department concerning efforts at alcoholic rehabilitation. It's no surprise that dirty linen exists because the DC program for treating alcoholics is a mess. But it would be dandy if the public could be let in on what's going on because it's a public problem; Mr. Tatham is a public official; the Ad Hoc Committee is established to serve the public interest.

What this city needs—among many other things—is a local freedom-of-information statute. The present law requires only that the Board of Education conduct public meetings. Why not all DC officials and agencies?

This was a WTOP Editorial, Jack Jurey speaking for WTOP.

Authorizing Defense Procurement and Research and Development, and Military Pay

SPEECH

OF

HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill S. 2950, to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1967 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, and tracked combat vehicles, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Chairman and Members, we are here today to approve a $17.858 billion American defense procurement bill for fiscal year 1967.

Our great chairman from South Carolina is today pioneering once again a very modest step and inroad on Executive civilian-military authority which has been assumed without much remonstrance from the Congress over the past many years.

As I read the amendments made by our committee, after diligent consideration and cogitation, we have really very modestly affected the proposed bill.

There is $19.9 million for a much needed light observation helicopter.

There is $20 million for a much needed airborne TV system over in Saigon, which was pioneered by my colleague from Michigan.

There is $55 million for a new IMI, to make the SR–71, developed by the CIA, a truly useful instrument of defense policy.

There is $51.2 million for the CX–2, in a critical new capability to accelerate our air medical evacuation capability. I might point out in this respect that we are still returning our men stateside to their homes, when they are injured in old Convairs and delapidated under-capability aircraft.

There is $167.9 million for the Nike X, a much needed anti-ICBM capability.

There is $258.3 million for two nuclear DLGN's, one of which was authorized last year at $130.5 million.

There is $62.8 million for Nike X research.

There is $142.7 million for Poseidon research, to make the Polaris capability what it was intended to be.

And there is $167.7 million for the MOL, AMSA, and the F-111-A and V/STOL.

That is a total of about $815 million new authorization.

The amounts of money the committee recommends as additions to the bill comprise but 5 percent of the total legislation, but the areas in which the committee urges such emphasis and concentration I believe are of critical importance.

It is regrettable, I believe, that there is not more rapport between the very able Members and leadership and staff of our committee and the Department of Defense.

I believe the committee report, filed with the bill, is one of the monumental reports that has been filed during my service in the past 4 years in the Congress. I certainly commend it to every Member, to read diligently.

The fact that the committee must go to the mat, so to speak, to affect the budget under the control of the committee, allegedly after critical scrutinizing, study and review, a mere 5 percent, indicates the degree of power which has been lost by this Congress to affect this very critical instrument of American policy and our very existence.

I want to commend the chairman for the very able leadership which he has given to our committee over the last 2 years. We need you in the future, and our committee is 100 percent behind your able leadership.

Failure of a Mission

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, James Meredith's march in Mississippi meant many things to many people. But now it is time to ask not what his march meant, but what his shooting meant. To the Members of this Congress it should suggest that once again civil rights legislations is needed—legislation which would commit the resources of the Federal Government to the prevention of violence.

That is the point of an editorial which appeared in the Amsterdam News of June 11, 1966.

The editorial follows:

FAILURE OF A MISSION

James Meredith set out on a mission to walk into the heart of his home state of Mississippi to prove to Mississippi Negroes and the rest of the nation that it is now safe for a Negro to travel the roads of his home state.

But Meredith failed in his mission—he was shot down from ambush by a white man who didn't know him and of whom Meredith had never heard. He was shot down because he was a Negro.

Thus, in the failure of his mission, Meredith established one thing—he made it plain, not only to the Negroes of Mississippi but to everyone in the United States, that it is not safe for peaceful Negroes to walk the highways of Mississippi.

Meredith has now done his job.

The proof is there for all to see. It now remains for the Federal government to make it safe for all Americans to walk freely in Mississippi.

Fortunately, as this is being written, there is a civil rights bill before the Congress which if passed would go a long way toward seeing to it that what happened to Meredith will never happen to any other American.

We urge the Congress to pass this bill at once.

This is no time for talking—the bill is there and it should be passed into law forthwith.

New Opportunities for Spanish-Americans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ELIGIO DE LA GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker. Recently I spoke on the floor of this House concerning the problems of the Spanish speaking people of the Southwest, and one of the recommendations which I made was that a unique approach to job training and placement be undertaken through a program of self-help called SER—service, employment, and redevelopment.

I am happy to inform you today that the Secretary of Labor, W. Willard Wirtz, and Sargent Shriver, Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, jointly announced the funding of this program.

The 1-year demonstration grant will be administered by Jobs for Progress, Inc., a nonprofit organization jointly sponsored by the League of United Latin American Citizens—LULAC—and the American GI Forum of the United States.

Project SER will explore new approaches to employment, increased earning power and improved living standards for those in the Southwest who face unique problems largely because of cultural differences. The grant will establish a single centralized regional service, which will in turn provide technical assistance for jobs-for-progress centers in the five States, each programing training, placement, and relocation services.

SER will provide prevocational guidance, remedial education, and relocation services for the Spanish-speaking community while assisting States, industry, and the Federal Government in recruitment. A regional skills bank created from the network of jobs-for-progress centers will maintain an inventory of professional, technical, skilled, and semiskilled persons for employment throughout the five-State region.

Relatively little specialized service, bilinqual, and culturally oriented, has been available for the Spanish-Americans, but these centers will draw into manpower, development, and training programs, community action programs, on-the-job training projects and prevocational courses, large numbers of persons not now reached through more conventional approaches.

The job progress centers will put heavy emphasis on communications and recruitment. The Government agencies expect sharply increased utilization by Spanish-Americans of U.S. Employment Service and other facilities through their close cooperation with SER.

The nonprofit Jobs for Progress, Inc., will be governed by a board composed of representatives of LULAC, the GI forum and the Community Services Organization. The regional board will be enlarged by the participation of other local service-oriented groups. The State boards, whose programs will be reviewed by the regional directors before funding, will include representatives of both national groups, local organizations, and the persons served by the projects.

California and Texas will each have four jobs-for-progress centers under SER with one center planned for each of the other three States. The centers will be located in Phoenix, Ariz.; in Los Angeles, Santa Anna, San Diego, and the bay area of California; in Denver, Colo.; at Albuquerque, N. Mex., and in Corpus Christi, El Paso, Houston, and San Antonio, Tex.

The timetable calls for program and staff development during the first 4 months and submission of State proposals in the fifth month of the program.

I hope that this is but a beginning of the spirit of cooperation which is needed between the Spanish-speaking people of the Southwest and their Federal Government. Great things can come from working together in a spirit of harmony, not asking favors, or special treatment, but assuming their responsibilities as citizens, and the Government assuring them of their rights and privileges earned by the assumption of those responsibilities.

I want to thank and congratulate Secretary Wirtz and Sargent Shriver for their aid and understanding.

I want, also, to show my appreciation to President Lyndon B. Johnson, who has always been our friend, for his continued interest in our problems and assure him of our support and cooperation in making our country great and prosperous by showing our responsibility, and if we have problems, exposing them in a mature and sensible manner, worthy of the dignity of our ancestry, for we cannot and must not, in an attempt for recognition, disobey the laws of this country or trample over the rights of others. It is only by patience and understanding that we can help ourselves, and indeed help others, waiting for the day when truly every American can sincerely say, "I am an American and every other American sees and considers me as such, and I in turn see him in the same light."

Thank you.

The Baltic States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH P. ADDABBO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Speaker, 26 years ago today the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union began the occupation of the Republics of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, thus ending the existence of these countries as free and independent nations.

That invasion and occupation and the imposition of the Soviet regime was a flagrant act of aggression and continues as such today.

The Soviets have deported to their country more than a half million people from Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, regardless of the fact that the U.S.S.R. joined the Genocide Convention.

In addition to these deportations the Soviet Union is forcibly resettling young people from these countries in Soviet Russia, thus obliterating their national identity by Russification, atheism, and Communist indoctrination.

The U.S.S.R. does not have any legal basis for the occupation of these countries but is trying to justify its domination by fraud and usurpation of the will of the people. The United States has never recognized the seizure and occupation of the Baltic States into the Soviet Union and has upheld and restated this position in a recent official publication of the Department of State—"Treaties in Force."

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that the oppressed people of these once independent nations will be able once again to gain their freedom—a freedom they so richly deserve.

A Great American

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure today to ask that a poem be placed here in the Record, reflecting the worthy program of the Peters Elementary School of Broward County, Fla., to encourage patriotism among our young people. Following a contest among the students, this poem by Miss Susan Stanton of the sixth grade was selected as the winner. It is a real pleasure for me to put it here in the Record, along with my most sincere congratulations to Miss Stanton and the faculty of Peters Elementary School:

A Great American Who Influenced Our Way of Life

In seventeen hundred and fifty-two,
Born was the maker of the red, white, and blue.
Griscom was her maiden name,
But after she married it wasn't the same.
O can you guess who this can be,
Read the rest and you will see.

A great American was this lass,
When the Revolution came to pass.
She designed a flag for our nation,
It was her very own creation.
O can you guess who this can be,
Read the rest and you will see.

Thirteen stars in a field of blue,
Thirteen stripes were added too.
The thirteen stripes will always stand,
For freedom and courage in our land.
O can you guess who this can be,
Read the rest and you will see.

Thirteen stars were for each state,
But there are fifty as of late.
Then she made many more,
But she found it quite a chore.
I'm sure you've guessed who this could be,
It's Betsy Ross it's plain to see.

—Susan Stanton.

Soviet's Mass Deportation of the Baltic Peoples

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 9, 1966

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians in the Baltic countries are dedicated fighters and hard workers. Throughout their long history they have been brought up in the school of adversity, and they are inured to hardships and sufferings. But in recent and contemporary times they have had more than a heavy burden of misery and misfortune.

These three peoples, totaling somewhat more than 5 million in all, constitute a hard core of progressive and prosperous Europeans in northeastern Europe. For more than a full century all three peoples lived under the oppressive czarist regime of Russia. At the end of the First World War they regained their freedom, instituted democratic governments in their homelands, and were rebuilding their ravaged countries in their own image.

In a short time the Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian republics became model democracies, evoking the admiration of their friends and the jealousy of their foes. For two decades these peoples worked and enjoyed the blessings of freedom under democratic institutions. But this blissful period could not be extended; and, as the world situation deteriorated and war seemed inevitable, these peoples knew that any war in Europe would spell disaster for them.

Unfortunately their worst expectations came true.

Early in the war, in mid-1940, all three countries were attacked by the Red army, overrun, occupied, and then made part of the Soviet Union. Thenceforth there could be no talk of freedom and independence.

The sovereign states of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania and their inhabitants were enslaved by Soviet agents. The worst phase of this enslavement was the summary arrest, imprisonment, and deportation of tens of thousands of innocent and helpless citizens of these countries. These arrests and deportations were carried on for about a year while a veritable reign of terror prevailed in all three countries.

The largest mass arrests and deportation of Baltic peoples took place in mid-June of 1941, when probably 100,000 people were exiled to the forbidding regions of Soviet Siberia. Even today we know very little of the sad and tragic fate of these peoples. It is very likely that most of them are already dead, and the survivors are lingering on still in exile.

On the observance of the 26th anniversary of the mass deportation of Baltic peoples by Soviet authorities, we all wish to express our admiration for them—those who are forced to live under the Soviet rule and their people in the United States who work diligently on the behalf of their Baltic brothers.

Big Jim Farley Is 78 Years Old

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CORNELIUS E. GALLAGHER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, on May 30, 1966, Big Jim Farley celebrated his 78th birthday. As chairman of the board of the Coca-Cola Export Corp., Jim may have stopped momentarily for the "pause that refreshes," but then the breakneck speed for which he is famous as he bustles through his business affairs, continued despite the festivities of the day.

But if Jim did not have time himself to stop for a real birthday celebration, I think it is altogether fitting that we pause to pay tribute to this outstanding American.

Not only does he represent the classic story of the smalltime boy made good, but he represents as well that rare type of individual who remains virtually unchanged by his own success. Jim's enthusiasm for life and love for all people increase with every passing year, and although he has reached the heights of the ladder of success, his simplicity and humility still remain his trademarks.

Mr. Ernest Cueno has written two excellent articles for the Star-Ledger and Jersey Journal, two New Jersey papers, which outline the major events in Big Jim's life. I believe that these articles give fitting testimony to Jim Farley's accomplishments, and for that reason, I request that they be entered in the Record:

[From the Jersey City (N.J.) Journal, May 27, 1966]

BIG JIM STILL GIVES ALL HE HAS: FARLEY WILL BE 78 MONDAY

(By Ernest Cuneo)

Big Jim Farley will be 78 years old Monday. He will celebrate it with his usual 78-hour work week. Since his last birthday, he has attended 125 dinners and 70 luncheons at many of which he was principal speaker.

He also traveled 60,000 miles by land, sea, and air, visiting 20 countries, including all European capitals, all Central American capitals, and the principal cities of Mexico.

He reads the box scores of every major league ball game—without glasses—as part of his habit of reading at least four newspapers every day. He is 6-feet-3 inches tall, literally in the well-known pink, and his 205 pounds haven't varied in the last 20 years.

He has a most peculiar walk, very quick and very short steps. His towering figure seems to scoot through the New York winds, in spite of the fact that it is interrupted every 10 paces by someone who wants to shake his hand.

Perhaps no man since Daniel Webster's Bostom has so much received the adulation of a city. New Yorkers give him the respect accorded Al Smith and the affection bestowed on Jim.

There is an astonishing simplicity about this most sophisticated of men. He still has the clean wholesomeness of the lanky country boy who played first base for the town team 60 years ago. He brought this same zest to politics. The Democratic party was his team, and he gave it all he had.

From 8 a.m. every morning till six at night, he's in there pitching for his current team, Coca-Cola export. He's head of it, but he puts on no airs. He calls himself a salesman, and sell he does.

His office is crowded with affectionate greetings from Popes to presidents, and from mailcarrier to matadors. All look as pleased as if they had just paused to refresh.

The Hudson River was brimming with the melting snows of the Great Blizzard of 1888 when Jim Farley uttered his birth-cry. As Damon Runyon would have said, it's 8 to 5 it was a shout of joy at being alive. His enthusiasm has mounted ever since. All of humanity is his team, and he's glad to be on it. He not only likes people; he relishes them.

Jim promised his mother he would never touch an alcoholic drink, and he never has. He doesn't smoke either. These are tremendous advantages for a man to bring to the hard-dealing games in the smoke-filled rooms of politics.

Jim wanted to be town clerk. An Irish-American Catholic Democrat stood as much chance in the rock-ribbed Republican town of Grassy Point then as Mao Tse Tung stands of being elected governor of Utah now. But Jim took to the mails.

Apparently, Republicans like to receive letters because they elected him. This started the most unbelievable romance in history between Jim Farley and the U.S. Mails.

He became postmaster-general of the United States, then practically a concomitant of being chairman of the Democratic National Committee. He deserved it as its chief customer alone.

Farley, a boy who never graduated from high school, has 22 honorary degrees. He can discuss as an expert whether foreign trade will expand. (He thinks it will multiply) or whether Mickey Mantle is swinging too hard. (He thinks he is).

[From the Newark (N.J.) Star-Ledger, May 13, 1966]

BIG JIM FARLEYS A FAST-MOVING 78

(By Ernest Cuneo)

Big Jim Farley was 78 years old yesterday. He will celebrate it with his usual 78-hour work week. Since his last birthday, he has attended 125 dinners and 70 luncheons at many of which he was principal speaker.

He also traveled 60,000 miles by land, sea, and air, visiting 20 countries, including all European capitals, all Central American capitals, and the principal cities of Mexico. He reads the box scores of every major league ball game—without glasses—as part of his habit of reading at least four newspapers every day. He is 6-feet 3-inches tall, literally in the well-known pink, and his 205 pounds haven't varied in the last 20 years.

He has a most peculiar walk, one of very quick and very short steps. His towering figure seems to scoot through the New York winds, in spite of the fact that it is interrupted every 10 paces by someone who wants to shake his hand. Perhaps no man since Daniel Webster's Boston has so much received the adulation of a city. New Yorkers give him the respect accorded Al Smith and the affection bestowed on Jimmy Walker.

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From 8 a.m. every morning till six at night, he's in there pitching for his current team, Coca-Cola Export. He's head of it, but he puts on no airs. He calls himself a salesman, and sell he does. His office is crowded with affectionate greetings from popes to presidents, and from mail carriers to matadors. All look as pleased as if thy had just paused to refresh.

Jim was the second of five boys. His father was a Hudson River schooner captain, sailing bricks down to New York City. He prospered. He bought two small brickyards. But just before Jim was 10, his father went out to harness the horse to go to a neighbor's funeral. The halter was long, the horse frisky. Suddenly wheeling, he kicked Capt. Farley in the chest. He died that night.

Ellen Goldrick Farley, Jim's mother, would run neither a schooner nor brickyards. Capt. Farley left no debts, small assets, sturdy bodies, an honorable name, and a great mother for his boys. Jim promised his mother he would never touch an alcoholic drink, and he never has. He doesn't smoke either.

These are tremendous advantages for a man to bring to the hard-dealing games in the smoke-filled rooms of politics. Of course, Jim doesn't mind if other men drink, and they do. One sense, however, that it is a source of never-ending wonder to Jim that men will drink whiskey, when a bottle of you-know-what is immediately at hand. For the sake of his friends, the company should put out a double-strength, Farley-sized pinch bottle for men who need bracing as well as a pause.

Sheridan Resident's Son Hero in Vietnam Rescue

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. TENO RONCALIO

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to call attention to the exceptional bravery and dedication of one of our many gallant soldiers serving us so well in Vietnam. Maj. Don Schroeder of Sheridan, Wyo., typifies what we have come to expect of the American fightingman. His instinctive response to the call of duty, and his regard for his men mark him as a man who is a true leader.

To him we extend our heartfelt gratitude and to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Schroeder, of Sheridan, Wyo., must go special praise for the son they have raised with such high standards of conduct.

His valor wins him the affection and thanks of his country. I am happy at this time to insert into the RECORD an article from his hometown paper, the Sheridan Press, of June 11, detailing his activities.

To Major Schroeder we extend appreciation for a job well done and best wishes for his continued safety and success. The article follows:

SHERIDAN RESIDENT'S SON HERO IN VIET NAM RESCUE

"We're very proud but anxious to have him home," Mrs. Ben C. Schroeder, 1745 Martin, said this morning of her son, Maj. Don Schroeder, 37, who Friday rounded up volunteers to go to the rescue of trapped U.S. paratroopers in Viet Nam.

In order to stave off communist attacks, the trapped troopers were forced to call down bombing and napalm strikes on their own position. Schroeder, a first cavalry major, went to rear division headquarters by helicopter and told veterans awaiting transportation home about the plight of the paratroopers and asked for volunteers to go back and help.

According to reports virtually the entire group numbering 87 grabbed weapons, jumped into helicopters, and went to the battle area.

According to the major's mother, the last letter from him said he expected to be home as early as the first of July, and not later than the first of August.

Schroeder is married to the former Colleen Carroll, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Caroll, Laramie. The couple has four children. Schroeder's wife and children are living in Green Cove Springs, Fla., while he is in Viet Nam.

Major Schroeder was born in Casper, and was a basketball star at Clearmont.

He was cited by the Army on April 9 for valor in action during counter-insurgency operations in Viet Nam.

It was during fighting near Tuy Hoa on Feb. 6. The citation revealed that Schroeder exposed himself to heavy enemy fire while commanding a battalion sized task force in a "vicious battle with the Viet Cong."

Despite heavy fire Schroeder moved about the entire battlefield to direct an encirclement of the Viet Cong, the citation said. The encirclement was successful and the VC force was destroyed.

Senator Robert F. Kennedy Speaks at the University of Capetown

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, too often we, who debate in these Chambers, and cross-examine witnesses in committee, tend to forget that there is a real world outside the world of Budget Bureau reports and parliamentary procedure.

When we pass a bail-reform act, we hear the comments of policemen and jurists. But how often do we hear the comments of the accused themselves? When we discuss a minimum-wage bill, how often do we ask laundresses and farmers to join the discussion?

I remember the story of a man who was a commissioner of the Federal Communications Commission. He told how for years he and his colleagues would listen to Government and corporation attorneys, day in and day out. But never did they listen to the comments of a listener or a scriptwriter. Yet their mandate was to act in "the public interest."

As a result, a gap develops which, once recognized, we should attempt to bridge.

Characteristic of my colleague from New York, Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY, in his capacity to make the intellectual leap from Congress to the people, from committee room to Continental Africa. He manages to give his audience, whether African or American or Asian the sense that he not only understands their problems but also shares them.

That was the magic of his address to the students of the University of Capetown in South Africa on June 6. He presented no glowing solution to the world's problems. Instead, he gave the students the sense that the problems of South Africa are not theirs alone; that they are the world's problems. And that they are problems which the Senator himself shares.

More than a century ago, Herman Melville wrote to his great friend Nathaniel Hawthorne that, when one great literary mind meets another, "there is a shock of recognition that travels the world around." It was that kind of sensation which Senator KENNEDY tried to impart to the people of South Africa. The knowledge that they are not alone.

> We part—

He told them—

> I to my country and you to remain. We are—if a man of 40 can claim that privilege—fellow members of the world's largest younger generation. Each of us have our own work to do. I know at times you must feel very alone with your problems and difficulties. But I want to say how impressed I am with what you stand for and the effort you are making.

And he went on to fasten the link between the youth of South Africa and the youth of the world:

> like the young people of my own country and of every country I have visited—

He said—

> you are in many ways more closely united to these brothers of your time than to the older generations in your own nation; determined to build a better future.

So Senator KENNEDY left the people of South Africa, with the belief and the promise that our aspirations meet theirs in some mystical yet practical way.

For us in government, however, I think that his speech raises a further question. In our role as politicians and statesmen, how will our shared aspirations affect our actions? Will we make good on the promise which our own past and our own dramatic present seem to make to the people of the world? Will we be with the people of South Africa as we were with the people of Selma?

Finally, that may be the greatest question raised by Senator KENNEDY's trip to South Africa.

His speech of June 6 follows:

[From the New York Times, June 7, 1966]

EXCERPTS FROM KENNEDY'S ADDRESS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CAPETOWN IN SOUTH AFRICA

(WASHINGTON, June 6.—Following are excerpts from the text of an address by Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY today at the University of Capetown as made public by his office here.)

We stand here in the name of freedom.

At the heart of that Western freedom and democracy is the belief that the individual man, the child of God, is the touchstone of value, and all society, groups, the state, exist for his benefit. Therefor the enlargement of liberty for individual human beings must be the supreme goal and the abiding practice of any Western society.

The first element of this individual liberty is the freedom of speech.

The right to express and communicate ideas, to set oneself apart from the dumb beasts of field and forest; to recall governments to their duties and obligations; above all, the right to affirm one's membership and allegiance to the body politics—to society—to the men with who we share our land, our heritage and our children's future.

Hand in hand with freedom of speech goes the power to be heard—to share in the decisions of government which shape men's lives. Everything that makes life worthwhile—family, work, education, a place to rear one's children and a place to rest one's head—all this rests on decisions of government; all can be swept away by a government which does not heed the demands of its people. Therefore, the essential humanity of men can be protected and preserved only where government must answer—not just to those of a particular religion, or a particular race; but to all its people.

LIMITS ON GOVERNMENT

And even Government by the consent of the governed, as in our own Constitution, must be limited in its power to act against its people; so that there may be no interference with the right to worship, or with the security of the home; no arbitrary imposition of pains or penalties by officials high or low; no restriction on the freedom of men to seek education or work or opportunity of any kind, so that each man may become all he is capable of becoming.

These are the sacred rights of Western society. These are the essential differences between us and Nazi Germany as they were between Athens and Persia.

They are the essence of our difference with Communism today. I am inalterably opposed to Communism because it exalts the state over the individual and the family, and because of the lack of freedom of speech, of protest, of religion and of the press, which is characteristic of totalitarian states.

The way of opposition to Communism is not to imitate its dictatorship, but to enlarge individual human freedom—in our own countries and all over the globe. There are those in every land who would label as "Communist" every threat to their privilege. But as I have seen on my travels in all sections of the world, reform is not Communism. And the denial of freedom, in whatever name, only strengthens the very Communism it claims to oppose.

FIGHT AGAINST PREJUDICE

For two centuries, my own country has struggled to overcome the self-imposed handicap of prejudice and discrimination based on nationality, social class or race—discrimination profoundly repugnant to the theory and command of our Constitution. Even as my father grew up in Boston, signs told him that "No Irish need apply."

Two generations later President Kennedy became the first Catholic to head the nation; but how many men of ability had, before 1961, been denied the opportunity to contribute to the nation's progress, because they were Catholics, or of Irish extraction.

In the last five years, the winds of change have blown as fiercely in the United States as anywhere in the world. But they will not—they cannot—abate.

For there are millions of Negroes untrained for the simplest of jobs, and thousands every day denied their full equal rights under the law; and the violence of disinherited, insulted and injured, looms over the streets of Harlem and Watts and Southside Chicago.

But a Negro American trains as an astronaut, one of mankind's first explorers into outer space; another is the chief barrister of the United States Government, and dozens sit on the benches of court; and another, Dr. Martin Luther King, is the second man of African descent to win the Nobel Peace Prize for his nonviolent efforts for social justice between the races.

EQUALITY CALLED NECESSARY

We must recognize the full human equality of all our people—before God, before the law, and in the councils of government. We must do this, not because it is economically advantageous—although it is; not because the laws of God and man command it—although they do command it; not because people in other lands wish it so. We must do it for the single and fundamental reason that it is the right thing to do.

And this must be our commitment outside our borders as it is within.

It is your job, the task of the young people of this world, to strip the last remnants of that ancient, cruel belief from the civilization of man.

Each nation has different obstacles and different goals, shaped by the vagaries of history and experience. Yet as I talk to young people around the world I am impressed not by diversity but by the closeness of their goals, their desires and concerns and hope for the future. There is discrimination in New York, apartheid in South Africa and serfdom in the mountains of Peru. People starve in the streets in India; intellectuals go to jail in Russia; thousands are slaughtered in Indonesia, wealth is lavished on armaments everywhere. These are differing evils; but they are the common works of man.

AN INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

And therefore they call upon common qualities of conscience and of indignation, a shared determination to wipe away the unnecessary sufferings of our fellow human beings at home and particularly around the world.

It is these qualities which make of youth today the only true international community. More than this I think that we could agree on what kind of a world we want to build. It would be a world of independent nations, moving toward international community, each of which protected and respected basic human freedoms. It would be a world which demanded of each government that it accept its responsibility to insure social justice.

Just to the north here are lands of challenge and opportunity—rich in natural resources, land and minerals and people. Yet they are also lands confronted by the greatest odds—overwhelming ignorance, internal tensions and strife, and an often destructive and hostile nature. Many of these nations, as colonies, were oppressed and exploited. Yet they have not estranged themselves from the broad traditions of the West; they are hoping and gambling their progress and stability on the chance that we will meet our responsibilities to help them overcome their poverty.

SKILLS IN SOUTH AFRICA

In another world, cleansed of hate and fear and artificial barriers, South Africa could play an outstanding role in that effort. This is without question a pre-eminent repository of the wealth and knowledge and skill of the continent. Here are the greater part of Africa's research scientists and steel production, most of its reservoirs of coal and electric power. In your faculties and councils, here in this very audience, are hundreds and thousands of men who could transform the lives of millions for all time to come.

But that help cannot be accepted if we—within our own countries or in our relations with others—deny individual integrity and the common humanity of man.

Our answer is the world's hope; it is to rely on youth. The cruelties and obstacles of this swiftly changing planet will not yield to obsolete dogmas and outworn slogans. It cannot be moved by those who cling to a present which is already dying, who prefer the illusion of security to the excitement of danger.

It demands the qualities of youth: not a time of life but a state of mind, a temper of the will, a quality of the imagination, a predominance of courage over timidity, of the appetite for adventure over the love of ease.

DANGERS ARE CITED

As I have seen, and as I have said—in Europe, in Asia, in Latin America, and now in South Africa—it is a revolutionary world we live in; and thus, I have said in Latin America, in Asia, in Europe and in the United States, it is young people who must take the lead.

"There is," said an Italian philosopher, "nothing more difficult to take in hand, more perilous to conduct, or more uncertain in its success than to take the lead in the introduction of a new order of things." Yet this is the measure of the task of your generation and the road is strewn with many dangers.

First, is the danger of futility; the belief there is nothing one man or one woman can do against the enormous array of the world's ills—against misery and ignorance, injustice and violence. Yet many of the world's great movements of thought and action have flowed from the world of a single man. A young monk began the Protestant Reformation, a young general extended an empire from Macedonia to the borders of the earth, and a young woman reclaimed the territory of France.

Each time a man stands up for an ideal, or acts to improve the lot of others, or strikes out against injustice, he sends forth a tiny ripple of hope, and crossing each other from a million different centers of energy and daring, those ripples build a current that can sweep down the mightiest walls of oppression and resistance.

The second danger is that of practicality; of those who say that hopes and beliefs must bend before immediate necessities. Of course if we would act effectively we must deal with the world as it is. We must get things done.

But if there was one thing President Kennedy stood for that touched the most profound feeling of young people across the world, it was the belief that idealism, high aspirations and deep convictions are not incompatible with the most practical and efficient of programs—that there is no basic inconsistency between ideals and realistic possibilities—no separation between the deepest desires of heart and mind and the rational application of human effort to human problems.

TIMIDITY AND COMFORT

A third danger is timidity. For every 10 men who are willing to face the guns of an enemy there is only one willing to brave the disapproval of his fellow, the censure of his colleagues, the wrath of his society. Moral courage is a rarer commodity than bravery in battle or great intelligence. Yet it is the one essential, vital quality for those who seek to change a world which yields most painfully to change.

For the fortunate among us is comfort; the temptation to follow the easy and familiar paths of personal ambition and financial success so grandly spread before those who have the privilege of education. But that is not the road history has marked out for us. There is a Chinese curse which says, "May he live in interesting times." Like it or not, we live in interesting times. They are times of danger and uncertainty; but they are also more open to the creative energy of men than any other time in history. And everyone here will ultimately be judged—will ultimately judge himself—on the effort he has contributed to building a new world society and the extent to which his ideals and goals have shaped that effort.

So we part, I to my country and you to remain. We are—if a man of 40 can claim that privilege—fellow members of the world's largest younger generation. Each of us have our own work to do. I know at times you must feel very alone with your problems and difficulties. But I want to say how impressed I am with what you stand for and the effort you are making.

Like the young people of my own country and of every country I have visited, you are in many ways more closely united to these brothers of your time than to the older generations in your nation; determined to build a better future; that you know, as President Kennedy said to the youth of my country, that "the energy, the faith, the devotion which we bring to this endeavor will light our country and all who serve it—and the glow from that fire can truly light the world."

The Congressman's Blues

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY
OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, it just had to happen. Someone was bound someday to set to music the ecstasies and agonies of service in the Congress. This now has been done—all in fun—by the famous entertainer, Joe Glazer. He has transmogrified "16 Tons" into "The Congressman's Blues." He sang the "Blues" to the merriment of everyone on an occasion I was privileged to join a few evenings ago. All of you are familiar with the tune. I am sure every Member and his bride will appreciate the new librettfo Mr. Glazer has supplied. So, here are the words to "The Congressman's Blues":

THE CONGRESSMAN'S BLUES

(Tune "16 Tons"; lyrics by Joe Glazer)

Some people think a congressman has got it made,
He works short hours and he gets well paid.
But take it from me or ask the congressmen's wives,
It's not an office job that runs from nine to five.

You work sixteen hours and what do you get,
Another day older and deeper in debt.
Saint Peter don't you call me cause I can't stay
I've got three more sub-committee meetings today.

You get to the office 'bout a quarter to eight
Answer two hundred letters from the voters in your state,
You run off to a hearing for an hour or two,
Grab a bit while a constituent complains to you.

You work sixteen hours and what do you get,
Another day older and deeper in debt.
Saint Peter don't you call me until next week,
I've got two banquets and three luncheons where I must speak.
Now you and you constituent are getting along well,
Then ding, ding, ding there goes the quorum bell.
You run to the chamber say "Aye" or "No",
You vote a billion or two and away you go.

You work sixteen hours, running around,
Meetings in the office and meetings out of town.
Saint Peter don't you call me for that heavenly ride
I've got twenty-two constituents awaiting outside.

You're back in the office just before five,
You dictate till seven—you're just barely alive.
You've got to shower and dress, pick up the Mrs. too,
To meet the Ambassador from Timbuktu.

Well you talk about wheat and foreign aid,
About the Berlin Wall and East-West trade.
You're doing fine when suddenly Wham!
The Ambassador says, "Tell me about Viet Nam."

You work sixteen hours and what do you get,
Another day older and deeper in debt.
Living in Washington can't save fifty cents
Flying back and forth to the constituents.

You stagger home at a quarter past eleven
You've got a breakfast caucus at half-past seven
But you can't go to bed until you check the news
And you finally collapse with those Congressman's Blues.

You work sixteen hours and what do you get
Another day older and deeper in debt.
If you call me, Saint Peter, it will be in vain
Cause I've got to get ready for another campaign.

Queens Firm Giving Viets Free Drugs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, recently there came to my attention an impressively patriotic service which a Queens, Long Island, private business firm is providing to civilians in Vietnam.

This firm, the Guardian Chemical Corp., has been distributing needed medical drugs to a U.S. Army-sponsored hospital for civilians. It is part of the people-to-people program and the company's president, Mr. Alfred R. Globus, who is also a resident of my congressional district, deserves the praise and commendation of our Government and people.

This is the kind of public-spirited action for which Americans have always rightly prided themselves. The firm's free distribution of these medications is a positive and tangible means of enhancing cooperative international relations.

The New York Post wrote a fine story on this contribution, and I would like to insert it at this point in the RECORD for all my colleagues to see:

[From the New York Post]

QUEENS FIRM GIVING VIETS FREE DRUGS

A Queens drug firm is supplying free drugs for a U.S. Army-sponsored hospital for civilians in Viet Nam as a contribution to this country's People-to-People program.

The Guardian Chemical Corp. of Long Island City learned about the hospital last December when it received a letter from Capt. Larry T. McKinstry, a doctor assigned to operate the hospital in An Khe.

"The doctor told us of his need for certain drugs to help administer to Vietnamese civilians," said Guardian's president, Dr. Alfred R. Globus. "The letter was a moving one and it was a request we were happy to comply with."

Globus ordered the drugs sent to Dr. McKinstry without charge at his company's expense. Included were various preparations for the treatment of burns, skin infections and urological illnesses.

Globus said his company will continue to supply the An Khe hospital with whatever it manufactures that is needed by the hospital.

"It is the least we can do," said Globus. "This is our contribution to the People-to-People program. We only hope it helps.

"If the Vietnamese people feel a little closer to Americans for the help, we will have been amply rewarded."

Outstanding Employee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I have had the pleasure this week of meeting with Mr. Rene P. Hinojosa, and his wife, constituents of mine from San Antonio. Mr. Hinojosa has been selected from among 315 employees of the San Antonio field office of the Army Map Service, Corps of Engineers, to be "Employee of the Year" for the calendar year 1965.

Mr. Hinojosa is here in Washington for participation in special Engineer Day ceremonies scheduled for June 16, at the Army Map Service Headquarters at which Col. Ward Van Atta, commanding officer of the Army Map Service, will preside over the ceremonies honoring the employees of the year selected from each of the four AMS field offices located in Kansas City, Providence, R.I., Louisville, Ky. and San Antonio.

Mr. Speaker, I have long been proud of the fine record of achievement of the Army Map Service in my district and of Mr. Hinojosa, who has distinguished himself by consistently exceeding the quality and quantity standards for his position as civilian transportation agent for the San Antonio field office.

Mr. Hinojosa has total responsibility for shipment of all maps and materials to all parts of the world.

Mr. Hinojosa was born September 30, 1935, in San Diego, Tex., and was graduated from San Diego High School in 1954. Soon after graduating he volunteered for the U.S. Army and was assigned to the 525th Military Intelligence Group, Counter Intelligence Corps, at Fort Bragg, N.C. After completion of CIC training, Mr. Hinojosa was assigned to an interior guard unit in Mannheim, Germany.

He was discharged from the U.S. Army in 1956 and returned to San Antonio where he started his Government career with the U.S. Air Force at Kelly Air Force Base. He was employed by the Army Map Service in 1962. He and Mrs. Hinojosa have two children.

I commend this fine young man's record to your attention and salute the Army Map Service of San Antonio for its outstanding history of service.

Mayor Joseph M. Barr and Mr. William J. Hart Oppose the Lake Erie-Ohio River Canal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Public Works held a hearing last month on appropriations for the construction of the proposed Lake Erie-Ohio River Canal.

Since then the Honorable Joseph M. Barr, mayor of the city of Pittsburgh, and William J. Hart, president of the Allegheny County Labor Council, AFL-CIO, have submitted written statements to me expressing their opposition to the proposed canal. Under leave to extend my remarks, I ask that their statements be included at this point in the RECORD:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH,
May 10, 1966.

PUBLIC WORKS SUBCOMMITTEE, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: As Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, I wish to go on record in firm opposition to the proposed Lake Erie-Ohio River Canal.

In fact, I have consistently opposed this project; most recently at the hearings before the District Army Engineer in Pittsburgh on October 20, 1964. Since that time, I have found no evidence nor heard any argument which would cause me to alter my position.

If anything, I am more convinced than ever before that this canal would be detrimental not only to the City of Pittsburgh, but to surrounding municipalities and counties, and to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

As you know, I have not been alone in my opposition. I know of no Pennsylvania Congressman, Senator or Governor—Republican or Democrat—who is in favor of the canal.

I have heard proponents of this plan attempt to justify this expenditure of more than $1 billion by arguing that Pittsburgh and Youngstown are dying cities, dependent upon the canal to give them new life blood.

In the case of Pittsburgh, nothing could be further from the truth.

Anyone who has read a Pittsburgh newspaper recently will realize that Pittsburgh is anything but a dying city.

Our already well-known renewal program has spread into almost every section of Pittsburgh. Millions of dollars in private and public funds are committed for construction during the next several months.

Just last week, plans were unveiled for the largest single downtown renewal project proposed anywhere to date—a project which will be six times the size of our famous Gateway Center.

However, I fail to see how this canal could possibly contribute to our economic resurgence. In fact, it would have just the opposite effect.

It would jeopardize the success of all our efforts to date.

It would handicap Pittsburgh and other steel-producing centers along the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio River Valleys.

It would divert millions of dollars worth of freight from our railroads and other land carriers.

I am more than convinced that the proposed canal will never be a necessary project. However, I think it is particularly undesirable at the present time when President Johnson has urged corporations and local government officials to cut down on the spending of money for projects which are not clearly necessary. I believe the proposed canal falls into this category.

In conclusion, it is the opinion of most knowledgeable people of this community that the proposed canal would not provide any substantial benefits whatever to the Pittsburgh region.

Therefore, I join with every Pennsylvania Congressman and Senator in stating that the proposed Lake Erie-Ohio River Canal is not needed and that it will have a detrimental effect on the economy of the Pittsburgh area.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH M. BARR, *Mayor.*

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM J. HART

ALLEGHENY COUNTY LABOR COUNCIL,
Pittsburgh, Pa., May 6, 1966.

PUBLIC WORKS SUBCOMMITTEE, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: My name is William J. Hart and I am Director of District 19, United Steelworkers of America, and President of the Allegheny County Labor Council, AFL-CIO. In these capacities I speak for 300,000 men and women of labor who work and live in the Pittsburgh area.

I request you to give a very close look at the plan to build a canal from the Ohio River to Lake Erie. I am not asking you to do anything which I have not done myself, or have members of my staff do. The examination of the project that has been made in the interest of labor in the Pittsburgh area leaves me cold. It leaves me cold because I see economic disruption and an attendant loss of jobs for the Pittsburgh area if the canal were built. My responsibility is economic stability and full employment for trade union members in my area, therefore, I cannot morally have a position other than of opposition to the canal.

I realize that the proposed canal is more of a political issue than an economic issue, and I am also sure that not one of you men present are unaware of the fact that only strong political pressure through the years has brought up this project time and time again. But I cannot, in good conscience, as the elected representative of labor in my district, endorse a plan, any plan, that would merely take jobs away from my area to create new jobs in another area. In this respect, I would like to cite but one concrete example. The Corps of Engineers' report on the canal claims that if the canal is built about three quarter of a million tons of steel pipe would move down the canal to the Ohio River. Gentlemen, that is more pipe than the total amount of pipe now moving on the Ohio River. As I have said many times before, if one steel mill produces more pipe as a result of this canal, some other steel mill will produce less.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, let's not rob Peter to pay Paul. Please heed the need for economic stability in the Pittsburgh area.

WM. J. HART.,
Director, United Steelworkers of America, District 19; President, Allegheny County Labor Council.

Vietnam AID Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD RUMSFELD
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, because of the critical nature of the AID program in South Vietnam, and the wide interest in the nonmilitary side of the U.S. effort in that nation, I insert the following reports from the Christian Science Monitor of June 8, 1966, and the Chicago Daily News of May 12, 1966:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, June 8, 1966]

CONGRESSMEN SEE U.S. AID DOLLARS STRAYING IN VIETNAM

(By William C. Selover)

WASHINGTON.—Few businessmen in the world are hauling in as much profit as those in Saigon.

Business there is booming.

But Congress is beginning to wonder if it should be quite so good.

In fact, members of a special congressional delegation just returned from Vietnam are raising serious questions about the lack of checks and restraints on profiteering carried out by Vietnamese businessmen at the direct expense of American taxpayers.

The basic problem stems from the vast American aid program.

Since 1955, the United States has pumped some $1.7 billion worth of consumer goods into Vietnam under its commodity import program (CIP). This amounts to 80 percent of all nonmilitary aid sent to that country in that period.

FINAL USE QUESTIONED

This program allows Saigon businessmen on license by the South Vietnamese Government to contract for goods with American businessmen, import the goods to Vietnam, then pay for them in piasters, the local currency. American aid dollars are used to reimburse the American businesses, and the piasters used to pay for the goods go into a joint United States-Vietnamese account.

The aim of the program is to stem inflation while promoting economic stability in the country.

But members of the House foreign operations and government information subcommittee found that CIP money is virtually subsidizing some 40 to 50 big businessmen in Saigon. Furthermore, there is practically no control over final use of the goods. Subcommittee members believe that some of these goods are being resold to the Viet Cong, the North Vietnamese, and even the Chinese Communists. Unfortunately, restraints are so slack, there is no way of knowing for sure.

BUSINESSMEN PROFIT

Here are some of the findings which deeply disturb individual members of the subcommittee:

The exchange rate set for the CIP program is 60 piasters to the dollar. The official rate is 118 to the dollar, and the black-market rate is 190 to 200.

This means United States taxpayers are getting about 30 cents of real value out of every dollar spent. Saigon businessmen pocket the difference. It also means these businessmen can resell the goods for terrific profits—for dollars or even gold.

There is no check on the appropriate amount of a specific item imported into Vietnam, and there is no way of checking what it will be used for—there is no "end use audit" procedure. Here are two recent blatant examples of what this can mean:

Subcommittee members learned that about 15 times the amount of silver nitrate which South Vietnam could possibly use went into that country last year.

SHIPMENTS HALTED

Likewise, about 10 times the amount of another chemical, unicel, which could possibly be used in their country was sold to Saigon businessmen.

Both these chemicals can be broken into ingredients for high explosives. And the silver can be extracted from silver nitrate for hoarding. Shipments of these two chemicals have been halted now, according to officials of the Agency for International Development (AID). Congressmen suspect much of these chemicals ended up in Viet Cong hands.

The United States and South Vietnam Governments know practically nothing about the Vietnamese businessmen who hold the CIP licenses. United States officials lack basic knowledge, for example, of whether they are Chinese or Vietnamese in background or what their business connections are.

SUGGESTIONS VETOED

Goods originally ordered by businessmen can be turned down on arrival and not paid for. South Vietnam officials then confiscate them, auction them off at "a very reduced rate"—and the money then goes into the South Vietnam coffers, not into the joint United States-Vietnamese account. One subcommittee member pointed out that the Viet Cong could be buying these goods at auction—because there is no check on who buys them.

The joint United States-Vietnamese account, into which Vietnamese businessmen pay piasters for the goods, was intended to be used for United States civil-aid projects. Also, an agreed amount supports the South Vietnamese governmental budget. But, in effect, the government of South Vietnam exercises a veto over the use of these funds so completely that the aims of the civil-aid projects are seriously frustrated.

Recent examples of projects the United States Embassy was pushing but which failed to gain approval of the South Vietnamese Government: use of the funds to pay for garbage collection in Saigon, to build police barracks, and to establish a fund from which to pay Vietnamese claims against the United States.

One subcommittee member called the failure of United States controls over this progam a "windfall" for Saigon businessmen.

REPORTS WITHHELD

Another member of the delegation, ROBERT P. GRIFFIN, now Republican Senator from Michigan, was blunt in his observations. "What we saw over there is a situation where Saigon businessmen have a vested interest in the prolongation of the war," he charged in an interview.

The subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Rep. JOHN E. MOSS (D) of California, is preparing a report on its findings. No one can say what its final shape will take since it has not been completed. But it will probably place strong blame for the slack program on both AID officials and on the General Accounting Office (GAO), charged with the responsibility to double-check the administration of government programs all over the world.

STAFF INCREASED

One subcommittee member charged that AID administrators in Washington "simply couldn't answer basic questions about their programs. That's why we went to Vietnam." He said they found that AID officials in Vietnam were simply holding onto the audit reports to update them. "They were never sent to Washington." No wonder Washington officials couldn't answer question, he observed

Subcommittee members are especially disturbed about what they see as dangerous understaffing of the CIP program, especially in accounting and auditing.

In the 10-month period between June, 1965, and April, 1966, the number of AID personnel increased from 630 to 1,900. But until the past few months, only two of these employees were principally concerned with the CIP. A year ago, only one American was in charge. Now, after the subcommittee began investigations seven or eight months ago, the number has increased to seven.

Yet, this year $370 million out of a total AID commitment of $630 million, went to the CIP.

The only formal report issued by the GAO on governmental programs in Vietnam in the past seven years came in 1964. Then the GAO, which is an independent arm of the Congress, set up in 1921 to ride herd on the administration, charged that AID was operating under completely inadequate procedures—that nonessential commodities were being admitted into the CIP, that profiteering and overpricing were being allowed.

"Yet, in spite of this report, AID conducted no audit until we got there," said one delegation member.

INADEQUACY CHARGED

Rutherford M. Poats, director of AID for the Far East, says the procedures are still "not adequate."

He said they have steadily expanded the AID auditing staff to 17. He conceded, however, that seven of those were trainees.

He said AID had increased the authorized positions to 26, but that since Vietnam is such a dangerous place, it is very hard to get auditors to go there. AID now is "ordering them from other AID missions around the world by forced draft to go to Vietnam."

Another problem is getting local Vietnamese for the staff. "We can't pay more than the local wages. We've lost some key people to private business which can pay much more."

Still there is no "end use" auditing procedure.

GAO officials admit that after the 1964 report they had "no one physically in Vietnam," until "a team of four people" went there briefly this spring. One congressional source said of the GAO: "They have been conspicuously absent in Vietnam."

Subcommittee members tend to excuse the GAO on the grounds that it has "no continuing responsibility" in any special area. Its investigations are made at the discretion of the comptroller general, and at the request of Congress.

PERMANENCY STUDIES

Yet, GAO officials themselves say that with the size of the program and the "tremendous expenditure," it might be useful to establish a permanent office there.

"The salutary effect of our presence could be a factor of some consequence," said an official. But there are no plans to do this at present.

"We were aware that we had not covered anything there in a number of years," he said explaining the decision to investigate in 1964.

"But we have some reservations in deciding what practically can be accomplished in sending our people to Vietnam under wartime conditions. It might be a better idea to go other places where we could accomplish more," said an official of the GAO international operations division.

STAFF DIFFICULTIES

He also cited the difficulty in getting a staff overseas.

The total worldwide staff of GAO is about 2,000. The Far East headquarters in Hawaii has a staff of about 35. But GAO presently has no one in Vietnam, which has the largest United States AID program in the world.

Apparently, the subcommittee's investigation has set the ball rolling.

Since it started, the State Department's inspector general of foreign assistance and the AID comptroller have been to Vietnam. Also the director of foreign service personnel was scheduled to go.

Whatever the final recommendations of the subcommittee will be, there are sure to be some strong recommendations for a greater United States role in overseeing the use of United States taxpayer's money. From what these congressmen say, such supervision barely exists at all today.

[From the Chicago (Ill.) Daily News, May 12, 1966]

Congress Team in Saigon Raps Aid Program Flaws

(By Raymond R. Coffey)

Saigon.—The United States has more than 250,000 men here fighting the military end of the Viet Nam war, but until recently it had assigned only two men to direct an aid program that costs U.S. taxpayers $400,000,000 a year.

That is one of several points about the Commercial Import Program phase of the U.S. Agency for International Development's operation here, which a congressional subcommittee gave a stern going-over.

The congressmen also complained privately about other weaknesses in the CIP, which accounts for considerably more than half of the total U.S. aid effort in Viet Nam:

There is no reliable system for checking whether items imported under the program ever reach the people or the purpose for which they are intended.

There is no way of checking on the backgrounds, loyalty, honesty or secret connections of the people who are permitted to profit from the import program.

One purpose of the program is to help stem the soaring inflation in Viet Nam. But the cost of living has climbed by about 50 per cent in the last year, indicating that the CIP operation and other anti-inflationary measures have failed so far.

Apart from the U.S. purposes served by the CIP, it is also working to "make the rich richer"—one of the major complaints that ordinary Vietnamese have against the whole U.S. presence here.

CIP in the current fiscal year accounts for about $380,000,000 of the total U.S. aid program. In the coming fiscal year, CIP will represent $420,000,000 out of a total aid commitment of $735,000,000, according to subcommittee sources.

CIP is a complicated economic exercise that is best condensed thus:

Vietnamese government revenues and foreign exchange possibilities don't come anywhere near meeting the financial needs of a country at war.

Hence the United States steps in with a handout in this form: A Vietnamese importer applies, for example, for a license to import 100 farm tractors.

The license is approved and the tractors are ordered from a U.S. manufacturer. The United States then pays the manufacturer—in dollars—for the tractors.

The importer pays the Vietnamese government—in Vietnamese piastres—for the tractors and the piastres go into the deficit-ridden Vietnamese defense budget.

There are several economic rationales behind the program:

1. The Vietnamese government does not have to expend its foreign currency reserves.

2. It helps balance the defense budget while supposedly stimulating the Vietnamese economy.

3. It helps combat inflation by making goods available for people to buy and thus soaking up some of the cheap money causing inflation.

4. U.S. business gets a boost, and gets paid in good solid dollars by the U.S. government.

The problem is that things have not been working out that way, according to a house subcommittee on foreign operations, headed by Rep. John Moss (D-Calif.), which held hearings on the aid program here this week.

"The problem is one of procedures more than policy," a committee source said. "Right now, for example, we have no way of knowing if the housing materials we sent over for the import program are being used for houses or for Viet Cong bunkers," he added.

Similarly, he said, there is no way of knowing if importers of the goods paid for by the United States are shipping them out of the country again to make a greater profit elsewhere.

The granting of import licenses is entirely in the hands of Vietnamese government officials and corruption in the program is an open secret.

"We have no way of knowing whether or not some of the generals in the government are secret partners of the importers they grant licenses to," the committee spokesman said.

"In fact," he added, "the assumption is that they are."

Furthermore, even an AID program official admitted that the licenses are now granted to a "tight little circle" of importers and that the United States has been trying—without success—to get the Vietnamese government to open up the program to more people.

Also, the AID official conceded, the CIP operation is helping to create a vastly wealthy class of importers.

What seemed most incredible to the congressmen was the small number of people assigned to direct the check on the programs.

"Until a month ago they were running a program with only two people," a committee source said. "Now they've got seven and they're going to increase it to 16 soon."

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this office.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

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Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the Congressional Record, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the Record.

Appendix

Planning the Potomac

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CARLTON R. SICKLES

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. SICKLES. Mr. Speaker, one of the continuing problems which confronts policymakers is the difficulty of preserving and enhancing the natural beauty of our unspoiled areas, while at the same time encouraging the orderly expansion of city and of industry.

In my own State of Maryland, one of the leading proponents of such planning has long been our distinguished senior Senator DANIEL B. BREWSTER. He has recently advanced a proposal for establishing a commission for the Potomac River Basin, to effectively deal with the issues involved in planning for and guiding effective utilization of the area's resources. A recent editorial in the Washington Post discussed this proposal at length, characterizing it as "courageous." I believe that the Senator's suggestion deserves most careful consideration, and I commend this editorial, from the June 11, 1966, edition of the Post, to your attention:

PLANNING THE POTOMAC

Ever since President Johnson's message on natural beauty 10 months ago, Federal and state planners have been diligently at work on a program to protect and enhance the Potomac River. The President said that he wanted the Potomac to be "a model of scenic and recreational values for the entire country." The present report of the Federal-state planning team is, in its own words, only a preliminary inventory of the valley's resources. But it is a highly promising inventory, carrying a message of hope to a population increasingly distressed by the disappearance of open land and the natural world.

The planners' report does not tell us how this highly attractive sketch is actually to be realized. It is already clear that the process will require a kind of organization that does not now exist. Senator BREWSTER of Maryland is quite correct in concluding that the Potomac Basin needs a unified commission representing both the Federal interest and the people who live in the Basin. It needs to be empowered to take up not only recreation, but water resources management, pollution control, soil conservation and flood plain zoning. Each of these issues is intertwined with the others.

The planners have not yet reached the question of paying for the system of parks that they envision. But Senator BREWSTER courageously offers a solution, and it is the right one. First of all, the new commission needs the authority to float bonds for water and sewerage systems in the Basin. Equally important, it is time to consider giving this commission the power to levy surcharges on water use and waste. "The funds thus collected," he observes, "could be the prime means of financing a comprehensive program of land and water resource conservation in the Potomac River Basin."

The Senator's proposal is based on the best of conservation economics. The Washington area is already very familiar with the futility of physical planning when it is divorced from economic and political power. The planning is good; the Senator shows how it can be carried into reality.

Constantino Brumidi, Artist of the Capitol

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL H. DOUGLAS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, on June 6, 1966, I was most gratified to learn that the House of Representatives passed Senate Concurrent Resolution 70, honoring Constantino Brumidi, artist of the Capitol from 1855 to 1880.

I am most appreciative of their cooperative and rapid efforts and I am hopeful that the Joint Committee of the Library will make the necessary final arrangements at its earliest opportunity. The response to this measure across the Nation has been most welcome and gratifying. One of the finest statements written on this most deserved artist was an article entitled "A Saga of Devotion" written by a fine young Chicago girl, Miss Ann Lagorio.

In order that my fellow Senators may have the opportunity to read this fine piece, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A SAGA OF DEVOTION

In the 1930's, a grey-haired congressmen's wife, awed by the haunting beauty of the artistry which adorns the Capitol Building, inquired into the life of its creator. To her astonishment, she discovered that little was known about the artist. So with zealous determination Dr. Myrtle Cheney Murdock, a former school teacher, began sleuthing. By persistent research and the gathering of historical facts, Mrs. Murdock burnished anew the annals of Constantino Brumidi's inspiring achievements. Thus, the saga of Constantino Brumidi, often termed the "Michelangelo of the United States Capitol," was brought to light before an ungrateful nation.

The early history of Constantino Brumidi is vague and spiced with mystery. Born in Rome, Italy, July 26, 1805, he began studying art at the age of thirteen. He was one of three native Italians commissioned to restore Raphael frescoes in the Vatican loggia "to the full satisfaction of Pope Gregory XVI," and spent eleven years painting a prince's palace. He became friendly with Pope Pius IX who appointed him captain of the papal guard in the 1840's. He then became involved in a political uprising—one version states that Brumidi refused to order his men to fire into a mob—and as a consequence was thrown into prison. Fourteen months later, Pope Pius IX managed to secure his release and urged him to flee the country. It was then that Brumidi "threw away his brush and great career, declaring that he would never paint another stroke until he had found liberty." On September 18, 1852, at the age of 47, the Italian refugee landed on the hallowed shores of America, never to return to Italy.

Immediately, the Italian immigrant fell in love with his adopted country—a land in which freedom and opportunity reigned. He yearned, somehow with his art, to express his growing gratitude for the vast benefits he had found in his newly-acquired home.

Opportunity arrived in 1854 when Captain Montgomery C. Meigs hired him to decorate the Agricultural Committee room at the Capitol.

There is no doubt that his new-found freedom served as an inspiration from the beginning, for soon after he was commissioned by Captain Meigs, the new enthusiast for American liberty remarked, "I have no longer any desire for fame or fortune. My one ambition and my daily prayer is that I may live long enough to make beautiful the capitol of the one country on earth in which there is liberty."

History does not mention why he was chosen over American artists to paint the Capitol, except that his chief qualifications seem to have been that he was the only man in the country who knew how to do "buono frescoes." In any event, for the next quarter of a century, here he labored with the eye and hand of a master. From history, religion, and legend he worked in decorating this shrine of continuing history. His brush was busy depicting America as the home of freedom, and the Nation's Capitol was his canvas.

In 1857, shortly after he received his citizenship, Brumidi completed the beautiful mural, The Victory of Washington over Cornwallis, which is located in the House of Representatives Chamber, and signed in opulent manner the epithet of a true American: "C. Brumidi, artist, citizen of the United States."

With consummate skill, the artist exquisitely decorated six committee rooms in the Capitol. On the walls and ceilings of the long Senate corridors, he has left colorful paintings of fruit, flowers, birds, and wildlife of America. He is responsible for the brilliantly adorned President's Room in the Senate Annex—perhaps the climax of his Capitol treasures. For more than 6 years he toiled indefatigably and bequeathed upon that room the distinction of being called the most beautifully embellished room in America. And at the age of 60, this steadfast friend of American liberty finished the almost unbelievable task of painting the huge fresco in the eye of the Capitol dome—4,664 square feet of concave fresco with figures 15 feet in height so that they look life-size 180 feet below.

Brumidi died February 19, 1880, at the age of 75, as a result of a tragic fall from his scaffold while laboring on his final project, a 300-foot frieze in the Capitol Rotunda, and was buried in an unmarked grave in Washington's Glenwood Cemetery.

Throughout Brumidi's 25 years of faithful service, his life was far from serene.

He was constantly being dogged with bitter opposition from resentful American artists and congressional leaders who considered his paintings of madonnas, cherubs, tritons, angels, graces and nymphs—the whole grand march of gewgaws and allegorical figures which cluttered the dying classical tradition—far too romanticized. Three years after Brumidi was hired, a group of artists called for a House committee to pass "an intellectual and unbiased adjudication on the embellishment in the national buildings." The committee was set up and issued its report. Without naming Brumidi it severely criticized his work. "A plain coat of whitewash is better, in the opinion of this committee, than the tawdry and exuberant ornaments with which many of the rooms and passages are being crowded," the report stated.

Brumidi's admirers, however, were as vociferous in his defense. While one critic called his dome "scandalous and abominable," the Capitol architect saw it as "probably the grandest and most imposing design that has ever been executed in the world."

His private life was unhappy, also. The artist was plagued by ill health and the misery caused by his lovely wife and model, Lola Germon. They had been married in 1860, when she was 18 and he was 55 and at the peak of his career. But when times wore thin, she left him.

In 25 years, Brumidi had earned $80,000, a considerable sum at the times. Still, it is sad that, at the end, his friends in Congress had to appropriate $200 for his funeral.

Less than a week after his death, a prophecy was uttered on the Senate floor by Senator Voorhees of Indiana. He said, "He who beautifies the pathway of life, who creates images of loveliness for the human eye to rest upon, is a benefactor of the human race. He (Brumidi) will be crowned by the gratitude of his own and succeeding generations."

But as the long years passed, a preoccupied Government allowed his memory to gather dust on the high shelves of oblivion. It was not until fourteen years ago that the grey-haired congressman's wife unveiled the genius which lay buried for 72 years. Mrs. Murdock set forth on a campaign to bring nation-wide recognition to the fresco artist of the Capitol who painted with the skill of Michelangelo. As a result, on February 19, 1952, Brumidi's long-lost grave was marked by Congress, and his unfinished frieze in the Capitol Rotunda was completed in 1953.

Today further legislation has been introduced by Senator PAUL H. DOUGLAS, joined by Congressman FRANK ANNUNZIO, to provide for a bust of the noted artist to be placed in the nation's Capitol as a long overdue and fitting tribute to a man who signed his work with pride as "C. Brumidi, artist, citizen of the United States."

Project Headstart—After 1 Year

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WINFIELD K. DENTON
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Speaker, we hear on all sides today criticism of programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity. But in my district we have a Job Corps Center that is functioning superbly, with a good community relationship; we operated a medicare alert program; and several Headstart programs have been carried out.

In my hometown of Evansville the Headstart program has been carried on a rather large scale. And it has had tremendous success.

I would like to insert in the RECORD at this point an article from the Evansville Press of Monday, June 13, recording some of the successes of this fine program:

PROJECT HEADSTART—AFTER 1 YEAR

(By Edna Folz)

"Teacher, Connie's eating a light bulb," said a four-year-old girl calmly.

The startled teacher took a good look at Connie, another four-year-old, who was paging a big storybook—and chewing away on a camera flashbulb.

It called for emergency action. The teacher got Connie to a doctor fast.

Connie is one of the 130 children who have just finished the first school year of the local "Head Start" program, a program to prepare four-year-olds for kindergarten and school. It is part of Evansville's antipoverty effort.

Connie was one of the youngsters who had problems from the start. She picked things out of the wastebasket, off the playground or street, and ate them. The flashbulb was something she picked up at home or on the way to school. The teacher was not aware she had it.

This happened early in the school year, but at the close Connie gradually was learning that she should not eat just anything. She also was overcoming some of her other problems and her teachers proudly pointed to her as "just really blossoming out in the last five weeks."

"The biggest change in these children is their attitude—they now know they are somebody," one teacher explained. And other teachers agree.

This doesn't necessarily show up on the tests—but it is definitely there.

Even to a casual observer, there is a difference from the time the "Head Start" children began the program until last week's close of classes. Of course, they are nine months older, but there are some who talk now who would not talk before. One of these was a little boy who told about his group's recent visit to a farm where he saw "cabbages and carrots growing in the ground." That word "cabbages" was one he apparently liked, using it clearly and rather fondly several times.

Fortunately, not many emergencies such as Connie arose. But there were many similar success stories.

Tests made of the children early in the program and six months later show that the median gain in learning was nine months. The results are still under study by Dr. Elizabeth Rayan, director of the program.

The children, located in seven centers around the city, have seen numerous films, had access to stacks of story books, visited the zoo, museum, farms, airport and other places. Their play equipment would make any child jump with glee. They have go-carts, teter-totters, blocks of all kinds, tea sets, dolls, puzzles, molding dough and finger paints.

Some classes have learned as many as 50 songs, all types of games they can play alone or in groups, and how to enjoy new things.

It is the self confidence—the knowing they can do something, that is important to their whole approach to things, says Miss Nancy Schneider, a teacher at Delaware School center.

"They are listened to when they have something to say," she points out. And they in turn can sit still and listen.

This is where the small class is a definite advantage, teachers find. An effort has been made to keep the classes under 20. Each class has a teacher and assistant, and some a volunteer worker. This allows each child to get individual attention.

Each teacher has visited each pupil's home at least twice, and home visits have been made by the nurse and the program counselor.

A big factor in the program was the development of health habits, and of getting the children to doctors for correction of health problems and immunizations.

One little girl, who first came with sores all over her face and was listless, perked up after her parents were prodded into getting her medical attention. The girl now not only keeps her face clean, but luxuriates in soap, rubbing the foamy lather all over her hands and arms each time she goes to the washroom.

Besides health habits, manners (including table manners), getting along with other children, and speaking ability are among the most important improvements the children have made.

Most of them know colors, how to count, and to associate what they know with the new experiences.

A summer Head Start for a new batch of four-year-olds begins on June 20 for eight weeks at Columbia, Delaware, Fulton Salvation Army, Glenwood, Howard Roosa, Lincoln and Wheeler schools.

Universal Military Training

REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES B. PEARSON
OF KANSAS
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have included in the Appendix of the RECORD following my remarks a very conscientious and thoughtful letter from Dr. Cyril V. Black, of Pratt, Kans. Dr. Black has outlined in a few short paragraphs his own personal position on the draft and many of the problems that face our young men and women today. I wanted to share this letter with my colleagues because I believe in a sense it mirrors the opinions of many today.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CYRIL V. BLACK, M.D., F.A.C.S.,
Pratt, Kans., June 7, 1966.

Re the present status of the draft.
Senator JAMES PEARSON,
U.S. Senate Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR PEARSON: First, let me state for the record:

1. That I believe in compulsory military training for all boys who are able to walk, regardless of other physical impairments.

2. That there is no boy so poor that he cannot go to college if he really desires to do so. This has always been true.

3. That the present propaganda appearing in the press, etc., is fallacious.

I am a member of the School Board and Junior College Board here in Pratt. There are loan funds available to students who can't financially stay in school.

I was orphaned and worked my way through Texas A. & M. and through the University of Texas Medical School in the 20's, at a time when there were no scholarships or loan funds. I was not physically fit for the Army but took the R.O.T.C. at Texas A. & M. I have practiced Medicine for 36 years with 3 days off because of illness—even though I was not considered physically fit for the Army.

I have a son who graduated from high school in 1955 and from Kansas University in 1959. He was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant after having 4 years in R.O.T.C. at Kansas University. I had his active duty deferred until he graduated from Washburn Law School. He presently is serving as Captain with S.E.T.A.F. in Italy. I am sure he is worth far more to the Army in this position than as a Private.

A young man who finished high school with my son was a dropout because he thought he was too poor to continue his schooling. I succeeded in getting this boy to join the Air Corps. He spent 4 years in Spain, met a beautiful Senorita there, and married her. She was a college graduate. They returned to the States. He entered Junior College here and with no G.I. Rights to help him, he worked his way through Junior College, supporting a wife and baby all the while. He did use the loan fund, finished his degree at Fort Hays State College, and is now teaching foreign language in a Kansas High School.

Most dropouts are so because of lack of motivation. They have plenty of money for old cars and motorcycles, liquor and tobacco. This past year, we have had four people killed here in Pratt because of these dropouts drinking and driving old cars. This past month, a 19-year-old dropout, who is married and has a pregnant wife, took a 17-year-old girl out on his motorcycle, wrecked it cutting the girl's face and knocking out several teeth. She was a contestant for Miss Pratt for the Miss Kansas Pageant here this summer. Needless to say, she is out of the running. I have another 18-year-old girl in the hospital now with a compound fracture of her leg after being pushed from a car by another dropout, a beatnik with long hair and beard. Besides this, I have had 20 others less seriously injured but requiring hospital care.

Now the Army would take these boys and clean them up and discipline them. Is Viet Nam as dangerous as living in Pratt? We have had no boys from Pratt killed in combat or injured seriously thus far.

I have two sons in Texas A. & M. taking pre-med. They took R.O.T.C. until it was made non-compulsory. When it became non-compulsory, they dropped the training stating they could see no advantage in taking it when they would have to serve in the Army after they have finished medical school. Making military training in land grant colleges non-compulsory was a mistake. These two boys are hampered in their work because of the constant war of nerves—"will we have to drop out and serve in the Army now and then have to do another hitch because we become doctors?" Many more college boys are just like them. Any boy who is furthering his education and ability at his own expense, to be able to fill a higher position when he enters the military service, should be encouraged to do so. He shouldn't be constantly harassed about the draft situation, especially to the point that it interferes with his work. Several of my patients are suffering the same way and I have to prescribe tranquilizers for them.

Now, about the so called poor boys and dropouts—their main trouble is lack of motivation. If they are taken into military service and taught to clean up, keep regular hours, and good discipline, many will also get motivation. They will have a chance to mature, to look at life, and see what is in store for them.

As I have stated previously in this letter, my oldest son is in the Army. He is Judge Advocate for a S.E.T.A.F. Base in Italy. All of the boys who get into serious trouble are handled through his office. I visited him during the whole month of March 1966. With him, I visited several other bases in Europe. He doesn't have nearly as many cases of serious trouble at his base as we have here in Pratt. They have about ten times as many young men there as reside in this community. I visited the military hospital and also the men in their barracks. Having to deal with such problems here, I was quite interested in their problems and took special notice of their conditions to compare them with ours.

I firmly believe that all colleges should have two years compulsory R.O.T.C. and that all young men who do not choose to go to college should have two years of military training. National Guard, Reserves, or any other type of military training would force them to clean up, cut their hair, and take some pride in being a citizen. They should not be exempt from this for physical reasons. Boys who choose to go to college should be permitted to defer their active service until they have finished their education. No type of employment nor school should be permitted to be used as a means of avoiding the service. These who object for religious reasons can serve in the medical and non-combat group.

During ten years of serving on school and junior college boards, I have tried many methods of approach to motivation of young people to go to college, study, and improve their ability. The greatest motivation I have seen is the draft.

The Army has always said, "Send us your boy, and we will send back a man."

Sincerely,

Cyril V. Black, M.D.

Teaching English as a Second or Third Language

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUGH L. CAREY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year Mr. John B. King, executive deputy superintendent of schools in New York delivered the keynote address at the Third Annual Conference on Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages.

Describing the teaching of English as a second or third language as "the most powerful educational weapon in our war on poverty," Mr. King points out the difficulties that confront those in our society whose knowledge of the English language is lacking or defective.

Because Mr. King's address provides some arresting thoughts and recommendations in this critical area of education, I insert it at this point in the Record so that all may have the benefit of his insight and wisdom:

THE MOST POWERFUL EDUCATIONAL WEAPON IN OUR WAR ON POVERTY: TEACHING ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE TO ENVIRONMENTALLY HANDICAPPED PUPILS AND AS A THIRD LANGUAGE TO PUPILS OF FOREIGN BACKGROUND

(By John B. King, executive deputy superintendent of schools)

I am grateful for this opportunity to talk with you about a subject that is very dear to my heart, "Teaching English as a Second Language." I start with four assumptions:

(1) I believe that effective communication is *the* most vital force in determining an individual's personal and social fulfillment.

(2) I believe that effective communication *with the* past, and *in* the present, is *the* most vital force in determining the future of a democratic society.

(3) I believe that education in a democracy is largely a process of helping an individual to understand himself, to develop his potential to the full, to understand his society and to communicate with that society in such manner as to assure or at least promote mutual growth.

(4) I believe that the individual's communication with himself and with the other members of his group, both of which are so vital to the realization of the ideals of democracy, is far more difficult of achievement in a multilingual society than it is in a society taht is largely bilingual or monolingual.

THE FUNDAMENTAL QUESTION

Therefore, if effective communication is accepted as the core of education for a democratic society, the fundamental question is, "What are the basic elements of a dynamic educational program designed to achieve that effective communication?"

First, it is necessary to get a clear understanding of the nature of our changing society.

Second, we need a clear delineation of the nature, goals, means and methods of communication in the different societies of which our nation is comprised.

Third, we need to establish the machinery attuned to the nature of our society and of communication, and necessary to the accomplishment of the goals of both.

And here we look to our specialists for analysis, research, experimentation and appraisal to elucidate these basic elements—*to the anthropologists* and *sociologists:* for a clearer understanding of the nature of our changing society—the evolution of cultural democracy through the stages of cultural conformity, cultural pluralism and cultural diversity; *to the specialists in linguistics;* for a clear delineation of the nature, goals, means and methods of first, second and third language communication; *to the psychologists:* for clearer insight into how the individual and group mind works or doesn't work in the language area; and *to our specialists in pedagogy*, our teachers and supervisors: to fuse and apply what is revealed to them by these disciplines into the kinds of live, imaginative, dynamic curriculum, methodology and instructional materials required to fulfill the needs, interests and abilities of both our advantaged and environmentally handicapped children.

The whole process of wholesome personality development and of thinking, as an individual and as a member of a group, is nothing more than communicating within one's self and with others. Attaching words to ideas and things perceived, relating them to feelings and experiences, remembering and reorganizing them in terms of will and commitment is a kind of communication process that goes on within ever individual.

I view reading as the culmination, the outcome, endproduct of this dual process of communication—the individual with himself and the individual with others.

I think we have been teaching reading, and teaching teachers to teach reading, from the top down instead of from the bottom up. I tink we've failed, particularly with environmentally handicapped children and with children of a foreign language background from home or abroad, because they hear and speak one language and we teach them to read another.

If we want children to read the English found in most books, newspapers and magazines, either we change the language in which they are written or teach English as a third language. While this is of course more obvious in the case of children of foreign language, it is none the less true of the environmentally handicapped. To me, any other approach for disadvantaged children or children of foreign language background is much too costly, superficial and self-defeating, especially when viewed in terms of the ability to communicate effectively as the core of a sound educational program in a democracy.

Reading facility is a kind of quintessence, a distillate produced by the communication process. The search for the almost magic formula for success in reading must, therefore, go beyond the crucibles of the resultant broth deep into the cauldrons of the language portions and ingredients from which it springs. Failure to find such a reading formula can mean only continued degradation and despair now and in the future for the countless thousands of children who pass through our schools, despite the most valiant and heroic efforts of the architects of anti-poverty and other such well-intentioned programs.

If we see reading as the end-product of the development of language power then it becomes obvious that reading-mastery is the prime means of breaking the poverty cycle and of acquiring economic, cultural, social and personal fulfillment. If we can view reading-failure in the broader context of a total language deficit or communication inadequacy, then we are more likely to find the answer for the environmentally handicapped child and for the child of foreign language background, thereby furnishing them with their only genuine means of escape from their many-faceted squalor.

Their escape hatch lies in the mastery of the second or third language from which reading-mastery will flow. The reading-failure was more a symptom than a root-cause of all their undoing in the past and it must be treated as such.

CASE STUDIES OF 3 PUPILS

Let's look at three different youngsters coming into our public schools. While visiting a school a few weeks ago, I met Juan, a ten-year-old Puerto Rican boy. Juan had gotten into trouble in his class and was visiting an Auxiliary Teacher who was talking to him in a kind of dialectal vernacular or broken English that we might call "Spenglish." I heard him say, "Si, I feel 'ahmseek'." He meant *homesick*. When we chatted later, he told me he had come to New York from Ponce about four years ago. He had lived in New Jersey up to two years ago with his "real" mother and his step-father. He said, "my 'real' mother didn't want me any more, so my 'real' father took me and now I live with my 'real' father and my stepmother. I like my 'real' father; he takes me to the park to play baseball."

When I asked Juan how his reading was, he wrinkled his nose and twisted his face in such a way as to leave not the slightest doubt in any one's mind. When I asked if it was really that bad, he nodded unhesitatingly in the affirmative. But his big dark eyes lit up and fairly sparkled when I asked him if he could read Spanish. We eventually found a paper-back in Spanish, a story called "La Trampa," and Juan eagerly read the first few pages with great aplomb, pausing frequently to translate for me in delightful Spenglish and to sound-out some of the polysyllabic words with a kind of prideful abandon. I asked him if he would like to read a little from one of the books in English. Juan's face fell and his now sombre mien warned me that I was fast losing a new-found friend. Juan very sheepishly but courteously declined with an explanation that he didn't like the kind of English they put in the book. What he really meant was that he couldn't read the Third language because it had a new, strange and different sound system and structure that wasn't good for people who wanted to be friends.

THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN AFFECTED

This same thing is probably happening to thousands of children of foreign language background in hundreds of schools in every cosmopolitan multilingual community around the world. The new, strange and different "English-to-read-by" has ended many friendships a-borning. In New York City, we have 1,100,000 pupils, more than 200,000 of them Puerto Rican and thousands of others representing 58 different foreign language backgrounds served by our public schools.

Despite the fact that in schools where there is a concentration of these pupils, the Third Language problem is fairly obvious, most teachers and supervisors seem not to see reading as a total communication problem and spend tremendous effort in dealing with it essentially as a discrete segment of the language arts area involving the usual "materia pedagogica." With the environmentally handicapped child who does not come from a foreign language background, while the problem is far less obvious, in some instances quite subtle, it is none the less real and is substantially the same basic language problem as with pupils speaking Spanish and "Spenglish." The child from the rural South may say, "He caint jahve me lak dat an spec me to cool it. Ah ain't fixin't' cool nuthin." The difference in vocabulary, the difference in intonation, the difference in pronunciation, the difference in stress and the difference in structure makes the formal English in books a new and strange and different and unfriendly language.

If this is the language in which that child communicates, what happens when he looks at the Third Language in the reader? While it is true that for some children coming from the ghettoes of our city, this may only be a second language, the reader is still inviting them to visit a foreign land and converse in an unfriendly foreign tongue.

Now, if we meet with a third child living in homogenized suburbia or in one of the so-called favored areas of our city, what do we find? All homes, mortgages and families are of the same size, shape and color; the daily habits of shopping, dress and travel are identical; the fun and games are the same, and the same language is spoken by these "same people" with the same stress, same vocabulary, same intonation and same language patterns as we find in the books of stories written by, for and about these same people living these same middle-class lives.

HOMOGENIZED UTOPIA FOR CONFORMISTS

Just as you can, without ever having seen her, guess the weight of the lady of the house who conforms through diet and exercise to standards set by Hollywood decree, you can also predict with equal accuracy just what she will say and how she will say it as part of a conversation at any time, on any topic. In such a homogenized utopia for conformists, language-wise and otherwise, most children of average intelligence or better should learn to read almost by osmosis. All communication is monolingual, the child is constantly hearing it and is continuously invited and challenged to talk, gaining thereby, frequent and consistent practice in producing the sounds, the vocabulary, the stress, the intonation and the language-patterns almost identical with those that he will meet in books, magazines and newspapers, in his home, as well as, in his school.

I often think that when pupils live a monalingual existence like this, and enjoy all the other advantages of a well-organized, well-fed family life, far removed from the more threatening environment of the city, it would be much more difficult to keep them from learning how to read than it would be to teach them to do so.

Think of the comparable reading problem faced by that Puerto Rican youngster or that environmentally handicapped youngster where the Third Language with all its perplexities is usually the lowest hurdle of the many he will have to surmount—just to survive. Nevertheless, all three of these youngsters will have to go through the very same five-step language process to gain success in reading English. The advantaged youngster living in a well-protected, hot-house environment will be spoon-fed the sound system and structure of one language with which he is familar almost from birth, while the other two children will have to acquire a new sound system and structure in what is for them a Third Language under conditions so unfavorable that they cannot even be visualized by most people who are themselves products of the hot-house environments of the middle-class outer city and homogenized suburbia.

The reading mastery that we strive for will evolve as the last of the five stages in the communication process. Let's think of reading as a process of conversation between the reader and the speaker who is not present. The absent speaker's talk is written down and the reader, in reading, actually vocalizes inwardly what the speaker is saying through the written symbols. To do this successfully, the reader must be able to identify and reproduce the sounds, the vocabulary, the stress, the intonation and the language-patterns, and simulate the rhythms and inflections that he thinks the speaker would use if he were present. He must, therefore, have previously mastered these five steps in the communication process:

He must have acquired skill in listening, a kind of ear-training through which he becomes familiar with the sound and structure of formal English; he must be able to recognize the sounds, the words, the language patterns, the accents, the rhythm and the intonations.

This phase of learning the new language should be started as early in the child's life as possible, just as when he first learned to talk. The younger he is when he starts the fewer the interferences, the fewer things competing for attention and memory, and the less he has to unlearn. Thus, the baby who learned to say "Da Da" after hearing practically nothing else for months, may really not be a genius after all.

Both the Puerto Rican and Negro child have great difficult with the rhythm of our speech. It's much too fast for him and he hears a jumbled mass of sounds. It's like following sounds to us:

Inmudeelsareinclaynoneis
Inpinetarisinoakononeis
In mud eels are in clay, none is
In pine tar is, in oak, none is

II

He must have acquired skill in speaking. He must be able to acurately reproduce what he has heard—the sounds, the words, the language patterns with the appropriate stress and intonation, produced initially by a good model.

Both the Puerto Rican and Negro child need much help through meaningful, graded, sequential, audio-lingual experiences in reproducing initial and final consonants, with vowels, with strong and weak forms, verb agreement and placement of modifiers. Pupils must be given maximal opportunity for purposeful, motivated, interesting oral-aural practice, with attentive repetition provided until automatization takes place.

The learner to learn effectively must talk more than the teacher if he is to learn effectively. She cannot ask a question in six sentences and have the child answer in one word. He must be given practice in hearing similarities and differences between the sound system, vocabulary and structure of his "native" language and that of the Third Language, and he must be given much practice in reproducing them.

III

He must have acquired skill in thinking in the kind of English that he is expected to read. He must be able to recognize the English words and language patterns as symbols or sound-pictures of things and ideas being recreated by them in his mind's eye. He must be given frequent, attentive practice in relating the words and thought-patterns to past experiences and in relating past experiences to them. He must be given frequent, attentive practice in selecting, varying and re-organizing words and thought-patterns to express ideas more accurately, effectively and imaginatively. He must have frequent attentive practice in "hearing and saying" these thought-units and language patterns "another way." He must be given practice in seeing similarities and differences between the language forms of his "native" language and those of his Third Language if he is to learn to think in this second or third language, which he must do, if he is going to be able to read it successfully.

IV

He must have acquired skill in writing down what he and his group are saying so that someone not present can "hear" it through reading. Writing should be taught as a process of recording in symbols or pictures of sounds—what is said aloud or what is said within the individual as part of his thought-process.

The teaching of spelling and handwriting skills should be closely related to the teaching of listening and speaking skills and each should be used to develop and reinforce power in the other.

V

If reading is the outcome of mastery of the four preceding steps in building language power, it must be recognized that the reading act is a simulated conversation between the writer, who is the absent speaker, and the reader, who is listening with his eyes. The reader does a kind of play acting by vocalizing inwardly what the writer would be saying orally if he were present. Reading is then a process of "listening" to the written-down talk, reproducing it through inner speech and then deriving meaning, information or enjoyment through the thinking process which relates associations, memory, experiences and imagination to the recorded symbols.

The two-way communication process that we call "reading" is at the same time an expression of the total personality. The effectiveness of the reading is, therefore, dependent first and last on *the use of a language as the medium of communication* that is clearly understood and readily reproducible by both parties to the written-down conversation. And again, the earlier in life one starts to learn the new language, the quicker and easier will he learn to read it.

It is important to note that in the case of the environmentally handicapped and foreign background pupils, the teaching and re-teaching of the so-called reading skills *per se*, before or apart from mastery of the four basic steps in the communication process, will in most cases produce only reading failure, with concomitant negative and deleterious effects. To try to teach a child to read a Third Language which he neither understands nor speaks is wasteful of the best efforts of, and inevitably harmful to, both the learner and the teacher.

CONDEMNED TO LIFE OF DESPAIR

When the so-called reading abilities, skills and attitudes are not constructed on a firm foundation of communication power in the language to be read, the environmentally handicapped pupil and the pupil of foreign language background are condemned to a life of despair—in school and out. It is wasteful, too, not to reinforce what the child already knows about listening, speaking, writing and reading in his native language.

I believe, therefore, that this child of foreign language background should receive instruction simultaneously in his native language and culture, as well as in English, and that we should capitalize on the many opportunities for transfer of training where there are so many obvious elements of identity in listening, speaking, writing and reading skills in the language-known and the language-to-be-learned. This will also have a very important salutary effect on the pupil's morale and self-image.

For the same reasons, I believe that the Negro child and others environmentally handicapped should receive specific instruction in the history and culture of their ethnic background. This is completely consistent with the fundamental principles of cultural democracy and of good education. Appropriate steps should be taken to develop functional bilingualism and biculturalism for all children living in our large, multilingual urban communities. This indicates the need for a new, extensive, imaginative program of preservice and on-the-job training and retraining of teachers and supervisors in *urban anthropology, linguistics, psychology* and *pedagogy* of teaching English as a second or third language. There is an urgent need, as well, for extensive experimentation and research, and with the help of colleges and universities, in improving curriculum, in devising new, dynamic methods and in developing more effective instructional materials. It means, too, far greater involvement of specialists in teaching speech and foreign languages.

It also means that such experimentation as the Bilingual Readiness Project in Primary Grades, the various NDEA institutes and fellowship program should be expanded as rapidly as state, federal and foundation funds can be made available.

FACED WITH 2 CHOICES

The teacher or supervisor who would be happy in this—his chosen profession—and who, at the same time, wishes to reside in any large, cosmopolitan multilingual urban community, is faced with two choices. He must either learn, largely through colleges and universities, the fundamentals of linguistics and the other rudiments of teaching English as a second or third language, then he must dedicate his every working hour to helping his environmentally handicapped pupils and pupils of foreign background to gain the precious power of communication through that language, and the consequent mastery of reading which is so vital to their well-being and so important to the ultimate destiny of our cities and of our nation.

Or, that teacher or supervisor can make the other choice. He can ignore the greatest educational challenge of our times and dream of the dry, bald and sere contentment of old age while commuting each day to and from the little worlds of sameness in homogenized, monolingual suburbia.

I think we are all agreed that the salavation of our way of life and of society itself is dependent on our winning the war against poverty. It is my most carefully considered opinion that the most powerful educational weapon in that struggle is in teaching English as a second language to environmentally handicapped pupils and as a third language to pupils of a foreign language background.

PARTICIPANTS

The city school system was represented at the conference by the following:

Iona L. Anderson, coordinator of community relations, More Effective Schools Program.

Clelia Belfrom,* Bureau of Curriculum Research.

Edward G. Bernard,* director, Bureau of Audio-Visual Instruction.

Dorothy Bonawit, Assistant Superintendent, Office of High Schools.

Ralph Brande, principal of PS 257, Brooklyn.

Stella M. Cohn, director, Special Reading Services.

Virginia Costadasi,* coordinator, Program for Non-English Speaking Pupils, Office of Junior High Schools.

Nathan Drut, non-English coordinator, PS 57, Bronx.

Carl Erdberg, principal, PS 145, Manhattan.

Bernard Friedman, Assistant Superintendent, District 7, Bronx.

Frank Friuli, non-English coordinator, Louis D. Brandeis (West Side) HS, Manhattan.

Renee Fulton, director, In-Service Training Program.

Abraham Holtz, principal, PS 24, Queens.

John B. King,* Executive Deputy Superintendent of Schools.

Helen Klug, supervisor, Bureau of Audio-Visual Instruction.

Helene M. Lloyd, Assistant Superintendent, Office of Instruction and Curriculum.

Robert Mangieri, non-English coordinator, PS 20, Manhattan.

Alfredo Mathew, Jr., special assistant to the director, Office of Human Relations.

Samuel D. McClelland, acting director Bureau of Educational Research.

Mary C. McDonald,* assistant director, Bureau of Community Education.

Sylvia Orenstein, acting supervisor, Program for Non-English Speaking Pupils, Office of Elementary Schools.

Dora Pantell, consultant in adult education, Bureau of Curriculum Research.

Renee Raskin, non-English coordinator, Stranahan JHS, Brooklyn.

Max G. Rubinstein, Assistant Superintendent, District 29, Queens.

Rose Scarangella, acting supervisor, Program for Non-English Speaking Pupils Office of Elementary Schools.

Daisy Segal, non-English coordinator, PS 38, Brooklyn.

Clarence Senior, Member, Board of Education.

Martin Silverman, principal, PS 33, Manhattan.

Truda T. Well, Assistant Superintendent, Office of Elementary Schools.

Elsie Wolk,* principal-in-charge, Program of Education of Students for Whom English is a Second Language, Office of Elementary Schools.

Staff members on convention planning committee included those with asterisks after name, above, plus Jeanette Bragin, Office of Executive Deputy Superintendent of Schools; William H. Bristow, Assistant Superintendent, Bureau of Curriculum Research; Jerome G. Kovalcik, Assistant Superintendent, Office of Education Information Services and Public Relations; Joseph O. Loretan, Deputy Superintendent of Schools, Office of Instruction and Curriculum; Frederick H. Williams, director, Office of Human Relations.

Greatest Saving Bond Pressure Reported Put on Postal Employees

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that Joseph Young is doing a real service in bringing to the attention of the public the extraordinary pressure being exercised against the civil service employees in connection with the savings bond drive. *Perhaps the savings bond purchaser is beginning to wonder why the Government pressures him to buy a Government security paying 4.15-percent interest while it makes available to the larger investor a Gov-*

ernment security of the same quality paying 5¾ percent, which is the case of the participation certificates issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association. His column, which appeared in the Washington Post of June 16, follows:

GREATEST SAVINGS BOND PRESSURE REPORTED PUT ON POSTAL EMPLOYEES

(By Joseph Young)

The Johnson administration's intense pressure on government employes to enroll in the government's 1966 savings bond campaign has brought protests to Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien from the two major postal employe unions.

According to the unions, the National Association of Letter Carriers and the United Federation of Postal Clerks, here are some of the pressure tactics being used:

A top official of the Minneapolis postal region in a letter to postmasters ordering them to show a better record for their post offices, said:

"Like the Postmaster General, I am not interested in the reasons why employes failed to sign up, I am interested only in results."

Consequently, postal workers in the Minneapolis region who do not enroll in the savings bond campaign are being made to sign their names to the announcement which urged them to enroll. The employes are apprehensive that this will be made a part of their official personnel records, the unions say.

At Boise, Idaho, the postmaster in a notice to employes declared: "I expect results. If you have not returned your authorization card—" (here the postmaster resorts to capital letters—"DO SO IMMEDIATELY."

The Boise postmaster goes on to say:

"You owe the government for which you work the loyalty to support this program. It is my firm belief that any employe that cannot be loyal to his employer should not be working for him."

The Boise postmaster adds that he will have a "personal conference" with each employe who does not subscribe to the program, adding in capital letters, "I DO NOT EXPECT MANY SUCH CONFERENCES AND HOPE THERE WILL BE NONE."

DES MOINES PROTEST

Sen. JACK MILLER, R-Iowa, protested to the postmaster of Des Moines over what the Senator asserted was coercion of postal workers there.

In a notice to employes, the Des Moines postmaster noted that only 50 percent of them had enrolled in the bond savings program and demanded, "I would like to know why." He added, "anyone not participating is invited to my office for a personal conference."

At Reading, Pa., the postal workers were told pointedly by a postal supervisor: "Buy bonds or bye-bye."

At Pottsville, Pa., postal employes were told they must achieve a 75-percent participation goal and "no excuses" will be accepted.

At York, Pa., postal workers were told they would be given "a personal interview every day until you give in."

The pressure tactics at Passaic, N.J., so enraged employes that those who already are buying savings bonds are threatening to cancel their participation, according to the union sources.

Harrisburg (Pa.) postal workers not buying bonds are being accused of being "unpatriotic and disloyal" and warned that they can't expect any favors such as preferred days off, etc.

The Oregon region is demanding 100 percent compliance.

One postmaster in North Carolina, hard-pressed to make a good record, urged several employes to purchase bonds and cash them in 90 days.

In an Eastern state, another hard-pressed postmaster offered to pay for an employe's contributions for bond purchases, with the understanding the employe was to cash the bond in six months and reimburse him.

In numerous post offices, postal workers were told their chances of promotion depended on their participation in the bond drive, the unions said.

"CONFERENCE" PATTERN GENERAL

A general pattern throughout the postal service is repeated "conferences" said to be held by postmasters and supervisors with employes who have failed to sign up for the program.

Union leaders say that they gathered these complaints from members all across the country.

Some of the state conventions of the postal employe unions have adopted resolutions denouncing these tactics.

Some of the state groups are threatening to adopt resolutions urging members to cash in their present savings bonds and discontinue their present savings bond programs unless the pressure ceases.

Claude Pepper's Fight for the Workingman

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, in a recent letter to the Miami News, former Gov. Fuller Warren, of Florida, paid high tribute to a distinguished Member of this body, CLAUDE PEPPER. Governor Warren calls attention to the pioneering efforts of our esteemed colleague in the areas of fair labor standards and minimum wage legislation. Since the days of his service in the Senate, CLAUDE PEPPER has been at the forefront in the drive for such measures. His chief concern has been betterment of the lot of the American worker.

I have enjoyed a particularly close association with CLAUDE PEPPER ever since he came to the House at the start of the 88th Congress. Since we represent neighboring districts whose constituents have had similar problems and goals, we have had numerous occasions to work together for the people of Dade County, Fla. CLAUDE PEPPER has given unceasingly and tirelessly of his time and efforts not only for the people of Miami but also for the people of Florida and of the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, Governor Warren's letter follows:

WORKERS OWE THANKS TO CLAUDE PEPPER

To the EDITOR:

Millions of American workers can thank CLAUDE PEPPER that they are able to earn a living wage. Page 10731 of the May 24 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD tells of the unceasing efforts of this truly great humanitarian to raise the living standards of laboring people.

In 1938, as a U.S. Senator, PEPPER led the fight for enactment of the Fair Labor Standards Act. In 1938, some Florida industries paid their employees as low as 9c per hour. Only twenty years before, in 1918, this writer was paid (some said over-paid) 50c a day for 11 hours work as "chief engineer" of an oxcart hauling sawdust at a mill in Blountstown; or an average of 4½c per hour.

In 1938, PEPPER pushed through Congress a law providing a minimum wage of 25c per hour for some employes. In 1949, PEPPER got the law amended to provide a minimum wage of 75c per hour. In 1966, this heartful man is fighting for a bill to increase the present minimum wage of $1.25 per hour to $1.40 per hour, and then to $1.60 per hour by 1968. This new Pepper bill would cover 7,243,000 workers not now protected by the minimum wage law.

As working people all over America say their prayers at night, the name of CLAUDE PEPPER could be gratefully uttered.

FULLER WARREN.

MIAMI.

Memorial Day Address

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES B. UTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to insert my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, I wish to include a Memorial Day address by Brig. Gen. David H. Blakelock, U.S. Army, retired.

MEMORIAL DAY ADDRESS

"American Gold Star Mothers, honored guests, veterans and my friends all: It is an honor to be with you today, on this the 98th anniversary of the observance of Memorial Day.

"In 1868, General Logan, Commanding General of the Grand Army—general order in which he designated the 30th day of May as a day to decorate with flowers the graves of those comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion. This has become a cherished tradition and may its significance never be forgotten.

"Five years earlier, a lonely and sad man stood at Gettysburg to dedicate a portion of that field as the last resting place of those who fell there. It was Abraham Lincoln and he spoke these words which I hope will never be forgotten: 'The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.'

"Today, in all parts of the Free World, the graves of those who have died in defense of their country are being decorated by groups of devoted men and women like this, groups that are gathered to say a prayer, to place a wreath and to pay a tribute to our honored dead and at times to an honored loved one.

"One Memorial Day will always be remembered by me. In 1942, a few days before Memorial Day, the Aircraft Carrier Yorktown steamed into the little harbor at Tonga Tabu. She had been sorely wounded in the battle of the Coral Sea and needed emergency repairs before proceeding to Pearl Harbor. She had on board the bodies of a score of sailors who had been killed in that engagement and the commanding officer asked permission to put them ashore for burial.

"They were buried with military honors in a plot of ground given by the Queen of that Island Kingdom, Queen Solate. On the 30th of May, the natives assembled at the site, with flowers in profusion, and decorated these new graves. They joined in a memorial service for these men who had given their all to help stay the advance of the Japanese toward Australia.

These were trying times and we knew not where the Japanese would strike next. Yet, time was taken to say a prayer, to place a flower and to pay a tribute to those who were buried on their soil.

"This morning, in another part of the Pacific, one of the most touching and most beautiful tributes to our fallen comrades is being paid. At the National Cemetery in the Punch Bowl, overlooking the City of Honolulu, children are placing flowered leis on the graves of those who gave their all in the vastness of the Pacific during World War Two and Korea. The flowers had been freshly picked and fashioned into native leis by the school children on all the Islands of Hawaii and were flown to Honolulu this morning by military planes for the decoration. A beautiful tribute.

"Another service is being held this morning in the memorial built on the submerged hull of the U.S.S. Arizona whose rusted hull lies on the bottom in Pearl Harbor. This memorial is dedicated, not only to the crew of the U.S.S. Arizona, who are entombed in that rusted hull, but also to the men who were lost in the vastness of the Pacific as well as at the Battle of Pearl Harbor. A wonderful tribute to those brave men who were lost at sea.

"Yes—today from Flanders Field in the Punch Bowl tiny American Flags proudly mark the spot where our fathers and our sons lie in hallowed ground. I pray that this tribute will long endure.

"I also like to think of Memorial Day as a time to reflect and pay homage to those patriots of the Revolution who give their lives and fortunes to win for us our Independence and our Freedoms. In those trying days we were a handful of struggling colonies fired with a burning desire for liberty. They defied the strongest nation in the world and won our independence. A few years later, they defied both England and France to protect their merchant shipping and demanded and won respect for the new nation and the Stars and Stripes. Our country was weak but demanded and received recognition and respect today.

"Yes—those patriots won for us our independence. Yes—they gave us our freedoms guaranteed by our Constitution and our Bill of Rights, both firmly planted on a fundamental belief in God and on a constitutional form of government designed to serve the people, not to be their master.

"But do we fully appreciate what has been given to us? Do we appreciate the sacrifices made at Lexington, Concord, Valley Forge, Yorktown to win our independence? Do we fully appreciate what has been preserved for us by those who gave their all at Gettysburg, Anzio, The Bulge, Gudacanal, Iwo Jima, Okinawa, Korea and now in Vietnam? Are we doing our part to preserve and maintain these precious freedoms?

"Again in the words of Lincoln: 'Now we are engaged in a great Civil War, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure.' Though Lincoln did not live to see the results, this nation was reunited and with God's help, it has endured and has grown strong.

"Today we are not faced with a civil war but with an internal situation that will test our ability to 'long endure' with the liberties and the freedoms which have come to us from our Revolutionary Forefathers. Can we survive the infiltration of the new ideologies which have risen on every hand? The fuzzy thinking?

"Today we have an avowed Communist running for public office in Los Angeles and being allowed to address our youth at the University at Irvine. Today we have students uprisings at Berkeley which are condoned as a right of freedom of expression. Today we have a major hotel in Chicago refusing admission of wounded service men, returned from Vietnam, to enjoy a few moments of relaxation and pleasure—the excuse—it might interfere with business. Today we have the Pentagon calling the shots in Vietnam and telling the field commanders what targets they can use. Today we have the Pentagon discrediting the statements of a field commander regarding the enemy situation. Korea ended in a compromise. We seem to have no desire to win in Vietnam. In spite of this our fighting men are doing a wonderful job but are chafing at the bit for a freer rein.

"Where does all this lead? Today we meet to honor those who gave us our Freedoms and to those who have defended those freedoms. But are we giving lip service only? Are we losing sight of the fact that with liberty goes the responsibility of preserving that liberty by eternal vigilance? Have we become so soft and complacent that we are not willing to sacrifice a little time and effort to help preserve our Liberties and our Freedoms?

"In the words of Lincoln: 'It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause to which they here gave the last full measure of devotion.'

"In the light of these words I commend to you this charge:—'To personally understand and maintain the American way of life, to honor it by his own exemplary conduct and to pass it intact to succeeding generations is the responsibility of every true American.'

"Today we are threatened from within by complacency and the infiltration of Communist Philosophy. From without we are threatened by the basic Communist plan to involve us in conflicts that will bleed us and weaken us to the point where we can become an easy prey to those who have sworn to destroy us. Fear of what the Reds might due has caused too many of our people and our leaders to advocate and practice appeasement. As a weak nation we demanded and received respect for our Flag around the globe. Today we are the strongest nation on earth and yet we are despised, our Flag is spat upon, trampled in the mud, burned.

"We seem, as a nation, to have lost that sense of values which made this nation great:—Honor, Self Reliance, Individual Responsibility to Family, Community and Nation. We are enjoying the fruits of unprecedented prosperity.

We are slowly giving way to self indulgence and dependence, forgetting our civic duties and responsibilities. The warning signals are flying for all who would take the trouble to look. The symptoms of "Decadence Disease" are becoming more apparent each year. We have only to read history to find that this "Decadence Disease" contributed to the downfall of some of the greatest civilizations the world has ever known. Not far off we have a greedy monster and a slimy dragon ready to take advantage of our slightest weakness.

"By succumbing to the easy life, we are abandoning the memory of those we have assembled here to honor. Let us place country before self. Let us place free enterprise and private initiative before dependence. Let us conserve our resources and put our own house in order before we try to straighten out every house in the world.

"Again from Lincoln's immortal words: "Let us here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation shall have a new birth of freedom and that this government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from this earth."

"In closing I would like to quote from the scripture according to St. James: "Be ye doers of the word and not hearers only. Whoso looketh into the perfect law of liberty and continueth therein, he being not a forgetful hearer but a doer of the work, this man shall be blessed in his deed."

"May the good Lord give us the strength, the courage and the determination to preserve, as a memorial to those whose memory we honor today, our great constitutional form of government and to resist all efforts of those, who, from within or from without, would undermine, weaken and destroy our Great Constitution.

"May we all here resolve to be doers of the word and not hearers only.

"I thank you."

The Lagging Job Corps

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALBERT H. QUIE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, an outstanding editorial which appeared in the St. Paul Pioneer Press for June 9, 1966, on "The Lagging Job Corps," I believe will be of interest to my colleagues.

The editorial follows:

The Lagging Job Corps

Most Americans probably agree that a program for training the under-educated and unskilled is good public policy.

But the experience of the past 17 months seems to indicate that the anti-poverty program's Job Corps is not a very good answer to this problem.

According to the Allen-Scott column on this page more than 38,000 youths have enrolled in the Job Corps—3,080 have graduated and 2,072 have gotten jobs in private industry or in government service. This was done at a cost of more than $160,000 per graduate, according to Allen and Scott.

As persistent critics of the Job Corps, the figures used may be loaded and subject to different interpretation.

But even Representative Edith Green a staunch supporter of the poverty war has doubts about the effectiveness and the cost of the Job Corps program.

She told Poverty War Chief Sargent Shriver "it seems to me that we need to look at the high cost and low number of youths being reached."

The answer to the ineffectivenes of the program is well summarized in a newspaper story of a successful job opportunity program in Philadelphia introduced into the Congressional Record by Representative Albert Quie of Minnesota.

The program is operated by the Rev. Leon Sullivan, a Negro Baptist minister and is known as Opportunities Industrialization Center (OCI).

In two years of operation OCI has placed 1,500 persons in jobs. About 1,700 more are in training and 6,000 are on the waiting list.

Sullivan has some definite ideas on why his program has been successful—ideas which should impress Sargent Shriver and his warriors.

The over-riding reason for for success of the program is the fact that it is based on need, according to Mr. Sullivan—not just the need of people who want help, but also the personnel needs of the business community.

With the need factor as a starting point such a program can be successfully developed only with the direct involvement of business and industry and the poor themselves (the Negro community in Sullivan's project).

In Philaedlphia, Mr. Sullivan convinced business and industry to get involved. This resulted in donations of money, facilities and equipment and the creation of a business advisory board which makes sure that students are prepared for jobs that exist and that their training is realistic.

The Negro community was involved in a pass the hat campaign which raised $100,000. Mr. Sullivan made it clear that he would not take money from the federal government "unless we can't raise money from our own."

Unlike the Job Corps, the OIC program is open to all persons who want to enter, including men with criminal records. Trainees are not paid.

Nevertheless, OIC reaches more people than the Job Corps, is less expensive and has a much higher success ratio.

Sullivan's experience indicates that the under-educated and unskilled can be reached and trained more efficiently and more economically than under the Job Corps program.

Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SAMUEL L. DEVINE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, from time to time Members of Congress receive letters from the fighting men in our military services expressing their views.

Recently a letter came into my hands, May 30, 1966, from Vietnam and I feel the contents should be shared with our colleagues in the Congress in order that they may have one man's interpretation of our involvement.

I have necessarily deleted the name and several statements which might possibly lead to the identity of this serviceman in order that no reprisal may be taken by the Department of Defense or Secretary McNamara.

Excerpts of the letter follow:

DEAR [DELETED]: Would you believe it? Today is a *holiday* here at the Ho Chi Minh County Fair? I guess if I only sent a card I didn't elaborate on what I was doing down here. I got sent down here as an operations officer to help set up a brand new wing headquarters. When I got here there were two other officers here. The first day I made a thirty mile road trip down to Cam Ranh Bay to pick up some stuff. It's a nice drive through "Charlie" country.

The wing is to be called (deleted) Air Commando Wing. We have all sorts of old-fashioned propeller driven airplanes. I'm not supposed to be flying as I am only here temporary but you can imagine how that went over. The second day I found a squadron who was short on pilots so I am now flying C-47's with a Psychological Warfare outfit. We drop leaflets and use a very powerful PA system mounted on the airplane to try and convince them to defect. Sometimes we fly another type of mission. They make up harassment type tapes and we fly low and slow and play all this stuff to make them mad. This is at night, of course. Anyway, they get mad and shoot at us. We mark the coordinates of the muzzle flashes on the map and drive out of the area and call artillery fire down on them. If this doesn't make sense I'm sure (deleted) can explain it. The point is you have to fly low enough so they feel they stand a good chance of hitting you or they won't shoot. We have had holes punched in nine airplanes since I've been here but only two people hit and only one of those seriously. I have about (deleted-over 50) missions now.

Seriously, I would like very much to talk to (deleted) some time. I don't want to see him quit trying. God knows, from the mismanagement I've seen over here I could tell him a lot of things he might find interesting. And we certainly need some non-yes men in government. I hope he continues in that direction. Seriously, I would like to talk to him when I get back to the states. Some of the stuff I wouldn't dare put on paper, it's that bad. I figure it is time some responsible people know what is going on. In my book the people over here are being hamstrung by the politicians and I hate to see reason for a bunch of nice young kids dying, which they're doing with admirable patriotism, in a war which obviously we have no intentions of winning and would seem to be *deliberately* dragged out (to bolster the economy perhaps??). And for gratitude you get things like the clippings I've enclosed. And that b-------d turn-coat has the unmitigated gall to say "I do not see where any legal action can be taken against me." Oh well, my soap box is showing again . . ."

[NAME DELETED].

CHICAGO HOTEL BARS 96 VIET WOUNDED

CHICAGO.—Two suburban officials said Thursday that the Conrad Hilton Hotel would not let them bring a group of wounded Vietnam veterans into the hotel's Boulevard Room because it would "degress" other customers.

A spokesman for the Conrad Hilton confirmed the hotel would not permit the group of 96 veterans to attend the ice show in the swank eatery Thursday night. But the spokesman said the hotel had offered to reserve the entire room so a much larger group of veterans could go to a matinee.

Richard M. Foss, mayor of Murdelein, and Ralph Shields, Fremont Township assessor, said the community sponsors events for the wounded veterans in the nearby Great Lakes naval hospital.

Foss and Shields said they had asked Porter Parris, hotel manager and a Hilton vice president, about coming to the Boulevard Room for the second show Thursday night.

Parris declined.

"I know this from my experience as manager of the Hilton Hotel in Long Beach (Cal.) after World War II.

"I told them (Foss and Shields) that my responsibility is for the success of the room. People come in and pay cover charges and high prices and they want relaxation and things pleasant.

"Most of the time they resent things like this (having wounded veterans there.)" Parris said.

URGED NEGROES TO STOP FIGHTING: TURNCOAT AIDED VC PROPAGANDISTS

HONG KONG.—Korean War turncoat Clarence Adams Friday said he had made two tape recorded broadcasts for the Vietnamese communist "liberation front" in which he told American Negro soldiers in Vietnam they "were fighting the wrong war."

The 37-year-old Memphis, Tenn., Negro, who crossed the communist Chinese border into Hong Kong Thursday 12 years after he refused repatriation to the United States at the end of the Korean War, told a press conference he made the tapes "for two reasons:

"First, to my understanding, the United States is involved in a war there which is not in the interests of the country.

"Second, Negroes are fighting (in Vietnam) for the freedom of other peoples when they themselves are not free—not totally free. They don't enjoy equality.

"Actually they should be back in the United States, joining forces with the people there who feel the Negro is equal and who are fighting to give the Negro freedom and equality."

Adams insisted, under close questioning, that no one had asked him to make the broadcasts, and that he had no advice or help in preparing his "appeal to the Negro soldiers in Vietnam.

"I volunteered the tapes completely on my own. I had no advice. I had no help. I went to the (Vietnam) liberation front office in Peking on my own and made the tapes there."

He said he made the two tapes "about a year ago" but did not know when they were broadcast over Radio Hanoi.

"Do you expect any action to be taken against you in the United States because of the broadcasts?"

"I do not see where any legal action can be taken against me."

Adams said he did not expect to take any part in the anti-Vietnam war movement in the United States.

"I am not interested in anything like that now. I am only interested in seeing my family again after 16 years and then finding work to make a living for myself and my wife and children."

Civil Rights Act of 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES M. TEAGUE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I call the attention of my colleagues in the Congress to an excellent letter I received from my constituent, Miss Bernice A. Clark, of Oxnard, Calif., concerning the proposed Civil Rights Act of 1966, H.R. 14765 and S. 3296. Her letter follows:

DEAR SIR: I am writing to you as a private citizen and a retired public school teacher so that you may learn positively what I and the large middle-class, modest income, tax-bearing citizens think of the two pending bills H.R. 14765 and S. 3296, the two bills on controlling privately-owned property and privately-made contracts.

I hope I am fortunate enough to have you read this letter personally and that it will not be pigeon-holed by your secretary who may label me, because I intend to really protest the passage of either of these bills, as an antiquated crackpot.

I am in possession of a keen, sound mind any lawyer would be willing to recognize if he were drafting my will. Therefore, I state these bills can be classed with the braying of the "donkey" or the trumpeting of the "elephant," but cannot be considered the result of logical thinking of human beings.

These two bills destroy the rights guaranteed in the United States Constitution for citizens to own and to dispose of private property and to freely make contracts as the citizen deems proper and best for his own interests.

These bills jeopardize a citizen's right to live at peace with his neighbors and to choose how best he may serve his friends and community.

These bills deprive him of his free will and choice in business and his right to defend himself in court, since he will be without benefit of jury, and since at any time the U.S. Government can take sides against him and the Court's decision can strip him of his financial income and personal property at the whim of the court and the pressure and power of the complainant.

These bills do not secure civil rights of minorities; they cancel the fundamental rights of any citizen who is subjected to the malicious intent or exercised power of any minority or any pressure group.

These bills become the basis for creating anarchy in private ownership of property or in making private contracts.

These bills are the essence of the communistic theory of the individual owning and controlling nothing—the state controlling everything.

How can any true representative of the American people believing in the United States Constitution even entertain for a moment as a sane, legal procedure such bills? The question here is not one of protecting a person because of creed, color, nationality, or what have you, by promoting these two bills—H.R. 14765 and S. 3296. These two bills destroy every right and protection of all private property owners and could initiate endless legal injustices, persecutions, and possible civil bloodshed. They will never secure civil rights for minorities because ultimately they could become the seed to destroy all civil rights.

No sane citizen who thinks out to its logical conclusion the full legal meaning of these two bills could believe they would insure civil rights. They may insure a Second Civil War.

As an eldering school teacher having invested her life savings in some small private properties, how do you think I will fare if these bills are passed?

Here is the dilemma: First, I need money, so I decide to sell a house. I must sell it to whoever offers the money. My house is near a neighbor's investment property who is also retired. His family and mine are life-long friends. I do not wish to sell unless my friend and neighbor's property is financially protected. Normally, I could find another customer, but with either or both of these bills in effect, I must sell or be subjected to an expensive lawsuit. Since I need money, I can't afford a lawsuit which could cost me my property and, with my limited income, could jeopardize my piece of mind, life-long friendships, my health and finally my life. What person, especially a retired one, wants this life-ending?

Why are the present law-makers so tender toward criminals, toward belly-aching groups who don't want to earn their way up to success in the American way by work and education, and toward communists who sit back and laugh while our representatives destroy our country through silly laws made to please pressure groups?

Aren't there any men tall enough in Washington to stand up for and legislate for the good of our everyday American citizens—the education, middle-class of limited income? Are our rights always to be the ones expendable?

I'd like to see this letter presented to Congress—both Houses or in either House. Are you tall enough to do it?

Sincerely yours,
Bernice A. Clark,
Just an American Citizen.

The Great Society: It's Like Living in a Dictatorship

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, a further report of the Johnson-Humphrey intimidation efforts on the "buy bonds" or be blackballed program appeared in yesterday's Washington Evening Star, written by Joseph Young. An appeal to patriotism and threats of losing one's job are the Great Society's sales promotion techniques. This represents an insult not only to our civil service employees but to every American who knows and cherishes patriotism. At the end of this article a postal clerk union leader has expressed his disgust by saying "It's like living in a dictatorship." Mr. Speaker, I have unanimous consent that the article be reprinted at this point in the Record.

U.S. Bond Buying Pressure Heaviest on Postal Workers

(By Joseph Young)

The Johnson administration's intense pressure on government employes to enroll in government's 1966 savings bond campaign has brought protests to Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien from the two major postal employe unions.

According to the unions, the National Association of Letter Carriers and the United Federation of Postal Clerks, here are some of the pressure tactics being used:

A top official in the Minneapolis postal region in a letter to postmasters ordering them to show a better record for their post offices, said:

"Like the Postmaster General, I am not interested in the reasons why employees failed to sign up, I am interested only in results."

Consequently, postal workers in the Minneapolis region who do not enroll in the savings bond campaign are being made to sign their names to the announcement which urged them to enroll. The employes are apprehensive that this will be made a part of their official personnel records, the unions say.

At Boise, Idaho, the postmaster in a notice to employes declared: "I expect results. If you have not returned your authorization cards—" (here the postmaster resorts to capital letters—"DO SO IMMEDIATELY."

The Boise postmaster goes on to say:

"You owe the government for which you work the loyalty to support this program. It is my firm belief that any employee that cannot be loyal to his employer should not be working for him."

The Boise postmaster adds that he will have a "personal conference" with each employee who does not subscribe to the program, adding in capital letters, "I DO NOT EXPECT MANY SUCH CONFERENCES AND HOPE THERE WILL BE NONE."

DES MOINES PROTEST

Sen. Jack Miller, Republican of Iowa, protested to the postmaster of Des Moines over what the senator asserted was coercion of postal workers there.

In a notice to employes, the Des Moines postmaster noted that only 50 percent of them had enrolled in the bond savings program and demanded, "I would like to know why." He added, "Anyone not participating is invited to my office for a personal conference."

At Reading, Pa., the postal workers were told pointedly by a postal supervisor: "Buy bonds or bye-bye."

At Pottsville, Pa., postal employes were told they must achieve a 75 percent participation goal and "no excuses" will be accepted.

At York, Pa., postal workers were told they would be given "a personal interview every day until you give in."

The pressure tactics at Passaic, N.J., so enraged employes that those who already are buying savings bonds are threatening to cancel their participation, according to the union sources.

Harrisburg (Pa.) postal workers not buying bonds are being accused of being "unpatriotic and disloyal" and warned that they can't expect any favors such as preferred days off, etc.

The Oregon region is demanding 100 percent compliance.

One postmaster in North Carolina, hard-pressed to make a good record, urged several employes to purchase bonds and cash them in 90 days.

In an Eastern state, another hard-pressed postmaster offered to pay for an employe's contributions for bond purchases, with the understanding the employe was to cash the bond in six months and reimburse him.

In numerous post offices, postal workers were told their chances of promotion depended on their participation in the bond drive.

"CONFERENCE" PATTERN GENERAL

A general pattern throughout the postal service is repeated "conferences" being held by postmasters and supervisors with employes who have failed to sign up for the program.

Some of the state conventions of the postal employe unions have adopted resolutions denouncing these tactics.

Some of the state groups are threatening to adopt resolutions urging members to cash in their present savings bonds and discontinue their present savings bond programs unless the pressure ceases.

Letter Carriers and Postal Clerk's leaders say the pressure and intimidation of their members is "disgraceful and unbelievable."

"It's like living in a dictatorship," one union leader said.

What Freedom Means to Me

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ALBERT W. JOHNSON
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to include in today's Record an essay written by Joanne Kollar, of Franklin, Pa., who won first place in the Oil City, Pa., Kiwanis Club essay contest for high school students in the area. Her winning essay appeared in the Oil City Derrick, Oil City., Pa., on June 4, 1966. The essay follows:

What Freedom Means to Me

(By Joanne Kollar)

Recently, I saw an animated cartoon which concerned the relationship of a line and a dot. The straight line fell in love with the dot, but the dot loved the squiggle. She was fascinated by its absolute freedom of form. She would have nothing to do with the stuffy straight line.

To win the dot, the straight line conformed to the principles of the squiggle. But he discovered that such outlandish curves and turns and swirls only served to give him a backache. Then the straight line revolted against the shackles of conformity and sought the art of discipline. He practiced making squares, rectangles, rhombuses, parallel pipeds and all imaginable forms of geometric shapes. When the dot saw him create such artistic forms, she wondered how she could have ever loved the uncouth squiggle.

The straight line found freedom in discipline. With it, he could achieve the epitome of geometric shapes. Without it, he was a shapeless, writhing mass without individuality. With it, he won the dot.

I agree with the theory of the line. Freedom is discipline. This is a freedom which allows an individual to achieve his highest potential in a most satisfying manner. Without discipline, all labor would be in vain. A person could never hope to achieve his goal if he stopped and started, turned and twisted and generally ran around in circles.

Discipline is the basis of freedom in all the arts. How could a painter paint without it? How could a writer write without it? How could a singer sing without it? How could a conductor conduct without it? And ad infinitum.

It requires a strong will that is capable of coping with the burdens of coping with the burdens and responsibilities of freedom which are imposed by discipline. For discipline is a strict master. It requires much, but its rewards are great. Remember the line? He won the dot. So can any individual who masters the freedom of discipline.

This phrase, "the freedom of discipline," is paradoxical. How can freedom be discipline? Let us go back to the straight line which was unable to achieve anything until it could discipline its form. Only then was it successful. The same principle applies in real life. Discipline creates the framework in which freedom can soar to all heights. It can perform to its utmost.

But without a curb, freedom is merely a squiggle. It is a shapeless mass without a definite form or a definite purpose. It cannot accomplish anything because it does not know what it wants to do or how it wants to do it. Then freedom becomes a license for the individual to do anything and everything. This is the meaning which so many people attach to the word freedom today. These are the demonstrators against the war in Vietnam, the draft card burners and the promoters of obscene literature for the sake of art. They take the right without accepting the responsibility. They take the freedom without accepting the discipline.

But this is only hurting themselves. Because freedom without discipline is a car without wheels. It cannot go anywhere. It must remain stationary. It cannot soar to artistic heights.

I find this true in my own personal life. When my free time is not governed by some discipline, I accomplish nothing. I start one thing and finish another. Chaos reigns. But with a little bit of discipline, everything falls into a pattern. I know what must be done and how it must be done. Only then do I really accomplish my goals.

My freedom in discipline will be ever more important in future years. In college and in the world, my freedom will allow me to attain my highest potential. Then, I will not have cause for regret later in life. For as the line won the dot through freedom, so will I win my goals through freedom.

In Memoriam: Justice Sherman A. Minton, 1890–1965

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WINFIELD K. DENTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Speaker, just over a year ago the United States lost one of its great men, former Supreme Court Justice Sherman A. Minton.

Many eulogies were given here on the floor of the House at the time of his passing. The Supreme Court this year devoted a day to his remembrance. And it has now come to my attention that the appellate court of the State of Indiana has included in its records a tribute to this great American.

I feel that this tribute is worthy of publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and include it in today's business:

IN MEMORIAM: JUSTICE SHERMAN A. MINTON, 1890–1965

TO the CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE APPELLATE COURT OF INDIANA:

"On April 9, 1965, life came to a close in the passing of that great American, Sherman A. Minton, former United States Senator and former Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

"Justice Minton was honored by the presence of high dignitaries at his funeral and burial rites at New Albany, Ind. These included Chief Justice Earl Warren, Governor Roger D. Branigin, Associate Justices Hugo L. Black and Tom C. Clark, Retired Associate Justice Stanley F. Reed, of Kentucky, and two Judges of this court attended as its representatives.

"Sherman Minton was born October 20, 1890, in the hill village of Georgetown, Floyd County, near the winding Ohio River, across from Louisville, Kentucky. He was of humble parentage of little economic means and was orphaned at the age of nine years by the death of his mother. The family, soon after, moved to Texas.

"Mr. Minton longed to return to New Albany to graduate from the New Albany High School and thence he hoped for a law career at Indiana University. He realized this ambition. In 1915 he graduated summa cum laude with a bachelor of law degree, and a year later he attained a master's degree cum laude from the Yale University Law School.

"While at Indiana University Mr. Minton won the William Jennings Bryan award as a graduate showing the greatest proficiency in Public Speaking, and while at Yale he studied under former President William Howard Taft, who declared Mr. Minton's examination paper concluding a course, to be the finest he had ever received.

"After practicing law at New Albany for a year, Mr. Minton entered the military service and attained the rank of captain. Following his army duties he re-entered the practice of law as a member of the firm of Stotsenberg, Weathers & Minton, at New Albany.

"Two very close friendships had a marked effect upon Mr. Minton's career. These were with Governor Paul V. McNutt and Senator Harry S. Truman. Governor McNutt appointed him as Public Counselor for the State Public Service Commission in 1932. In 1934 Mr. Minton was elected United States Senator but was defeated for re-election in 1940. Thence, after serving one year as Administrative Assistant to President Roosevelt, the President, in 1941, appointed him as a Federal Judge of the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago, where he served until 1949, at which time the President, Harry S. Truman, his former seat mate in the United States Senate, appointed him as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. In this capacity he served until ill health caused his resignation in 1956.

"Congressman WINFIELD K. DENTON of the Eighth Indiana District, who eulogized Justice Minton on the floor of the House of Representatives, said in part: 'and though he had been classed as a liberal senator, he was termed a conservative Justice. I think this was not caused by any change of philosophy but because of his opinion of the judicial attitude a Judge should take. . . . He had a great respect for the acts of Congress and while he might not agree with certain legislation, he felt the Court should be extremely reluctant to overrule an act of a legislative body on the ground that it was unconstitutional.'

"Justice Minton left surviving him his widow, Mrs. Gertrude Minton, two sons, Sherman Minton, Jr., M.D., and John Evans Minton; also a daughter, Mrs. Mary Ann Callanan, and two brothers, Roscoe Minton and Herbert Minton.

"Three memorials in recognition befitting this great Hoosier have already been selected. Indiana University recognizes Justice Minton as one of its most illustrious alumni and has caused a large painting of the Justice to be hung in the Indiana University School of Law. The State of Indiana has accepted a bronze bust of the Justice which is placed in a niche in the rotunda of the State Capitol Building and the base of which contains this inscription: 'Sherman Minton, Associate Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, 1949–1956, the first Justice appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States from the State of Indiana.'

"Lastly, Indiana and Kentucky have honored Justice Minton by designating the stately two-tier Bridge spanning the beautiful Ohio River connecting lower New Albany and Louisville, 'The Justice Sherman Minton Bridge.'

"This great and good man, who walked with the great—Presidents, Statesmen and Jurists—never lost the common touch. He loved the common people where he had his beginning, where he suffered the privations of many, and where, after a brilliant career in public service, he returned to his home on Silver Hills, overlooking the city of New Albany, the scenic Ohio River and the Metropolis of the South, Louisville, and where, after nine years of physical suffering he succumbed to a fatal illness. Justice Minton will long be remembered.

"This Court extends its sympathy to the family and orders a copy of this in memoriam sent to the widow, a copy to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana, to the President of the Floyd County Bar Association, and to the President of the Indiana State Bar Association."

"G. REMY BIERLY,
"JOSEPH O. CARSON,
"THOMAS J. FAULCONER,
"Committee."

Approved and adopted as a Memorial by this Court, and ordered spread of record and published in the official reports, this 6th day of December, 1965.

GEORGE H. PRIME,
Chief Justice.
RUSSELL W. SMITH,
Presiding Justice.
G. REMY BIERLY,
JOSEPH O. CARSON,
THOMAS J. FAULCONER,
DONALD H. HUNTER,
DONALD R. MOTE,
HUBERT E. WICKENS,
Judges.

Expanded Vocational Training

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, the shortage of skilled workers to fill a large variety of jobs in industry and commerce represents one of our pressing national problems.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I submit for inclusion in the RECORD an editorial which appeared in the June 14, 1966, issue of the Los Angeles Times discussing this problem and calling on our high schools to gear themselves to offer increased vocational training.

EXPANDED VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The U.S. unemployment rate continues to run to about 4% of the labor force. Yet, at the same time, there is a growing and unmet demand for skilled workers. The discrepancy between what is available in the labor area and what is needed is, of course, due to many causes. One of them is the failure of the nation's high schools to keep pace with the times.

With some exceptions, over-all emphasis in American high schools continues to be put on academic subjects. While some vocational training courses are offered in almost every high school, there are far too few cases where these are taught with the aim of providing professional competence.

Nationally, nearly one-third of those entering high school drop out before graduation. In a great majority of cases, it appears, dropouts simply are uninterested in the academic subject matter emphasized, or unable to benefit from what is offered.

Only about one-third of the young people who enter high schools in the United States go on to college. Certainly this group benefits from the tradiitonal stress on academic subjects. But without denying these young persons the chance to develop their talents, consideration must also be given the other two-thirds of entering students who either drop out before graduation or who do not continue their formal education beyond high school.

These students must also be given the opportunity, usually denied them, to train and make use of the non-academic skills they might possess.

The U.S. economy has increasing need for workers with skills in the technical-mechanical-service areas. Just as the nation requires doctors and physicists and computer programmers, so too does it need machinists, mechanics and appliance repairmen. There is no reason why training in these and other areas, for those with the aptitude and inclination to pursue such training, should not start in the high schools.

Providing adequate vocational educational training in high schools, in skills where jobs are waiting to be filled, obviously is a major task. It is going to take money, cooperation by industry and organized labor, and—perhaps most difficult of all—it is going to take a change in philosophy by government officials, school administrators and the public, too long oriented toward glorified scholasticism.

High schools are not miniature universities. It is high time for this to be recognized, and for some adjustment to be made in the functions of high schools commensurate with national needs.

Flag Day in The Rock

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HOWARD H. CALLAWAY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. CALLAWAY. Mr. Speaker, there are people in this Nation of ours who, even today, when we are in the midst of a dangerous struggle for freedom in Vietnam, reject patriotism and respect for our country's flag as being somehow old fashioned, outdated, or "square."

Under these circumstances, it is particularly gratifying for me to share with you the accomplishment of the patriotic people of the town of The Rock in my own State of Georgia. Mrs. Ruth Markham, associate editor of The Rock News, has kindly taken time out to direct my attention to this community's fine deed.

The 115 fine citizens of The Rock and their distinguished mayor, Mr. Clifford L. Clarke, have celebrated Flag Day by displaying an American flag from every single home in the town. This country should take notice of and give credit to Mayor Clarke for visiting every home in The Rock and selling the residents American flags at cost. The mayor devoted much of his time and effort as he checked every day to make sure each of his constituents was prepared to display the flag June 14. I only hope that other communities in Georgia and the rest of the Nation will follow this noble example.

I am especially grateful to be able to contrast the patriotic respect which the citizens of The Rock hold for our Nation's flag with the disrespect shown all too often in some other parts of this country. Too often our Nation's symbol has been mutilated, defiled, and trampled upon. This disrespect for the United States of America should not go unpunished; for this purpose I have introduced H.R. 14314 to make such desecration a Federal offense. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that with the support of such fine Americans as the townsmen of The Rock this bill will become law and such terrible mockeries of our country's flag will come to a halt.

The Prince Edward Academy at Farmville, Va.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WATKINS M. ABBITT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. ABBITT. Mr. Speaker, in Prince Edward County, the people there through their own initiative, through their desire to educate their children, through their desire to maintain self-respect and to uphold the basic, fundamental principles of constitutional government have, together with friends of theirs, established one of the finest school systems in Virginia, the Prince Edward Academy at Farmville, Va. I am proud of the splendid school, the faculty, and all those connected with it. They are educating the white boys and girls of Prince Edward County and surrounding areas and doing a magnificent job. It is a school second to none in our entire State. I commend the people of Prince Edward for the great work they have done and are now doing. They have graduates in every major college in Virginia. These students are making outstanding college students.

On Friday, June 10, 1966, I had the honor, privilege, and pleasure to attend the commencement exercises for Prince Edward Academy at Farmville. Mr. William K. Shearer, publisher, the California Statesman, made an outstanding address. It was well received and due to its importance, I am taking the liberty of including it herewith along with my remarks and commend it to the other Members of the House of Representatives. His address is as follows:

TEXT OF COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS BY WILLIAM K. SHEARER, PUBLISHER, THE CALIFORNIA STATESMAN, AT PRINCE EDWARD ACADEMY, FARMVILLE, VA., FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1966, AT 8 P.M.

Mr. Pearson, Ladies and Gentlemen on the platform, Distinguished Guests, Graduates, and Citizens of this Community:

I want you to know how happy I am to be here with you this evening. This is an occasion of great significance for all of us, and I know it is a moment of tremendous personal fulfillment for Mr. Pearson. How wonderful it must be for him to sit here on this platform and hear his daughter give the outstanding address which she has just delievered. It is my wish that God will permit me to live to see my own daughter, some years hence, under similar circumstances.

Mr. Pearson made reference to the fact that I am from California, and I want, at this time, to disclaim any responsibility for some of the things for which our state has become famous.

Mention was made of Earl Warren, and I am certainly not responsible for him. Our only defense of Earl Warren as our former governor would be to point to what preceded him. By contrast, even Warren looked good for about 90 days. But give we Californians credit even with regard to Warren. We certainly proved that we have the ability to take a meager beginning and project him into a national problem.

In coming to your state, I want you to know that I took special precautions against being identified with some of California's current elements. The first thing I did upon arriving in your community was to get a shave and a hair cut, lest I be confused with the beatnicks who have achieved such fame at the University of California.

The only thing I didn't let the barber touch was my moustache. *That* I will defend to the death. I spoke at a meeting, one evening, and after it was over a foreign fellow approached me and said, "Your moustache makes you look so much like an Englishman that, when I saw you, I expected you to talk like an Englishman. Won't you please talk with an English accent?"

"I certainly will not," I told him. "We had a lot of trouble with those people a couple of hundred years ago, and I, for one, am still mad."

Last January, I had the privilege of being introduced to your school by Mr. Roy Pearson, President of your Prince Edward School Foundation, when he and I shared the platform at a conference on education in Chattanooga, Tennessee. I was so thrilled by his report of your tremendous accomplishments that, when he asked me to come here to give this commencement address, I accepted without hesitation. I felt that by participating in this way I could, perhaps, become, in a small sense, a part of what you are achieving here.

In his letter to me, Mr. Pearson suggested that I talk on a subject of value to the graduating class, and I want to do that by suggesting to you some practical guidelines of life which I have found helpful to me, and to pose a challenge to you with reference to one of America's greatest problems: The need for a constructive philosophy and affirmative programs on the part of those who would save America from the leftward trend in government.

Now, I want you to know in advance that it is not my intention to preach to you. I feel as does my good friend, Bill

Simmons, editor of "The Citizen", who gave a commencement address a few days ago, in which he told how he was asked to advise the graduates. He said he was very slow to give advice; that he had received all kinds of advice and was probably one of the most advised people you ever saw. "Perhaps that's why I am slow to give advice," he said, "because I know how seldom it relates to what one really needs to know. Besides, advice is so easy to give and so hard to put in practice."

So what I am going to say, tonight, you may accept or reject as you see fit. I presume your ability to make independent value judgments.

As graduates, adult life is beginning for you. You will now be free of parental restraint. You will be legally presumed to be capable of independent decisions, self-control and self-government. You will enjoy the blessings and benefits of independence. You will be expected to assume responsibilities commensurate with the benefits.

The kind of life one leads, the kind of contribution one is enabled to make, is greatly influenced by the horizons brought within one's view in the formative years of one's life. And you, as graduates of Prince Edward Academy, start adult life with a background of exceptional advantages.

First, your parents believe in you, and wanted for you the finest educational opportunity that could be achieved. No one can tell me that it would not have been easier and less expensive for them to surrender to the pressures of the time than to create and build Prince Edward Academy. But whether you fully realize it today, or not, your parents look into your eyes, as I look into the eyes of my little girl, and see a priceless gift, the culmination of hopes and dreams for the future, and your parents said to themselves and to the world, "Nothing but the best will do for my boy or girl!" And, in spite of difficulties, pressures, and financial cost, they built this school so that you could have the best possible educational background with which to start your adult life.

Second, you have the advantage of coming from an educational institution where the emphasis has been placed on academic accomplishment, and the full presentation of the highest and best which our culture has to offer. God and patriotism have not been barred from your school nor sneered at in your classrooms.

Prince Edward Academy was born of a determination to take a stand for right and truth, a determination to provide for you a sound education, and to preserve for posterity the cultural heritage which we, as people, represent.

I doubt that you fully realize how fortunate you are to have attended Prince Edward Academy, unless you have experienced some of the problems which are besetting public schools in other areas of the country, such as my native California.

Only when you have seen obscenity flourishing on college campuses, unquelled by administration officials; only when you have seen convicted jailbirds and the authors of dirty plays presiding over junior high and high school classrooms; only when you have observed the demonstrations, uprisings, and even violence on the campuses that we see with increasing frequency in California can you fully appreciate what Prince Edward Academy represents.

Unfortunately, in some areas of the country, the public schools are becoming little more than centers for anti-social behavior, and opposition to our system of government and way of life. And let me emphasize that a subsidized haven for beatnicks is hardly the atmosphere in which educational opportunity and academic accomplishments can flourish.

In Los Angeles, California, this year, one school has already been partially destroyed by fire, apparently by campus violence; students have been hospitalized; and armed police are required at inter-racial athletic events to protect life and limb during what is called "The Ethnic Experience".

So I say to you who are graduating that you owe a tremendous debt of gratitude to those who have made Prince Edward Academy a reality, to your parents, and to the participants in the Prince Edward School Foundation.

As graduates of Prince Edward Academy, we expect great accomplishments from you. As you have had exceptional advantages, so you will be expected to make exceptional contributions.

As you young adults tackle the problems and responsibilities of life, you will require a set of principles to guide you, a philosophy of life. Only by operating on sound principles can you achieve success in any field.

Every person is either guided by a set of principles, a philosophy, or else his life becomes a purely negative thing, one of reaction. A person without a philosophy has no standard by which to measure issues or challenges. He, therefore, becomes a pawn in the game of life, moving only in reaction to external stimulation or manipulation. There is a difference between motion which is the result of conscious thought and motion which is the involuntary result of a prodding with the electric stick.

Now everyone who is actively doing anything has some kind of philosophy. Even the beatnicks who have demoralized the Berkeley campus of the University of California have a philosophy of a sort. Here is a quotation from the writing of one such beatnick. It expresses a philosophy of life, a set of guides by which he measures his relationships with the other human beings with whom he comes in contact. Listen to his words:

"Just last week, two friends and I moved out of the apartment we'd been living in for over a year * * * as a final hostility in a year-long feud with the landlord, we left the place in shambles * * *.

"So when we moved out, we did a ——— good job of it. A year's accumulation of papers, leaflets, trash, razor blades, and filth were the main ingredients. We needed boxes to move, so we emptied trash boxes on the floor. We left the broken but unrepaired toilet full, and smeared revolutionary slogans on the walls with Rapid Shave * * *.

"This whole sordid story is an example of the kind of relationship we all have with people in everyday business dealings. Talking to the bank teller, the collection agency dick, the cop on the beat, the job interviewer, or the landlord is always unpleasant and can grow into hate if it has the time. This is only natural when necessities like electricity and a place to live can be taken away for nonpayment and when work is at the whim of an employer".

This sentiment, though thoroughly repulsive, is a philosophy of life, the philosophy of today's ultra-liberal. Those who express this philosophy are the day after tomorrow in left-wing though. It is revolting to contemplate the kind of country we would live in should this philosophy become totally dominant. But, I emphasize, it is a philosophy being aggressively advocated. It is not a mere reaction to external stimulation.

Many of the politicians in office have a difference set of principles which guide them. Their total goal is to preserve themselves in power. To do so, they must identify with everybody. So their philosophy is consensus. Nothing is ever really good or bad, nothing is extremely right or wrong. Their middle of the road is wide enough to accommodate most truth and most fiction, blended into an apathy producing opiate under the influence of which useless wars may be fought, the most outlandish of public expenditures may be countenanced, abrogation of law may be accepted, and under which no individual, only society as a whole, can be held accountable for the malignancy.

Your state is less guilty than many others of producing this kind of politician. You have provided the nation with some truly fine public officials—senators, congressmen, and governors, for which we outside of Virginia, express our thanks. I consider men like your own Congressman WATKINS ABBITT, and your Senators HARRY BYRD, JR. and WILLIS ROBERTSON, to be examples of the highest type of public official. You are to be commended for electing such men to public office, and what I am saying about the run-of-the-mill politicians certainly does not apply to them.

But, hideous and calloused though it may be, the "stay in office at any cost" philosophy of the politicians does provide a guideline, a discernible way of life. Like the philosophy of the ultra-liberals, it is not merely a reaction to an external stimulation.

In fact, the people who seem to do the most reacting, today, the people who seem to have the least discernible and identifiable philosophy are the people who, in truth, have the most to offer: the people who are attemping to uphold the American tradition and ideal. I agree thoroughly with the blilliant author Ayn Rand, who says:

"Americans have known how to erect a superlative material achievement in the midst of an untouched wilderness, against the resistance of savage tribes. What we need today is to erect a corresponding philosophic structure, without which the material greatness cannot survive."

We, as the people who would uphold the American ideal, must quit acting only in reaction to external stimuli. We must develop and present an affirmative philosophy, reasonable programs in keeping with that philosophy, and quitting reacting, in a purely negative fashion, to what someone else is doing, never taking the field to affirmatively advance our philosophy and its objectives.

Now this lecture needs less to be given to you than to many others, because Prince Edward Academy is the living example of what can be accomplished when a negative reaction is transcended by a sound, reasonable, affirmative approach and program.

When the people of this community learned that responsible public education had been destroyed by court edict, they did not take another dose of consensus opium and go to sleep, nor did they conduct an exercise in futility and burn the public schools. They did not destroy. They built. They created a better educational system than the one that had been destroyed by court edict. And in successfully establishing Prince Edward Academy, you, the people of this community, have set an example now being increasingly emulated throughout America.

You have won your battle because your approach has been affirmative. You are acting, not reacting, and your opposition has been so startled by your success that it has hardly known how to react to you!

Now, let me give you two examples of areas in which we, as responsible Americans, have lost battles because we merely reacted, rather than initiated, fought on the defensive rather than advancing affirmative approaches.

The first is the general field of civil rights legislation. The Negro revolutionists and politicians propose evil laws, and we have merely reacted in opposition. I agree fully with opposition to the excesses of the Negro revolution, but I am convinced that we will not win the so-called civil rights fight nationally until we quit operating defensively and offer affirmative solutions to the very real problems posed by the presence of a large number of Negroes in our midst.

Some may disagree with this, perhaps, but I am convinced that the ultimate solution to the Negro problem in America, one which will permit equal opportunity for both races, will be the encouragement of a separate development program, not unlike the separate development program of South Africa, which is unfortunately, widely misunderstood in this country. Separate development is an affirmative, positive approach; one of friendship for the Negro; an approach which does not disregard his legitimate aspirations and goals, while preserving the integrity of our own cultural heritage.

The adoption of an affirmative program of separate development would be a triumph for all people of good will, a victory for racial harmony and peace, for real equality of opportunity and pride of accomplishment.

We hear a great deal about hatred from the ultra-leftists and politicians. But the real haters are those who teach the Negro to despise himself by telling him that he cannot accomplish unless he is rubbing elbows with a white man; and those who teach the white man to despise himself by infecting him with a guilt complex because he is not rubbing elbows with a Negro.

The haters are those who destroy man's pride of accomplishment, those who teach man to hate and to despise himself.

The second area in which we see potentially responsible Americans reacting negatively, rather than offering an affirmative, constructive program is the field of foreign policy, particularly as exemplified by the war in Viet Nam.

Our people see the repulsive beatniks demonstrating against the war in Viet Nam, and without thinking, react by supporting the President without stopping to analyze whether he and the other administration politicians profiting from the war are actually right or wrong.

The fact that the draft card burners are wrong does not necessarily make the President's position in Viet Nam right. And before we rush out to embrace the national administration, perhaps we would be wise to ponder (1) whether or not we are properly engaged in a war never declared by Congress under the express provisions of our own Constitution; (2) the truth that war has, over the past 25 years, become an instrument of national economic policy used to undergird an otherwise crumbling socialistic economy which would long since have ended in complete collapse without the artifical stimulation of hot and cold wars; (3) whether or not we are properly engaged in a war to defend a territory whose own government is in a total state of upheaval, a territory which does not produce a single commodity which we, as Americans, must have, and (4) the possibiliy that our half-hearted mismanagement of the war is producing for communism a greater propaganda victory than would have been produced by our abstention from the war in the first place.

It has been so long since any major group in America has offered a responsible approach to foreign policy that most Americans have forgotten what one sounds like. My purpose here, this evening, is not to offer such a program, but I will tell you that when one comes, it will include a conscious endeavor to support the economy by some means other than wars and war scares, and it will include recognition of the fact that our mission to the world is primarily to provide a success story example to be emulated; not to rule the world, nor to be intimidated by so-called "world opinion" emanating from sources which do not share our political, social, economic, religious, or cultural heritage.

If those who would preserve America would triumph, I believe they must come forward with an affirmative American foreign policy which steers a course away from both great falsehoods: the draft-card burning ultra-liberalism which is essentially a rejection of America, and the equally irresponsible use of war as a means of bolstering a crumbling economy for the sake of preserving political power.

I firmly believe that the American people are ready to reject the ultra-left, and the gang of "consensus" politicians in Washington, but they will not reject these two frustrated philosophies unless we who believe in America offer a better philosophy and an approach which holds forth promise of solving the real problems of our time such as the accomplishment of racial harmony and international peace.

And I am saying this to you, this evening, because you and your generation will have to help develop and promulgate this philosophy and program of constructive accomplishment. Constitutional Americans are, today, only making a start in this direction. You who are graduating *now* will have to help us with this task.

Just as our nation needs a sense of direction, so will each of you, as an individual, require a sense of direction and a high degree of determination in terms of your own personal lives. Let me suggest to you some principles which have been helpful to me:

1. Be a strong individual. Investigate problems honestly and objectively. Make your own judgments. Be a leader, not a pawn whose viewpoints are determined by what someone or everyone else is doing. In spite of the pressure for conformity, today; it is possible for everyone else to be wrong if they are making their pronouncements and judgments on the basis of an unsound premise or inaccurate information.

2. There are absolute standards of right and wrong. There are theories that work, and theories that don't work. Learn to distinguish between the two. Place your standard with truth and realism, and against wrong—be it moral, social, economic, or political.

3. Be a realist. My friend, Bill Simmons, puts it this way: "I have learned that it does not pay to be either a pessimist or an optimist. Both viewpoints are distorted and can lead to error. It does not pay to be a realist, to try always to see people and events as they really are."

4. Do not permit your lives to be dominated by a sense of fear or guilt. Both are destructive. I thoroughly agree with Ayn Rand when she says, "Guilt and fear are the disintegrators of a man's consciousness or of a society's culture." She says that, "Perhaps the most craven attitude of all is the one expressed by the injunction 'don't be certain'."

5. Employ personal initiative to accomplish your objectives. Don't wait around for someone to give you the world as a gift. And take the full responsibility for your actions. The responsibilities of freedom make its advantages all the more worthwhile.

6. Maintain high standards of personal integrity, morally, physically, spiritually, financially. Be proud of your achievements. Be an example.

The same principles which should motivate you, personally, can well be applied to the government which represents you. Government's proper role is to protect freedom for the individual, personal initiative; to foster high moral standards, and encourage the preservation of our cultural heritage. Just as we must have fiscal integrity in our personal lives, so strict fiscal responsibility is a prerequisite of responsible government. Our mission to the world is not to dictate a way of life to other people, nor to be absorbed in a polyglot world culture, but to present a living example to the world of the benefits which accrue to a nation which lives under principles of freedom and integrity.

The problems which we face in our present society have all resulted from our refusal to be realists, and to rely on the sound and just principals which should guide us. The chaotic "Negro problem" is largely a product of the abnormal guilt complex which has been peddled to the majority community. Our current fiasco in Viet Nam is a product of fear—fear of an enemy reason will defeat, fear of expanding the war, fear of getting out, fear of nuclear weapons, until the thing we seem to fear the least is the stupidity of the status quo which cost us 800 casualties last week.

The world in which we live today reflects a combination of the sound judgments and the gross errors committed by the past and present generations.

Twenty years from now, society will, in some measure, reflect the influence of your stewardship and participation.

How will that society look?

For better or for worse, it will look very much like you want it to.

Those who created Prince Edward Academy for your benefit, and those of us who believe in America and want its culture and heritage preserved, are counting on you to do a good job for your own self-interest, your children, and your country.

Preschool Education

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the enthusiasm currently being expressed by our Nation's leaders and prominent organizations with regard to providing preschool experience for every American child is highly significant.

This new enthusiasm for reaching out and sharing something of the world with our very young children is encouraging, for I believe it shows an acceptance of the wondrous intellectual potential of young Americans.

In October 1965, in an address to the National Education Association convention in Chicago, I suggested the possibility of educating youngsters at the ages of 4 and 5, rather than continuing our practice of letting their inquisitive minds remain virtually idle until age 6.

This proposal was greeted with somewhat guarded enthusiasm at that time. Now, however, in June of 1966, it is a source of considerable pride to me to see this attention being focused on the subject of education for preschoolers.

As the recent report released by the Educational Policies Commission stated:

> Education of 4 and 5-year olds can affect the character of the child and all his future life more deeply than his education at any later period.

The report pointed out that research has clearly demonstrated that a nursery school program can upgrade a child's IQ by as such as 20 points.

It would be sheer folly to ignore this great national resource any longer.

I have proposed an amendment to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 which would make grants available to our State educational agencies for the purpose of providing early childhood education. These grants would be used to supplement and increase the level of State and local funds made available for this early childhood educational experience, and would in no way supplant them.

I am aware that several of our States at the present time have no State-supported system of public nursery schools and kindergartens.

We must give serious and immediate attention to bringing all our States up to equal education standards. Our population is mobile; we cannot allow our intelligence potential to remain static—fixed behind rigid old standards which decree that a child cannot be taught anything useful before the age of 6.

There are numerous compelling reasons for redirecting our thinking toward educating children at the ages of 4 and 5, rather than 6.

Primarily, the child of 4 who is associated with a constructive learning experience begins to perceive just who he is and what he can do; he learns to assume greater responsibility for his actions; he learns to communicate effectively through his exposure to words, art, music, group activities.

This has obvious, undeniable advantages for children from all levels of our society: the cultural deprived child learns a sense of his own worth—he can stand on equal intellectual footing with all other children; the advantaged child learns to channel his energy and make constructive, effective use of his talents in concert with others.

Children respond so readily to opportunities to satisfy their insatiable curiosity. To those world-weary adults who would say, "What is the hurry? Let them enjoy being children awhile longer," the reply must surely be that today's child is only distantly related to that of 30, 40, 50 years ago.

The child entering school in this decade must expect to learn more than three times as much as we were required to learn as youngsters in my generation. As knowledge expands geometrically, the child of the future will have an even greater task of assimilation. The wonder of it is that children are so readily adaptable to this confrontation with challenge.

Our earth is so vast and interesting; its problems and achievements so great; its blessings so manifold—how can we not share the wonders of our world with our own children? From what are we shielding them?

Young children of 4 and 5, as well as those of 2 and 3, have proved conclusively their ability and eagernes to learn. Let us, then, help satisfy that wonderous curiosity and freshness and join President Johnson and our enlightened educators who see this proposal as the key which will unlock the door on man's hopes for a dynamic world where all men of honor and intelligence can live in peace.

It Works

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, the growing accomplishment of the Job Corps in converting the most shockingly disadvantaged and socially alienated youth into constructive jobholding and taxpaying citizens is beginning to receive the attention it deserves. An article by David Selvin in the May edition of Agenda, a publication of the AFL–CIO, is an example of what I mean. This article is entitled "It Works," and is described by Agenda as "merely the heartwarming story of one Job Corps camp that seems to be working, and working well."

The reference is to Camp Parks, the outstanding Job Corps urban training center for men in Pleasanton, Calif., where nearly 2,000 corpsmen are receiving basic education, job training, behavorial skills, and individual and group counseling. As a result, the corpsmen have begun to open their own doors to opportunity. They are preparing to leave poverty—permanently. As one corpsman put it:

> I truly think that it was the best mistake I ever made made—joining, that is.

Mr. Speaker, I think Mr. Selvin's article is worthy of the attention of my colleagues, and I include it at this point in the RECORD:

IT WORKS

(NOTE.—From time to time, news stories have reported incidents at various Job Corps camps—conflicts among the instructors, sitdowns by the students, occasional violence at the camps or in nearby towns. But not all the news of the Job Corps is bad, by any means. This article does not try to evaluate the whole Job Corps program. It is merely the heart-warming story of one Job Corps camp that seems to be working, and working well. The struggle against poverty is everybody's business . . . the biggest issue on the home front.)

(By David Selvin)

"I, John Smith joined the Job Corps June 25, 1965 and I must say I'm glad. There's some things I do like and don't like but this is one think I do like . . . Of all the things I have done here the most thing I done is learned."

That is what one Job Corpsman—his name has been changed—wrote after his first few months at the Job Corps Center at Camp Parks, Calif.

"I truly think," wrote another, "that it was the best mistake I have ever made—joining, that is."

These two, among a growing number, have come a long, very long stride from the indifferent, the hostile, the passive young men who enter the Center's gates.

They are the school dropouts, the poor achievers in school, the poor performers on jobs.

"I never wanted to work full-time," one Corpsman said. "I worked part-time and spent the rest of my time on the street."

Another Corpsman wrote to the Center's newspaper: "Before I came to Parks, I wasn't doing much, just running around in the streets doing nothing but making a nuisance of myself."

They come, by definition, from the families of the poor. They are the victims of high unemployment rates, discriminatory hiring practices, substandard housing, broken homes, depressed neighborhoods.

Their teeth are in "terrible shape," the medical director has noted. Many are small for their age. They are in relatively poor physical condition—largely a result of malnutrition.

Eighty percent, according to the estimate of Rue Lawrence, chief counselor at the Center, are social delinquents—"blocked economically, blocked academically."

He adds: "They have no self-identity. They've never known success. They have no tools with which to deal with society."

But they can learn. Lawrence insists that their potential for development is unlimited. "They grow rapidly," he says.

At Camp Parks, the concern with behavioral skills is at least as great as with job training and takes up as much, often, more of the Corpsman's time.

"The Center is not a trade school," emphasizes Deputy Director Robert G. Niederholzer. Its job training goals are to qualify the Corpsman to obtain and hold a job at the "entry level."

It is heavily concerned, though, with trying to install in these young men recognition of the value of work and some sense of responsibility for their own actions and to their group and community.

At Camp Parks, Litton Industries under a $13,400,000 contract with the Office of Economic Opportunity has put a staff of some 600 people to work with some 1,850 Corpsmen toward that goal.

The Corpsmen live in remodeled barracks—they're now called dormitories—on a 400-acre section of the camp that in its time has also served the Army, Navy and Air Force. It lies in flat, open country, surrounded by low, rounded hills, 40 miles from San Francisco and just over the hills from Oakland.

They live two to a room, in carefully balanced ethnic groups, divided about half and half between white and non-white. A counselor lives and works with each group of about 26 Corpsmen. They eat heartily in a former mess hall—that name's gone by the boards, too—on a 6,000-calorie-a-day diet.

When a Corpsman checks into camp, he spends some five weeks in the orientation process. His health is checked completely, his teeth fixed. He is tested—though Lawrence confesses that middle-class testers do not always know how to ask the right questions of poverty-bred youth. He is given extensive individual and group counseling and is introduced to the half dozen vocational areas in which the Center offers training.

Once he has selected his vocational area, he is expected to spend two-and-a-half hours a day in class. He doesn't always; one group of Corpsmen was still puzzling over what it could do about one man who had not attended class for a month but, instead, spent most of the night watching the late, late, late movie on TV.

In class, he gets an elementary training. In electronics, for instance, the first stage is simple electronic assembly—much of it simple soldering. When he masters the basic wiring and soldering techniques, he tackles the wiring of a radio which is both incentive and reward. He can go on, then, to resistance welding, later to simple electronic theory.

The target is an "entry level" skill. Both administration and instructors disclaimed any vocational goal beyond that.

In addition to his vocational instruction, the Corpsman goes to a basic education class for another two-and-a-half hours a day. Here he is drilled in reading, arithmetic, and speech—the latter replacing the traditional "writing" because it is more functional. How, for instance, does a man apply for a job or undergo a job interview?

His study is likely to be heavily interlaced with a variety of the skills of living. Each man gets a $75 clothing allowance, for instance, after he's been in camp a month. In basic education, he explores the various ways he can spend his money, balancing his needs against what he has and what he wants. Or he may explore the booby-traps in buying a used car.

Basic education is organized around reading levels, and the men move ahead pretty much at the pace they set for themselves.

Each instructor handles about 26 men and they achieve some remarkable results in learning. In their first three months, Niederholzer said, some men progressed at the rate of about a grade a month.

One reason, he suggested, was the caliber of the instructors. In his search for teachers, Niederholzer said he hired about one in every 35 he interviewed. He wanted instructors—men and women (there are women in the world that the Corpsmen will live in, he noted)—who could establish effective communication with the Corpsmen. As a result, about half had never had prior teaching experience and they represent a wider-ranging cross section of occupations.

In addition to basic education, every encouragement is offered to Corpsmen to complete their work for a high school diploma or for a General Education Diploma. Some 220 Corpsmen are taking night courses arranged with a neighboring school district, and a dozen are taking work at a nearby junior college.

Beyond formal training activities, the center offers a wide variety of extra-curricular attractions.

Corpsmen write and edit their own newspaper.

They man an embryonic kind of student government which is developing some role in establishing disciplinary procedures and in representing Corpsmen to the administration.

They have a broad program of athletics. Counselors are constantly arranging trips here and there. Books, discussion groups, talks, entertainment are generously available.

At least as heavy emphasis goes to the Camp's system of group counseling sessions. Each day at four, counselors gather their charges in the dormitory day-rooms. They discuss, sometimes in bewildering ways, an endless array of group and personal problems.

Here, the Corpsmen under the hand (with varying pressures) of their counselors probe the relationships of the individual to the group and of the group to the community.

They confront—or they are confronted with—self-discipline, group decision, group responsibilities, group loyalties.

The aim, Lawrence explained, is to bring Corpsmen to the point where they can begin to ask what they can do for the group. These are necessary aspects of functioning in that Community with a capital C.

The drive to fit these young men into the "mainstream" of society, in the view of both Lawrence and Niederholzer, comes to involve the unions. They are in the mainstream, especially for the new worker in manual trades at an "entry level." Both indicated a need—and their desire—for more interest and participation from unions than they are getting.

While undergoing this process, the Corpsman is paid $30 a month. Another $50 a month is set aside for each month of satisfactory service as a terminal bonus. If the Corpsman is willing to send $25 of his bonus home, the Jobs Corps matches it.

The big question, of course, is whether the whole idea works. The answer is only now beginning to emerge. The Camp Parks Center opened in April, 1965 with thirty-seven Corpsmen; ten were still at the camp a year later. Sizable groups checked in between June and September. Almost nobody has run the full gamut of what the Center has to offer.

Officials tell of one Corpsman who went to work for the telephone company after four months in the electronics training course, and of another who was picked up by a typewriter company. In the catering arts section they talk of a young man who went to work as an apprentice in the kitchen at Doro's, a posh San Francisco restaurant.

One Corpsman commented that he thought somebody who had been at the camp longer should have been given the chance. In almost the same breath, he added that's where he wanted to go to work when he completed his training.

A subsidiary company of Litton Industries in New York sent an interviewing team to talk to men in the electronics training course. The team interviewed *forty-five*, offered jobs—at $1.72 an *hour*—to thirty-six. Twenty-seven accepted but only nine actually left. Many of those who turned down the offer were convinced that more training would pay off.

The Center opened its full-time placement office at the start of the year. In slightly less than four months, it recorded 96 job placements, saw 36 go into military service, and six return to school. About a third went into electronics assembly jobs, another group into automotive maintenance, with others scattered among office machine repair, building maintenance, culinary arts, and office occupations.

Most jobs were in California but many were scattered across the nation—Colorado and Montana, New York and Nevada, Arizona and Virginia.

The day of reckoning lies ahead. More and more Corpsmen in the months just ahead will be completing more and more of the training.

What happens to them will depend in part on the state of the labor market, on whether jobs are available for workers with little more than minimum skills, on the demands for manpower of the armed services.

But it will also test whether the educational processes, such as those at Camp Parks, can return these "young failures" to the mainstream of society.

The Shifting Political Winds

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, it is of more than passing interest to note the change in the administration's support as formerly given by Walter Lippmann in his columns. This morning in the Washington Post he makes an effort to give the reasons for President Johnson's decreasing public support as shown by the polls, and which is somewhat an interesting comparison with his columns of a year or two ago. His column follows:

THE SHIFTING POLITICAL WINDS

(By Walter Lippmann)

The polls plus the California primary elections have shown that the President no longer commands the great majority which elected him in 1964. Though this is the fact of the matter, there is room for much difference of opinion about why this has happened and what it means.

Certainly, the gross figures of the polls do not reflect a simple alignment of opinion "for" and "against" our part in the Vietnamese war. The current majority disapproves of the President's conduct of the war. But this statistical majority certainly includes more people who want him to win the war by hitting harder than it does of those who want to reduce the war and to negotiate it. In this sense the President still has a potential majority behind him. His trouble is that there is the greatest doubt whether the war can be won by hitting harder. This doubt is in the President's own mind. Otherwise he would not hesitate to hit harder.

The California primaries mean, so we are told, that the Johnson consensus has disappeared and that there is a polarization of opinion towards the two extremes of the right and the left. What, then, is causing such a polarization of opinion? What is causing the melting away of the great central majority of opinion on which the Johnson consensus of 1964 was based?

It has been caused, I believe, by the radical change which has taken place between the President's position in the election campaign of 1964 and the course he has followed since he was inaugurated in 1965. The cardinal principle of the election campaign was the promise and the pledge to give first priority to the long neglected internal problems of the United States. There was a general undersanding that after three wars and the cold war in 50 years, the time had come to devote our principal energies and resources to our own domestic affairs.

But the President has done just the opposite of what everyone believed he would do. In mid 1966 the country is involved in another war and, once again, our minds are divested and the money is not available for dealing with what have become the dangerous conditions of our urbanized society. The vital center which was the heart of the Johnson consensus has been smashed—not by the Vietnamese war alone but by the combined effect of an ugly and unprofitable war which causes us to neglect our critical needs.

The radical reversal of the President's position between September, 1964, when he replied to Senator Goldwater, and February, 1965, when he started the bombing of North Vietnam, has destroyed the consensus and has caused the polarization towards the right and the left which makes us all so very anxious.

There is no easy solution available to the President or to us. The President has misconceived and misjudged the war and the consequences, whether he leans now to the hawks or to the doves, will be bloody, embarrassing and sterile. While the war goes on, the mood of the country grows angrier, and the hope of dealing with our truly gigantic problems by reason, good will, and consensus is vanishing.

The President's predicament is such that one can no longer take for granted what everyone took for granted six months ago—that the election of 1968 is already settled. The grinding impact of the war and of the enforced standstill in our internal affairs could in the course of two years be so destructive to the Democratic Party that the Republican nomination would be very attractive indeed.

Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. HANSEN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. HANSEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, our conflict in Vietnam is still the burning issue of the day. Our stand there is daily being attacked as "gross stupidity" and defended as "courageous philanthropy."

In the words of President Johnson:

> Our objective is the independence of South Vietnam and its freedom from attack. We want nothing for ourselves—only that the people of South Vietnam be allowed to guide their own country in their own way.

To me this is a simple and crystal-clear statement of our aims. These aims are rarely disputed, but many different people have as many different theories as to how we can achieve these aims.

In spite of the criticism and controversy, it is interesting to note that no one has suggested a better strategy than our present one in Vietnam. Pulling out altogether is considered unthinkable by most informed people. A holding strategy—the so-called enclave theory—is equally unrealistic. This plan would involve the surrender of large blocs of the civilian population to Vietcong domination, thus destroying the morale of the people and the government. It would also forego any hope of eventual success by taking the pressure off Hanoi and removing all incentive for the enemy to come to the conference table.

It has also been suggested that we put forth all our strength in an all-out effort to crush the enemy resistance with unlimited air attacks. This course would run the risk of a major war with Red China—a war nobody wants.

None of these alternate strategies are feasible. In contrast, our present strategy is bold and yet cautious; idealistic and yet realistic. Our military strength has grown in effectiveness to a point where the enemy has not won a major battle in many months, and our massive and excellently trained fighting machine is inflicting heavy casualties almost at will.

Theories on the war in Vietnam have been put forth by a great cross section of people: Presidents and paupers; intellectuals and illiterates; Senators and scholars; professors and patriots; draft dodgers and just plain dimwits.

Perhaps it is time to hear from the men who are actually fighting there. Do they think the war a farce? Do they think we should get out at all costs? Do they think our involvement there is a gigantic mistake?

For the benefit of my colleagues, I would like to submit three letters for insertion in the RECORD—only three for the sake of brevity and because there three more clearly put forth what all the others say.

The first letter is from a young man from the Seventh Iowa District who wants to go to Vietnam to do his part. The other two letters are from two young Iowans who are already there.

I am full of pride for these young men as I know you will be when you read the following letters:

APRIL 25, 1966.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HANSEN: This letter is concerning the United States Armed Forces. I was drafted on the 2nd of Aug 65. When I was inducted I had the intention of serving my country to the best of my ability. I was sent to an overseas command in Europe. I in turn put in paperwork (DA-1049) to be transferred to a combat unit in Viet Nam. I submitted my paperwork approximately 2 Feb 66. Since that date I have not received an answer on my transfer. The tour in Viet Nam is 13 months and I at the present time have 15 months remaining in the service, but I do not wish to extend my service obligation.

Sir I am not trying to impress you by saying that if I went to Viet Nam we would win the battle for man's freedom. I am merely saying or trying to say that I want to stand in line with the rest of the American men fighting for man's freedom. In my opinion I feel that I should at least try to give them a helping hand in this bitter war.

Sir, do you think you could look into this matter and see what is slowing the processing of my paperwork down?

Thank you for your kind attention and I would greatly appreciate it if you would look into this matter.

Sincerely,

Private WRIGHT.

DEAR SIR: I was very happy to receive your card and letter. It's gratifying to know that in our endeavor here in Viet Nam, we have the support of our Representatives in Congress.

Not one enjoys being here, however. But as long as there is danger to the freedom of man, it remains our just obligation to be here—deterring the oppression of misguided souls.

It is my belief that we must "fight the good fight." I believe that we are doing that here and also in the States. As long as we show a firm resolve, we will succeed. United we stand.

Sincerely,

Pfc. GARY G. FIRCH,
U.S. 55 799356, C Btry, 1st Bn., 7th Arty., APO San Francisco, Calif.

DEAR SIR: I want to thank you and let you know that your card and letter meant more to me than any other I have received. I realize your time is very valuable, but you still took time out to write me a few lines. Not every serviceman receives a letter from a Congressman. That makes me a very proud sailor.

All of my buddies thought that I had some kind of pull. I just wish they had received something from such an important person.

Our days are long and lonely, but when we know that people like you are backing us, then our time is worthwhile. We are also away from our families a long time, but this is also worth it as long as we have a free world. I'll fight for it as long as I have a single drop of life left in my body. Many a great man has fought for freedom before me, and many will fight after me to keep something we all love.

Most of us are very discouraged when we hear of the reports of all the demonstrations, but we know that those people don't fully understand what we are fighting for. They must be very mixed up.

Once again, thank you very much, and may God bless you.

Respectfully,

CHRIS CLEMENT,
6896776 U.S. Navy, U.S.S. Ticonderoga CVA-14, Care of FPO, San Francisco, Calif., B Div. 96601.

Lucia Chase

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN S. MONAGAN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, in the long history of American cultural activities there has never been a more devoted servant of the arts than Lucia Chase. Since she was born in my hometown of Waterbury and still maintains the historic Chase family home there, I have followed her career with the greatest interest.

I have always had the highest regard for her heculean efforts in supporting the development of ballet in the United States and the present interest in this form of art in our country is due to a large degree to her efforts.

I was particularly pleased therefore to note the column, "Deeply Devoted Dancer," about Lucia Chase, which recently appeared in the New York Times. Since her contribution has been national, I believe that my colleagues and the readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD should also have an opportunity to see it and therefore I include it herewith with the hope that her devoted service to our Nation will long continue.

DEEPLY DEVOTED DANCER: LUCIA CHASE

"She's always on the go." This is the way a friend described Lucia Chase last week. As if to prove him right, the tireless co-director of the American Ballet Theater herded her troupe of 46 dancers aboard a jet plane at Kennedy International Airport last night and left for Moscow, where the company is to begin its second tour of the Soviet Union on Wednesday. The first was in 1960. Both trips have been sponsored by the State Department. Miss Chase will have plenty to do on the six-week tour. In addition to the meeting, greeting and decision-making responsibilities she will have as a company head, she will perform a secondary part in Agnes de Mille's "Fall River Legend," a dramatic ballet about Lizzie Borden. This is the only role she had danced in recent years.

Soviet audiences may not be able to see Miss Chase's chestnut hair and green eyes, but they will be aware of the trimness of her figure, the liveliness of her step and the vividness of her personality.

They will have no way of knowing that she is a rich woman who has given millions of dollars and almost half of her life to the struggle of keeping a major ballet company alive in the United States for more than a quarter of a century.

In a way, it all began when she was a girl in Waterbury, Conn., where she was born on March 24, 1907. From the time she was 3 years old, she says, she wanted to be an actress. Her family did not discourage her. Money was no problem, for her father was president of the Waterbury Clock Company, which manufactured Ingersoll watches, among other things. After graduating from St. Margaret's School, she studied dramatics at the Theater Guild School and also studied piano, singing and dancing.

SETS HER SIGHTS

Even after she was married to Thomas Ewing Jr., then vice president of the Alexander Smith and Sons Carpet Company, she continued her theatrical pursuits.

In 1933, after they had been married seven years and had two sons, her husband died. She then began to study ballet with the idea of pursuing a professional career. She knew that being rich and being listed in the Social Register would not be enough for her.

Mikhail Mordkin was her ballet teacher, and eventually she became a member of his company. In 1937, she danced the title role of "Giselle." She and Mr. Mordkin then became associated with Ballet Theater when it was founded by Richard Pleasant in 1939. Mr. Mordkin joined as a choreographer. She was financial backer and a principal dancer. In 1945, she and Oliver Smith, the stage designer, took over as co-directors. By the time the company had been in existence for a decade, she was reported to have poured nearly $2-million into it.

A sizable portion of her money had gone to finance new productions that gave Ballet Theater the reputation of having the largest and most varied repertory of any ballet company in the world.

Whether in a good or bad run of luck artistically, however, Ballet Theater's existence has nearly always been jeopardized by financial problems, for ballet on a big scale is necessarily a deficit-making activity. Despite Miss Chase's continued generosity and her constant quest for funds from others, crisis became a way of life with the company. Its survival was due almost entirely to her efforts and to her determination that it should not die.

Even her perpetual optimism began to wilt last fall, however, when 20 foundations turned down the company's request for assistance and private contributions of sufficient size simply were not to be had.

HELP FROM GOVERNMENT

"We prayed someone would save us," Miss Chase said. Just in time, the Federally sponsored National Council on the Arts gave the American Ballet Theater a "survival grant" of $100,000, to which it later added another grant of $250,000. Both were made on a matching basis, and the company felt confident it could find the required matching funds. The resulting $700,000 would mean security for a year.

Miss Chase's home is a penthouse on Park Avenue, but in the summer she escapes when possible to Narragansett, R.I., where her family has a oceanside place. She is interested enough in interior decoration to have taken a correspondence course in it, but does not cook.

She likes to entertain her family and friends at home and finds that her apartment sometimes takes on the aspects of a hotel.

There is undoubtedly some dance talk and perhaps a bit of dance rivalry in the Ewing family, for Miss Chase's younger son, Alexander, is manager of the Robert Jeffrey Ballet, which has just joined the New York City Center. Her other son, Thomas 3d, was killed in a sailing accident three years ago.

In a life lived mostly as Lucia Chase and with the American Ballet Theater, much time is taken up with touring, for the company still has no permanent home of its own. Does she mind being on the go so much? Hardly. "We have always been gypsies," she says with a smile, and you know that the theater is in her blood.

Horne Warns of Housing Crisis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM A. BARRETT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert at this point in the RECORD an article of June 12, 1966, written for the Washington Post by Chairman John E. Horne, of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, in which he points out the effect the rate "war" may have on S. & L.'s and on housing construction.

To help matters somewhat, Mr. Speaker, the Subcommittee on Housing hopes to include in this year's general housing bill a provision to increase the borrowing authority of the Federal National Mortgage Association so that FNMA can continue its secondary market market support of FHA and GI loans. However, the basic question of adequate funds for home financing is still extremely serious and we are hopeful that the Banking Committee will soon report legislation relating to issuance of certificates of deposit by commercial banks which would help return funds to mortgage financing institutions.

Mr. Horne's article follows:

HORNE WARNS OF HOUSING CRISIS

(By John E. Horne)

Tight money and high interest rates are principal topics of discussion among businessmen, economists and investors. The shortage of lendable funds is causing a keen rivalry among financial institutions to attract savings.

In this situation, commercial banks and savings and loan associations understandably are seeking ways to increase the flow of funds into their institutions and to retain the funds they already hold. The tool most readily at hand, of course, is interest rate competition. Banks are offering higher interest rates on some types of savings instruments—certificates of deposit. Savings and loan associations are responding to a degree commensurate with their ability to earn the higher rates.

This competition for savings is often looked upon as a matter of one type of institution vying with another in the market place, with other sectors of the economy little involved in the contest. Such a view of the present situation is an oversimplification of the affects of the current money squeeze.

Commercial banks are general-purpose lending institutions. They lend the funds they attract mostly for relatively short terms and under conditions which permit them to adjust their interest rate charges to current conditions in the money and capital markets. At present, the bulk of their lendable funds are being loaned out to their industrial, business and consumer credit customers and the high level of economic activity permits them to obtain high yields on these loans.

FUNDS IN HOUSING

Savings and loan associations, on the other hand, are highly specialized lenders. They place nearly all of their funds in the housing market, either in the purchase of home mortgages, in construction loans, or to a lesser degree in multi-family dwelling mortgages. Their loans are long term with a fixed interest rate charge and they, consequently, cannot adjust their portfolios quickly to rapid rises in money market interest rates.

In recent years, savings and loan associations have grown to become the principal financers of home ownership in the United States. Nearly 45 per cent of outstanding home mortgages are financed by savings and loan associations. And under this system, home ownership in the United States has expanded to the point where nearly 65 percent of homes are owned by their occupants.

The Board is charged by Congress with promoting sound and economical home financing. Maintenance of the trend toward home ownership, therefore, is a primary basis for the Board's concern over current money market conditions and the competition for savings. Of course, as a part of the Federal Government, the Board also is concerned with any matters that relate to general economic well-being.

Money flows to savings and loan associations have been reduced sharply in recent months due to the rate competition from commercial banks and from market instruments. Economists at the Board believe that a continuation of current savings flow trends for the balance of this year could cause a sharp reduction in the amount of funds available for investment in home mortgages. This means that many buyers and sellers will face some stringency in obtaining financing because of the lack of funds to finance mortgages. It means also that those who succeed in obtaining mortgage financing will have to pay appreciably higher interest rates on their borrowings.

Of even greater significance, it means that housing construction will be adversely affected. And a decline in mortgage activity would be reflected in lower production and sales of the many goods and services that go into making a house a home.

INFLATIONARY IMPACT

At present, funds attracted by commercial banks are flowing into inventories, financing accounts receivable, and to a growing extent, financing the expansion of production capacity of industry in the form of loans to build plants and purchase equipment. This latter category of lending has a sharp inflationary effect under current economic conditions.

While President Johnson has called upon industry to exercise restraint in its investments in new plants and equipment, the totals continue to rise, threatening to overheat the economy.

The question that business and financial leaders must ask themselves, and which Government administrators must examine as well, is: "Is the current allocation of capital funds under present tight money market conditions being carried out in a manner that is in the best interest of the national economy and in the best interest of the public?"

The answer is obvious. If current money market forces are causing too much money to flow into industrial and business expansion at the cost of depriving the housing industry of funds needed to meet desirable home-owning demand, the clear responsibility of all concerned is to take steps to ease the sharp change in the direction of savings flows.

Congress has before it a number of proposals designed to harness the principal method by which commercial banks are attracting funds from the public and from other types of financial institutions. The instrument is the so-called "certificate of deposit."

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board and some other Federal agencies concerned with money market matters, have endorsed the principle of placing restraints on the offerings of some types of certificates, which in fact are thinly disguised passbook saving accounts.

The Federal Reserve Board's "Regulation Q" places a ceiling on 4 percent on the interest which banks may pay on passbook savings, but permits a rate as high as 5½ per cent on certificates of deposit. By offering small certificates with maturities of as little as 30 days, commercial banks can now effectively evade the Regulation Q ceiling on passbook accounts.

That many of them are doing so can be seen almost daily in the advertisements that banks run in various sections of the nation. And, of course, the savings and loan associations in these areas are among the first to experience a drain on their savings, or smaller inflows of savings. This accounts for the stringency in the mortgage market that many people complain about.

Medical Society and Alcoholism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, on May 31 I introduced H.R. 14197 for a comprehensive program for the control of alcoholism, and my statement with respect thereto is found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of that date, at pages 6973–6975.

It is interesting to note that there exists in my district at 167 East 80th Street, New York, N.Y., a very worthy organization known as the New York City Medical Society on Alcoholism, Inc.

They publish a newsletter known as the Physician's Alcohol Newsletter.

In order that my colleagues might be fully informed with respect to this organization, I asked Fred Zeserson, executive editor of the newsletter, to arrange to send to me a short statement of the purpose of this organization, and the reply that I received follows:

PHYSICIAN'S ALCOHOL NEWSLETTER,
New York, N.Y., June 3, 1966.

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN,
New York, N.Y.

DEAR SIR: In 1954 the New York City Medical Society on Alcoholism, Inc., was formed by a group of physicians who felt that alcoholism was a disease, and that their colleagues must be taught to recognize it as such.

In a short time, the more than 100 New York physicians involved found that interest in alcoholism as a disease was growing steadily. Last year they recognized that medical attitudes were changing; they felt that physicians might now be ready to welcome an information medium. In December, the Physician's Alcohol Newsletter was started as a quarterly publication, and distributed to 18,000 doctors in the New York area. The response has been excellent.

It appears that the time is right, both for the public and the medical profession, to press the fight against alcoholism. Mental health and venereal disease are examples of public health problems which, for far too long, were never approached head on because of public stigma and medical inattention. When the public atmosphere changed, however, medicine was able to play its rightful role in the attack on mental illness and V.D.

In our opinion, alcoholism as a disease is now on the threshold of acceptance as a target for intense, prolonged attack by the medical profession.

Lay organizations such as Alcoholics Anonymous and the National Council on Alcoholism have done a remarkabel job in the face of public apathy. Alcoholics owe them an immeasurable debt of gratitude, as does the medical profession for having filled a vacuum.

Happily, we understand that the Federal Government is now prepared to focus on the problem. We believe that Physician's Alcohol Newsletter can be of assistance.

For the physicians in the New York area, Physicians Alcohol Newsletter has been a penetrating and effective informational tool. We are convinced that our publication, which is now supported by the Christopher D. Smithers Foundation, would be as widely read in Los Angeles, Dallas and Kalamazoo as it has been in New York.

For that reason we are asking you to forward this communication to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. We hope that the department will explore the possibility of assisting us to expand Physician's Alcohol Newsletter and distribute it to doctors throughout the country.

A recent U.S. Court of Appeals tribunal has declared that alcoholism "is now almost universally accepted medically as a disease." To many physicians, however, still do not consider the definition is accurate. Physician's Alcohol Newsletter, in our opinion, can help change this out-dated attitude by repetitive and consistent exposure of the facts.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Cordially,

FRANK A. SEIXAS, M.D.,
Editor-in-Chief.

The first issue of the Alcohol Newsletter, Vol. I, No. 1 came out in December 1965 and in its leading editorial "Alcohol and Medicine" the purpose of the organization is detailed. The editorial follows:

ALCOHOLISM AND MEDICINE

Osler's dictum that to know syphilis is to know medicine is well remembered today. But medicine is a conservative science, and the basic philosophical structure on which it is based responds slowly to tremendous surges of technical advance, which its use of scientific method made possible. The natural history of syphilis, its epidemiology, cause and cure have been found. Yet the post war upsurge of this disease demonstrates that the discipline of medicine must have a wider base than the one cause theory in order to fulfill its role of conquering disease.

No area of medicine demonstrates this more clearly than the subject of alcoholism. It has taken executive fiat by the World Health Organization and the American Medical Association to declare alcoholism a disease. Despite these pronouncements, as recently as 1956 alcoholism was not really considered a disease by many physicians. This attitude has hampered the investigation as well as the treatment of this widespread and disabling condition.

The need for treatment is so great and the medical interest has been so small, that a lay organization, Alcoholics Anonymous has become the recognized authority on the subject.

It is curious that such a situation should arise with a subject of such clear and generalized medical interest. The unique physiological effects of alcohol are models both for effects of anesthetics and for other toxins. Our acute and chronic hospitals and our clinics are filled with patients suffering from the end stages of alcholism, with attendant disease of liver, nervous system, blood, pancreas and even heart. Yet there is in most hospitals no provision to treat the early stages of the illness before these irreversible changes occur.

The psychiatric background of the alcoholism problem has wide meaning not only because it has resisted the now classical analytic approach used in neurotic disorders, but because it also relates to problems existing in the treatment of impulse neuroses such as obesity, drug addiction and character disorders.

Much medical research is now going on relating to alcoholism. Metabolic pathways are being elucidated by Lieber, Isselbacher and Patek among others. These promise totally new concepts in dealing with fatty liver and cirrhosis. The ensyme alcohol dehydrogenase has been isolated by Bert Vallee and promises fruitful advances in understanding. Relationships to catecholamine metabolism are being pursued by Gitlow and Smith.

The advent of ataractic drugs has made it simpler to manage the effects of acute withdrawal stages, yet gaps in the medical assimilation of this knowledge contribute to iatrogenic substitutes of "pill habits" for that of alcoholism.

The interest of some physicians, of AA, and of lay organizations such as the National Council on Alcoholism, the Smithers Foundation and other interested citizens has contributed to the slow development of information and treatment centers, of which ACCEPT, the recently opened clinic and information center in New York, is a notable example. Information about these facilities, is, however, not as widespread among physicians as it could be in order for the medical community to benefit by them to maximum advantage.

Under these circumstances, the N.Y. Medical Society on Alcoholism has undertaken to publish this newsletter, which will cover the phases of etiology, treatment, rehabilitation—and new research—concentrating on the medical aspects of this illness as opposed to the sociological or legal.

In our next issue we are inaugurating a Question and Answer Column. We invite inquiries from practicing physicians who desire specific information relating to practical problems encountered in dealing with alcoholic patients. Questions will be submitted to our Editorial Board where they will be analyzed and assigned to a specialist in the particular subject area for comment. We look forward to hearing from you.

The group of New York physicians responsible for this organization and its operation, which includes the following members: Frank A. Seixas, M.D.; Luther Cloud, M.D.; Ruth Fox, M.D.; Stanley Gitlow, M.D.; Sidney Greenberg, M.D.; Percy Ryberg, M.D.; is to be commended on the fine work they are doing and on their recognition of this important problem in American life today.

I was pleased to learn that they thought well of my bill, H.R. 14197, above referred to as stated in their leter of June 3, which follows:

PHYSICIAN'S ALCOHOL NEWSLETTER,
New York, N.Y., June 3, 1966.

The Honorable THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN,
New York, N.Y.

DEAR SIR: We are delighted that you have introduced a bill to establish an Office of Alcoholism Control under the Surgeon General.

Because of your concern with the problem of alcoholism, we thought you might like to see copies of the Physician's Alcohol Newsleter, first published by the New York Medical Society on Alcoholism, Inc., in December, 1965.

We call your special attention to the editorial on page two of our first issue, which was written by Frank A. Seixas, M.D., Editor-in-Chief.

Established in 1954, the Society is composed solely of physicians with special interest and experience in the field of alcoholism. Included in its membership are psychiatrists, internists and industrial physicians. To our knowledge it is a unique body; there is no other medical group focusing on alcoholism as a disease.

Our publication, which is currently sponsored by a grant from the Christopher D. Smithers Foundation, is mailed to 18,000 practicing physicians in the New York area. We are presently seeking additional support so that it may be expanded in scope and distributed to doctors throughout the nation.

We hope that we can count on your help in this endeavor.

Cordially,

FRED ZESERSON,
Executive Editor.

I believe that we are fortunate in having an organization like New York City Medical Society on Alcoholism, Inc., to bring their knowledge and the knowledge of its members to be applied to this very important problem, and I am certain that my colleagues will concur in that regard.

Chisholm Trail

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOE R. POOL
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. POOL. Mr. Speaker, on April 29, 1966, the Texas State Historical Society passed a resolution calling on the Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien to issue a commemorative postage stamp in observance of the distinguished history of the Chisholm Trail. Their sentiment is echoed by many other historical associations in Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas. I should like to place this resolution as representative of a great body of lovers of the great history of the Southwestern United States.

RESOLUTION

Whereas the Chisholm Trail, the principal route over which Texas cattle were taken northward in the two decades following the Civil War, was opened in September 1867, and

Whereas this movement of Longhorn cattle, probably the largest migration of domestic animals in world history, exerted a strong influence on the Nation, satisfying a demand for beef, providing an additional item for export, making cattle available for stocking new ranches on the northern plains, spurring the construction of Western railroads, and hastening the development of meat packing plants and refrigerated railway cars, be it

Resolved, That the Texas State Historical Association, at its annual meeting, respectfully ask the Hon. Lawrence F. O'Brien, Postmaster General, and the Post Office Department's Division of Philately to act favorably on the proposal now before them to issue a commemorative postage stamp in observance of the centennial of the opening of this famous trail; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of the association be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the Postmaster General.

AUSTIN, TEX., *April 29, 1966.*

Official Lies Can Threaten Freedom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM H. AYRES
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, we, in the Akron area, take great pride in the Akron Beacon Journal newspaper. It has always led the way in every fight to make ours a better community. It has the welfare of all of our citizens in mind and constantly spurs us on to ever greater achievements.

That great publisher of the Knight Newspapers, John S. Knight, established this fine policy. Ben Maidenburg, the Akron Beacon Journal's executive editor and publisher, has so ably carried it out that this newspaper is now recognized as one of the great newspapers of America.

Ben Maidenburg is a fine, hard-hitting editor. I have often wished that I might share his fine Sunday column with my colleagues in the Congress. However he usually deals in local affairs, for to Ben Maidenburg these are paramount. His love and interest in the welfare of our community knows no limits. In turn, we give him our greatest respect. By his works, he has indeed earned his position of leadership.

In Ben Maidenburg's column, which I have permission to include with these remarks are the words of another outstanding editor, Walter Cronkite. That estimable news editor of the Columbia Broadcasting System has written a story to which we should all give our attention. It is an important article and should give us all great concern.

Ben Maidenburg and Walter Cronkite are editors of great distinction. Though they have reached this high rank, they never pontificate but report and editorialize in a manner that we should all commend.

Ben Maidenburg's column, containing remarks by Walter Cronkite follows:

OFFICIAL LIES CAN THREATEN FREEDOM

(By Ben Maidenburg)

A question which comes more often to me than nearly anything else is:

"Are the newspapers printing the whole truth about our Federal Government these days? Are radio and TV giving us the truth—or is the news being 'doctored' to reflect what Government would like for us to know?"

Recently, Walter Cronkite, the respected news editor and reporter for Columbia Broadcasting System, devoted himself to this subject in an address before the Inland Daily Press Association.

Because he spelled out the answers so well, I am giving the space over to a condensation of Cronkite's remarks.

They follow:

"I am concerned over the growing cynicism in our society. Since at least World War I each generation has been more cynical than the last.

"This is not just a moral or philosophic problem. I think it has grown to the proportion that today it is a real, an immediate problem that could directly affect our ability to survive.

"The very foundation of the democratic system is built on honesty and the belief in the honesty of our fellow men.

"Those who lend themselves to the cynicism of the political lie are undermining that foundation.

"They are building not a strong democracy but a distrust of all government and all leaders.

"Yet the political lie has become a way of bureaucratic life. It has been called by the more genteel name of 'news management.' I say here, now, let's call it what it is—lying.

"We always have had, and we're always going to have, attempts to manage the news.

"Everyone—in business, industry, government, individuals—everyone in the world wants the world to think the best of him, wants to put his actions in the best possible light.

"It does not come alone from this Administration or its particular attitude toward a favorable image. It is inherent in the age in which we live and a solution to it must be found.

"Our problem, of course, is how the nation can be kept informed and how it can be given all the information that is necessary for the viable function of a democracy while denying to the potential enemy the information which is capital to his cause.

"And even this is not a new problem. But the problem is so compelling in the age of thermo-nuclear weapons and supersonic rockets as to become a new problem.

"When a Minuteman can be irrevocably launched from its silo in 15 seconds by the decision of one man, of what value is public debate on the merits of the attack?

"And when the enemy has the capability of initiating the attack upon the first suspicion that we are contemplating such action, how can we advise the population that such a possibility is even imminent?

"Thus, it is not solely that there is no time or opportunity for dialog on the imminent danger and alternative to it, but there is, as well, no time for public reaction—and more importantly—for discussion.

"Now it's hard to find quarrell with that in the context of the cold war and the ever-present danger.

"But it is also impossible to quarrel with the fact that it counters every traditional concept of our freedom of the press and the right of the people in a democracy to know.

"Who is to determine the national interest if the people themselves cannot?

"We see all about us in nations deprived of the full exercise of their democratic rights, the extent to which a determination of national interest can go.

"It reaches the point almost invariably, where those in power construe their continuation in power as in the national interest.

"That is the ultimate. But each step along the way to that final disaster can be clearly traced.

"The desire for image—as Madison av. has named it—is understandable, but manipulation of the news to achieve it is a dangerous first step.

"Another big step is the withholding of news to prevent the people from being 'disturbed'—a sincere belief among the leaders that a predetermined policy is the right and only one and that public debate of it can only 'rock the boat.'

"This is an ever-present temptation to every government.

"The very facts of our nuclear age, which has brought upon us this new problem of news management, demand that the public know more, not less, about the decisions of government and the men who make them.

"If there is hope of surviving the nuclear holocaust, those who survive must understand through advance knowledge why and how the conflict came, else they can turn, in their shock and fury, to an anti-intellectual, anti-government anarchy that could make the Dark Ages look by comparison like the Age of Enlightenment.

"I would like to suggest that one of the reasons for the great confusion which wracks this nation today over the Vietnam war is the fact that we were committed without a proper airing of the facts—all the facts.

"If there is safety in an informed electorate, there is added security in an informed officialdom.

"Good newspapers can provide information to government officials that it would take them far too long to get—if indeed they ever got—through secret communications.

"We see examples constantly of the wearing away of public confidence in the integrity of government.

"Who could believe, for instance, that the release of government stockpiles of aluminum had no connection with government pressure to hold the line on aluminum prices?

"Who really believes that the Honolulu conference was set up weeks ago when all the evidence points to a spur of the moment decision?

"Who believed the Department of Defense spokesman who said Marines did not set fire to Cam Ne village when our CBS Newsfilm and newspaper reports clearly illustrated the fact?

"Little lies in themselves? White lies? Perhaps.

"But half-truths or lies, even once indulged in, undermine the government's credibility and feed the fire of skepticism and cynicism that can undermine and destroy our democracy.

"When our government is caught in a lie, even if it is admitted after the fact, the damage is not alone to our image in the eyes of the world.

"Caught out once and we have destroyed enless months or years of good propaganda. A patina of tarnish appears on our symbol of the free press, which is the envy of the world.

"You who are efficient editors, you who exercise proper skepticism over the news from Washington, are rendering a valuable public service and are in the long run helping Washington, not hindering.

"One of the problems of the publisher and the broadcaster is that public skepticism already has been permitted by a lazy press to taint the press itself.

"The press appears only to be self-serving when it becomes alarmed over news restrictions, news management, and government lies.

"The public fails to realize that what is at stake is not a narrow pride of product on the part of the publisher or broadcaster but the citizen's own unquestioned right to know.

"Out of the welter of confusion over the Bay of Pigs came President Kennedy's determination to avoid such embarrassment for himself and his government in future crises.

"He proposed to the newspaper publishers at a convention in April, 1961, shortly after the Bay of Pigs, that there be some system of voluntary censorship to protect vital security matters.

"He got a cold shoulder from the publishers, always correctly suspicious of such overtures.

"It would seem, however, in light of future developments, that the publishers were far less cognizant of the grave problems of news management in an emergency than was the President himself.

"Without cooperation from the press in pre-establishing an emergency procedure, the President found his own solution when the Cuban missile crisis came.

"He determined that the government action would be secretly coordinated . . . 'orchestrated' was the word we learned then . . . and that through secrecy and even news management, his Administration would speak with one voice.

"There might be some question raised as to wehther this, even in its most benign use, is a solution to the problems of democracy in crisis.

"I submit that if an administration speaks with one voice and controls every release of that voice's opinion, then perforce every statement from Washington must be considered to be the end result of long study and consultation and bear the imprimatur of the Chief Executive.

"Under that system there can be no trial balloons and no retreat without loss of face or, in the nuclear age, something more serious.

"To get the message to Moscow, the press was led on Oct. 26, 1962, to print stories on the imminence of bombing or invasion of Cuba, whereas, in fact, as the New York Times later determined, that course was hardly ever seriously considered.

"It behooves the Administration to eliminate the press as a channel of diplomatic communications just as soon as possible by the establishment of other 'hot lines' besides that one to Moscow.

"Indeed, all the world capitals should be linked, it seems to me, in such a communications network to eliminate the possibility of perhaps fatal misunderstandings.

"Well what should we do? A great deal of the responsibility rests directly with the government. It's up to the Administration to be certain that its own officials are informed and then shut up.

"There must be recognition by the government, that the domestic newsmen are not the only 'big eared' listeners in Washington.

"The press of the world, the diplomatic representatives of other nations, certainly do not share the national loyalty or the sense of responsibility that well-meaning critics suggest the United States press apply to itself.

"If the secret is abroad in the drawing rooms of Washington, you can be sure that it's abroad in the parlors of Moscow; and the American press would be violating not its patriotism but its sacred trust, if it didn't so inform the American public.

"The Ambassador of Transylvania is entitled to not one more speck of information out of Washington than is the meanest citizen of the United States.

"There should, however, be established a clear-cut procedure for dealing with future crises.

"The Office of Emergency Planning has an information policy in case of nuclear attack.

"Well, there should be a similar plan to be put into effect when the President proclaims a crisis emergency so the people may know under what unavoidable handicaps the press is operating and to assure the relaxation of such news management policies the moment the crisis is past.

"We must be better newsmen, sharpening our diligence against fraud and deceit and fearlessly exposing those who practice it.

"We must be skeptical, so that people won't become cynical.

"That news management might be necessary in times of dire crisis, dire crisis, is properly established. That dead horse I think we ought to give a decent burial now.

"But now let's beat until we can put it to decent rest the problem of how news management can be limited so as to serve the only legitimate purpose—the guarantee and not the circumvention of our liberties."

Each Job Corps Graduate Has Cost the United States $160,064

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM H. AYRES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, when we created the Job Corps within the Antipoverty Act, we raised the hopes of hundreds of thousands of unemployed youths. By calling it by the title of Job Corps, we certainly inferred that within the confines of this agency we had the full solution to their problems. That agency, through television commercials by glamorous individuals, stressed the point that here indeed was the ultimate in a training program that could but lead to the success of the enrollee.

I contend, Mr. Speaker, that this was a cruel farce perpetrated on these unfortunate youths.

The article, which I have permission to include with these remarks, far better explains the present situation than any report that I have seen. The most able writers who researched the Job Corps project have done an excellent job of evaluation.

I have been told that the Job Corps is now going to raise the mental and physical requirements for its enrollees. Does this now mean that we must create a new agency to help those not meeting the requirements of this agency?

Can we now still call this a war against poverty? If they raise the standards of entrance are they not then, just so that they can make a better record for themselves, defeating the very purpose for which this act was created?

I wish to commend the writers of the following article and recommend it to my colleagues.

The article follows:

[From the Akron (Ohio) Beacon Journal, June 9, 1966]

EACH JOB CORPS GRADUATE HAS COST THE UNITED STATES $160,064

(By Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott)

WASHINGTON.—The widely controversial and trouble-plagued Job Corps is turning out the most expensive graduates in the country.

In the first 17 months of this Great Society program, out of 38,915 enrollees, the Job Corps has graduated 3,080—which figures out to $160,064 per graduate.

Basis of this calculation is the following: Since the inception of this anti-poverty project in January 1965, it has cost taxpayers $493 million.

Of the 3,080 graduates, 110 are women. The graduates' known post-graduate record is:

2,072 got jobs in private busines and government. Two hundred of those working for the government are in the Job Corps, Park and Forest Services and Agriculture Department.

803 entered the military services. Of this group, some 60 percent were drafted.

205 returned to school; 15 are in college.

Additional details about the graduates are sketchy. Until recently, no provision was made for a comprehensive follow-up. Such a study is now under way by a leading polling firm. However, reportedly it is sampling only a small cros-section of the graduates.

A check by the Job Corps itself on the first 200 graduates several months after being employed disclosed that 90 percent were still working on their first jobs.

Authorities claim three years are needed to fully evaluate the career of a Job Corps graduate. The first job, it is held, is not decisive. It's what the graduate does in his second job that will indicate the value, or lack of it, of Job Corps training; whether he is promoted and seeks additional training.

A high dropout rate of 32 percent continues to sorely afflict the Job Corps.

Around 9,000 enrollees have quit so far. Twenty-five percent left of their own accord for a variety of reasons; 5 per cent were kicked out on disciplinary grounds; 2 per cent were discharged because of poor health.

Corps officials soft-pedal the embarrassing dropout rate; they stress instead that 68 per cent stay, even though they are school dropouts.

Being a school dropout is one of the requirements for Job Corps admission. Also, the 16 to 22-year-old applicants must come from impoverished families and be unemployed. Based on intelligence and aptitude tests, they are sent to either conservation camps or urban centers. All womens' camps are in urban areas. Training ranges from three months to two years.

There are 103 centers and camps in operation in 38 states with 26,871 enrollees. Another 17 installations are planned which will boost total enrollment to 45,000 by July, 1967.

This is far short of the original goal proclaimed by anti-poverty director Sargent Shriver, whose agency runs the Job Corps. Immediately in charge of that program is Dr. Franklyn Johnson.

Shriver foresaw 40,000 trainees in 1965, and 100,000 this year.

A number of factors blocked this—foremost among them Congress' refusal to vote the necessary funds. Shriver talked in terms of $500 million-a-year Job Corps budgets. Instead, Congress approved $183 million for last year; $310 million for this year; and the new budget drafted by the House Labor Committee cuts that to $210 million for next year.

In addition, this Democratic-controlled committee which singled out the Job Corps program for sharp criticism, limited its enrollment to 45,000 and barred the opening of new centers beyond those already planned.

Announced purpose of these restrictions is to compel anti-poverty authorities to make greater use of existing centers and to cut costs.

At present it costs the Job Corps $11,252 per trainee. Corps officials argue this high figure is "not realistic" as it includes the expense of opening training centers—in most instances unused military and conservation installations requiring extensive renovation. Without these considerable charges, it is estimated actual training cost per enrolle is $9,120 per year for men and $8,400 for women. The corps' avowed aim is an overall average of $7,765.

But in the opinion of Members of Congress, including supporters of the program, even that's too high.

Disabled American Veterans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLAIR CALLAN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. CALLAN. Mr. Speaker, I submit for inclusion in the RECORD personal and thankful recognition of the 34 year organized effort of the Disabled American Veterans.

Born on the basis of a voluntary organization of disabled veterans in 1919, the DAV has faithfully directed itself toward solution of the problems and needs of the wartime disabled. Serving as a clearinghouse for all matters concerning veterans with service-connected disabilities, the DAV has seen to it that America's disabled veteran and his dependents are properly cared for.

Nearly all beneficial legislation affecting disabled veterans since 1920 has been sponsored by the DAV. The success of the organization's efforts is reflected in membership growth from a handful to 231,000 members.

Representing the disabled veteran without charge, this organization's tireless work to spearhead improved programs for the wartime disabled has produced services for which you, I, and the Nation could never sufficiently express our appreciation. Let us wish them well and honor them in this day, the date on which special ceremonies in the Nation's Capital, mark the 34th anniversary of the granting of a congressional charter to the Disabled American Veterans.

Charles P. Lindecamp Serves Education for 50 Years

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to direct attention to the outstanding community service of Mr. Charles P. Lindecamp, who has served for 50 years in the field of education and who is currently retiring as superintendent of the Garfield Heights city school system in the 21st Congressional District of Cleveland, Ohio.

In our busy lives we are very likely to take for granted and overlook the steady, persistent, and devoted efforts of our teachers and our school administrators in developing the most important products of American life—our young people.

As we plan and pray for a better world, our prayers ad hopes rest upon the day-to-day work and achievement of our teachers and school administrators their efforts bring to realization our best hopes.

Mr. Charles P. Lindecamp has exemplified over the past 50 years the high goals which we admire and which we expect in an administrator. He has been an inspiration to the classroom teacher, to school administrators, and to his colleagues in education throughout the country during his long tenure in the field of education.

Mr. Lindecamp began his teaching career at the age of 18. From that time to the present, he has served as an elementary school teacher, an elementary school principal, high school teacher, superintendent of a consolidated school system, principal of two different city high schools, and superintendent of the Garfield Heights city schools, which is the 24th largest system in Ohio.

During the past 9 years, Mr. Lindecamp has served as State Coordinator of the Principals' Discussion Groups for the State of Ohio, as well as voting representative of the State High School Principals Association to the National Association. The Ohio Association of Secondary School Principals, recognizing his efforts on behalf of education, conferred upon him the title of State Coordinator Emeritus upon his completion of duty with the association. He has received numerous citations by the National Association of Secondary School Principals for "contributions to secondary education."

On Wednesday, June 22, 1966, the Garfield Heights community is conducting a public reception in recognition of the 50 years of service of Mr. Charles P. Lindecamp in the field of education.

On this occasion I want to pay special tribute to a distinguished American who has made extraordinary use of his talents for human betterment.

Headstart Program Should Be Under HEW

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MELVIN R. LAIRD

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, the National Association of State Boards of Education at its recent 1966 convention held in St. Paul, Minn., on April 23 adopted a resolution requesting the transfer of Headstart programs which are currently under the Office of Economic Opportunity from that agency to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare "so that this program may be integrated into our regular school program providing continuity of education of children from preparatory classes into the first grade."

Under unanimous consent, I ask that the text of the resolution adopted by the National Association of State Boards of Education be included in the RECORD at this point.

The resolution referred to above follows:

"NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE BOARDS OF EDUCATION, RESOLUTION NO. 66–12

"A resolution requesting transfer of Headstart programs to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

"Whereas Headstart Programs in the field of education have been attached to the Economic Opportunity Agency: Now therefore, be it

"*Resolved:*

"Section 1. That the National Association of State Boards of Education go on record as favoring the transfer of the Headstart educational program from the Economic Opportunity Agency to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare so that this program may be integrated into our regular school program providing continuity of education of children from preparatory classes into the first grade.

"Section 2. That future educational programs or current amendments of programs now in effect be channeled through educational agencies for a more efficient operation without diffusion of effort.

"Section 3. That the Secretary be and hereby is directed to deliver a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Vice-President of the United States, and the Senators and Representatives in the United States Congress.

"R. A. MANCHESTER,
Chairman, Resolutions Committee.

This is to certify that the above Resolution was adopted at the 1966 convention of the National Association of State Boards of Education held at the St. Paul, Hotel, St. Paul, Minnesota, on April 23, 1966.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE BOARDS OF EDUCATION,
FRANCIS I. SMITH,
President.
FREDENI G. COMSTOCK,
Secretary.

Long Island National Wetlands Recreation Area

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HERBERT TENZER

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee on Fish and Wildlife Conservation began hearings this morning on my bill, H.R. 11236, and related bills, to establish a Long Island National Wetlands Recreation Area.

The purpose of H.R. 11236 is to preserve 16,000 acres of the coastal wetlands of Hempstead-South Oyster Bay, on the south shore of Long Island; to protect the fish, shellfish, and wildlife, including the migratory birds which use these wetlands; and to promote broad recreational use of the wetlands.

H.R. 11236 was introduced in the House in September 1965. Thereafter, in the manner of our congressional legislative process, I discussed the legislation with many of my colleagues in the House; with the Secretary of the Interior and members of his staff; and with many of my constituents as well as with representatives of conservation organizations in and out of my district, dedicated to the preservation of the wetlands.

As a result of these discussions, the Department of the Interior and I have agreed upon and today at the hearing before the subcommittee, a series of amendments were proposed which are designed to improve the provisions of the bill. These proposed amendments would:

First. Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into agreements with New York State, the town of Hempstead, and other political subdivisions for the permanent management and protection of the South Shore wetlands.

Second. Authorize the Secretary to pay 100 percent of the cost of managing the wetlands with one exception: the development costs for recreational facilities not used primarily for fishing, shellfishing, and hunting would be shared on a matching basis.

Third. Authorize the Secretary to conduct a comprehensive study in cooperation with the State of New York of additional lands and recommend additions to the National Wetlands area.

Fourth. Authorize the Secretary to take steps to eliminate and prevent pollution of waters in the area.

Fifth. Authorize the Secretary to purchase privately—not publicly—owned lands in the area, if the owners consent.

In order that the members of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee on Fish and Wildlife Conservation may have these proposed amendments before them in a form convenient for their use during the hearings, and at the suggestion of the chairman and members of the subcommittee I have today introduced a new bill, H.R. 15770, which incorporates these amendments.

On behalf of the residents of my district, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation which would protect for all time and for future generations the vast natural resources of the south shore wetlands.

Dole Bill Gains Ground

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOE SKUBITZ

OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Speaker, on June 9 the House passed the food-for-freedom bill, also referred to as Public Law 480, to promote international trade in agricultural commodities, to combat hunger and malnutrition, to further economic development, and for other purposes.

A dramatic change in this legislation was adopted by the House this year, a proposal by my friend and colleague from Kansas, the Honorable BOB DOLE. This amendment, sometimes referred to as the "Bread and Butter Corps," has drawn widespread applause for Mr. DOLE from farmers, teachers, officials of farm organizations, clergymen, and many others.

Many of the Nation's leading newspapers have been high in their praise of Congressman DOLE's amendment. I invite the attention of my colleagues to the following editorial from the June 12 issue of the Wichita Eagle, situated in the heart of the Wheat Belt, commenting on this plan:

DOLE BILL GAINS GROUND

Kansas Rep. ROBERT DOLE's "bread and butter corps" has passed another hurdle, scrutiny by the House of Representatives, and came through in fine shape.

It is now ready for consideration by the Senate, and the Kansas congressman sees little trouble there for his proposal that would provide trained technical assistance to agriculturally deficient nations.

This is such a sensible idea, that we can be proud that it originated from a Kansan. DOLE's proposal is being called now a "farmer-to-farmer" program, which describes its aims very well. Instead of pouring equipment and farm materials into countries that don't know how to utilize them properly, it would send into the countries men who know how to apply modern farming methods. They could work directly with the farmers in the country, helping them learn the farming tactics that have made American farms the most productive in the world.

This will work. Kansas State University has for some time had an agreement with India whereby some of its agricultural experts are loaned to India to teach farming methods. Private groups, such as church missions, have tried such plans on a small scale. Such efforts have proven valuable.

Now, if DOLE's plan gets Senate approval, such farmer-to-farmer communication of ideas can be done on a large scale, and make a real difference in the many nations which desperately need to produce more food for their people.

What is best about the idea is that, unlike pouring in goods, it is self-limiting. The United States' agriculturists, as they teach farming, would eventually work themselves out of a job and eliminate need for American handouts.

Disabled American Veterans' 34th Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. RICHARD D. McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to join with my colleagues in offering congratulations to the Disabled American Veterans as they celebrate their 34th anniversary tomorrow.

On June 17, 1932, the 72d Congress approved Public Act No. 186 which incorporated the Disabled American Veterans as a Federal, nonprofit organization. Actually, the DAV was founded long before this date. It was organized by 200 veterans of World War I on Christmas Day in 1919.

Today it represents 231,000 disabled men of both World Wars, the Korean war and the war in Vietnam. It is the largest single veterans' organization of wartime disabled in both the United States and the world.

Now, as in the past, the DAV stands ready to provide assistance to the disabled veteran, his widow, and children, orphans, and dependents. In the last 20 years over 1,500,000 disabled veterans and their families have received free assistance from the DAV in matters of employment, job training, compensation, medical care, education, and other aspects of social and economic welfare.

My concern for the needs of all veterans is well known. On June 9, 1966, I introduced legislation to prevent the loss of veteran pension benefits as a result of increases in social security. It is my belief, Mr. Speaker, that the Nation owes a great deal of gratitude to the men who have served her so well. Consequently, I can appreciate the work and efforts of the DAV in advancing the cause of the disabled veteran.

I am confident that I speak for all Americans in saluting the Disabled American Veterans as they celebrate 34 years of continuous service to American wartime disabled as a congressionally chartered national veterans' organization.

School Lunch Nutrition

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANCES P. BOLTON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Lucille Myers, cafeteria director, Shaker Heights, Ohio, Public Schools, joined by other public school cafeteria directors, has written a very good report on how the national school lunch program could become a more vital contributor to the nutrition of our Nation's children.

Mrs. Myers points out that a better program could be instituted by choosing the foods that are best for our children, then letting the farmers know what they are and the quantities needed. In this way the agricultural community would be able to put its emphasis on the production of the foods our children require for good health. Under the present situation schools never know when they will get what and must operate under unnecessary pressures and uncertainties. Mrs. Myers' report points the way toward a better policy in the school lunch program that would benefit the students, farmers, and all concerned.

Believing this report will be of great interest to my colleagues, I am including it herewith:

SCHOOL LUNCH NUTRITION

(Summary of report by Mrs. Lucile Myers, cafertia director, Shaker Heights Public Schools, Ohio, June 7, 1966)

How the National School Lunch Program should become a More Vital Contributor to the Nutrition of Our Nation's Children was the subject of my report to the Ohio School Food Service Association Nutrition Committee.

It is time the federal policy of buying surplus foods should be changed to one of purchasing foods primarily for their nutritional value to our children while at the same time stabilizing the farm economy.

A program to assist farmers monetarily is justified; however, the present program tends to compound its own errors by supporting the price of certain commodities regardless of value, thus encouraging the farmer to grow more of the same.

A better program, I believe, would be to choose the foods that are best for our children, then let the farmers know what they are and the quantities needed. This way the agricultural community would be able to put its emphasis on the production of the foods our children require for good health. Now the schools never know WHEN they will get WHAT and MUST operate under unnecessary pressures and uncertainties.

Is money expended for vast amounts of lard, pea beans, corn meal and ungraded flour wisely spent—when our children really need protein foods, fruits and vegetables?

Children can be taught to eat good foods as exemplified by what we learned about cheese. It is the one excellent food we have received consistently over the years. At first it was disliked, but today it is one of our most popular foods. It is disconcerting to have many of our cafeterias called the "Beanery" because of a huge surplus of pea beans.

A program which would give us a variety of highly nutritious foods to use will make it possible for us to educate our youngsters to good food habits and gain the approval of all involved.

Factual information pertaining to these comments is attached.

I. The School Lunch Program as seen by School Lunch Managers:

It is time to take a thorough look at the present Farm Program and its relationship to the School Lunch Program; evaluate its merits and its weakness in the light of the nutritional needs of the children it serves.

A. Some of the good features of the program:

1. Assisted our farmers monetarily and has made it possible for our country to produce the vast amounts of foods needed to feed our population.

2. Lunch is available to many students who otherwise may go hungry and is supplied inexpensively to countless others.

3. It has made possible an organized nationwide School Lunch Program.

B. Some shortcomings of the program:

1. The health needs of the students are not taken into consideration in the kinds and the amounts of the foods purchased.

2. It encourages the farmers to produce foods irrespective of whether these foods can be utilized or are valuable nutritionally.

3. Quantity and types of food are offered regardless of their value. Few examples:

Lard: It has limited use and little value to diet; yet yearly is offered in large amounts.

Pea Beans: Offered in large amounts and has limited student acceptance. The time and cost of camouflaging this food could be put to better use.

Flour: More effective use could be made of flour if it was graded, labeled and offered in various types; i.e., pastry, cake and all-purpose.

To utilize upgraded flour requires a trained pastry cook and an equipped area.

4. The program does not indicate future delivery dates for products and as a result we often receive foods just after a purchase has been made. For example, this always seems to happen with peanut butter.

II. Suggestions for *improving* and *strengthening* the School Lunch Program;

A. Stabilize the economy of the School Operations

1. Cafeterias are a business and operate on a limited budget. Therefore, why not use the present government records to anticipate their real needs and purchase foods in the best feasible quantities.

2. Give School Cafeteria Managers the opportunity to express their ideas regarding foods needed for student health and acceptability.

3. Make available future notifications of deliveries. (At the present, we never know what we are going to get so we take all we can get and hope it lasts until the next supply is available.)

4. Give information on anticipated surpluses so they can be adequately incorporated into our menus.

B. Teach value of nutrition by offering *nutritious foods*

1. *Complete protein foods* our greatest need

a. Beef The highest acceptance food (It's a good year when this is offered.)

b. Pork An excellent Vitamin B food to give variety and menu interest; should not always be offered chopped in cans.

c. Turkey Boned and frozen to avoid danger of food poisoning; also, to reduce storage, freight, and handling costs.

d. Cheese This product has been excellent. Do continue to supply.

e. Eggs Dried and also frozen for greater usage. Now we can handle frozen products.

2. *Milk.*—The high subsidy on this could be spread to include other protein foods in order to encourage students to eat a greater variety of foods. Also, it would be advisable not to subsidize chocolate milk which experience shows causes interference with the proper utilization of calcium.

3. *Fruits.*—These fresh: apples, grapefruit and oranges, etc. Most valuable for their vitamin content. (Fresh pears received one year were a treat to all.)

4. *Vegeeables.*—Green and yellow: A good quality of these foods when offered to young children teaches their acceptance.

Just think of the value and saving to our nation if the program would be economically planned and administered according to the nutritional needs of individual students.

Since the School Lunch Program is the largest single feeding industry in the nation, it is imperative that it is administered as efficiently as possible to educate children to good food habits by having available the most nutritious foods.

Prepared by Directors of Public School Cafeterias in the State of Ohio: LUCILE MYERS, Shaker Heights; ELIZABETH ZIMMERMAN, Euclid; GEORGIANA IRONS, Cleveland Heights; and LOUISE WALES, East Cleveland.

Defense Production Act

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN R. SCHMIDHAUSER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. SCMIDHAUSER. Mr. Chairman, once again the House has been called upon to approve a stop-gap approach to meet a real or imaginary inflationary pressure. We also are being requested to once again grant unknown bureaucrats additional power. As I have pointed out on several similar occasions in the past, particularly on May 16 when the Sales Participation Act was before the House, such stopgap, piecemeal actions will not accomplish their stated purpose and will only place additional burdens on our farmers, working people, and small busineses.

If the executive branch of Government seriously wants to cope with any real or imagined inflationary trend in an equitable and democratic way, it should be supporting my efforts and those of many other Members of Congress to thoroughly reform our tax structure. The present tax system has too long granted "giveaways" to powerful interest groups and has too long discriminated against the average citizen. Many citizens with annual incomes in excess of $1 million continue to pay no income taxes, while our Nation's workers, farmers, and small businessmen dutifully pay their taxes. Privileged interest groups continue to reap the benefits from archaic tax loopholes while the Internal Revenue Service moves to penalize those less privileged groups, such as the Sierra Club.

The recent actions by the Internal Revenue Service against the Sierra Club is a vivid example of the typical bureaucratic approach and is a sound reason why we should reject this further erosion of legislative authority. On April 26, I requested the Internal Revenue Service to render a decision on the question of tax treatment of revenues from advertising carried in magazines and periodicals by certain tax exempt organizations. This matter has been pending for 6 years and the Chief Counsel of the Internal Revenue Service, U.S. Department of the Treasury, Mr. Lester Uretz, has assured me in true bureaucratic jargon that "the matter has been under active consideration" for that length of time. I also was informed by Mr. Uretz that, "In short, the issue of the proper treatment of advertising revenues, while capable of being stated simply, has been a most difficult and complex one in resolution."

This delay, this inability to cope with a "complex situation," this unwillingness to step on powerful toes, is a vivid example of why we should not further extend regulatory power to almost totally unresponsive bureaucratic empires in the executive branch. These officials can move in 24 hours against public minded organizations, such as the Sierra Club, but cannot move in 6 years against powerful monied interests.

Mr. Chairman, I also strongly object to this legislation on the grounds that it is but another example of discrimination against the vast majority of our citizens who must rely upon credit to purchase necessary goods. It is but another example of hitting those in the lower and middle income groups, those least able to accumulate cash for downpayments. I cannot support this proposal which will place additional burdens on the great majority of Americans.

It is time for the Congress to thoroughly review our tax system and eliminate the privileges for special groups. This action would serve the dual purpose of dampening any inflationary fires by getting at the actual source, and would guarantee to the American factory worker, small businessman, and farmer the fairness which our present system lacks.

The rejection of this provision also would serve notice to the executive branch that Congress is not going to further abdicate its responsibility to bureaucrats who are too often not responsive to the public interest.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Celebrates 191st Birthday

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 191st anniversary of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Nation's oldest and largest engineering organization.

The effectiveness of this organization can be seen in the construction and administration of a wide number of projects in Florida and other States. A tribute to the Corps can be seen in the phenomenal tasks they are now performing in Vietnam, and doing so under combat conditions.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to join other Members of Congress in paying tribute to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Their fine record of public service stands as an example for other governmental agencies, Federal, State, and local, to follow in terms of responsibility to the American people.

The Billion-Dollar Ditch

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. COMPTON I. WHITE, JR.

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, the Pacific Northwest States are deeply concerned about the future of their greatest natural resource: the water that flows in the mighty Columbia River and the thousands of its tributaries. We are concerned because the desert States of the Southwest plan to steal our water and use it to make crops grow. The Lewiston, Idaho, Morning Tribune on June 10 offered an interesting analysis of the water grab in an editorial written by Bill Hall. I call my colleagues attention to the editorial, which follows:

SWAPPING POTATOES FOR HOT AIR

A Washington State University water specialist asks of those who hope to divert Columbia River water to the Southwest what they would do in years of drouth. It is a valid question. Assuming there is a surplus in an average year, what about those years when there is not enough water for the Northwest, let alone a secondary consumer?

E. Roy Tinney, WSU professor of civil engineering and director of the Washington Water Research Center, discusses the water diversion proposal in *Quest*, the WSU College of Engineering magazine.

Noting that it has been charged that the Northwest wastes 170-million acre-feet of water into the sea each year, Tinney said the flow over Bonneville Dam does *average* that amount each year.

"But how dependable in this flow and how dependable must the supply be for a ditch a thousand miles long costing billions of dollars?" he asked.

The Northeast is another region of the nation with a normally heavy rainfall and adequate water, but it is currently in a drouth of dire proportions.

Tinney says a drouth of the same magnitude in the Pacific Northwest would shrivel the annual runoff at The Dalles to approximately 65-million acre-feet a year.

"This is insufficient to turn the present turbines, and the Pacific Northwest would immediately suffer a large loss of generating capacity. The temperature of the river would rise, the pollution of the estuary would become sickening, the salt would intrude many more miles, and it is doubtful that the salmon run would survive," Tinney said. He adds that "it is from this system that the Southwest plans to divert."

• • •

Furthermore, he notes that just because the water is not *consumed* does not mean it is not used beneficially. It is put to a variety of uses "right to its mouth."

In other words, water is *used* just as much when it turns a turbine, supports a fish run, floats a barge or holds back salt water as it is when piped into a city water system or pumped onto desert land.

More important, if there is a surplus, there is much desert land in natural advantages of the Northwest, to produce food for the Southwest. And it's less expensive to ship corn and potatoes and cabbages to Arizona and California than it is water.

Beyond that, water is one of the natural advantages of the Northwest, one of the assets it has the right to maintain and exploit for its own benefit. Some have compared it with the Arizona and California climates and suggested that it makes about as much sense to transport the Northwest's liquid gold to the south as it would to ship the Southwest's hot air to this region.

Perhaps a better example would be the great deposits of natural gas and oil to be found in the Southwest. That is transported to this region to supply us with the means to make our homes in winter as dry and warm as a southwestern desert.

But we pay for it.

How much does the Southwest plan to pay for our exported resource? To date it has been suggested only that it be taken free. Not only that, but, as federal taxpayers, we will be expected to participate in the cost of diverting our own water.

The Southwest does not want the water to supply thirsty cities. Tinney notes that in Arizona, for instance, about 90 per cent of its water goes for irrigation, and much of it is devoted to the production of cotton, of all things. The Southwest wants the water to open up new farmlands.

Those who are now proposing that vast new tracts of arid land in Idaho, Washington and Oregon be irrigated have the right idea. The Northwest can supply the growing food requirements of the Southwest and at far less cost than diverting part of a major river a thousand miles.

In that way, the Northwest will share its resource with the neighboring region. We will trade them potatoes for natural gas. To date they have been offering us only hot air.

The Price of Becoming Competitive in Steel

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN H. DENT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, one of the well hidden issues facing this Congress and the people is the continuing acceleration of import damage to U.S. industry.

The latest episode in this fight for U.S. dollars and the U.S. market was the series of hearings held on the Hartke bill dealing with steel imports.

Last week I put into the RECORD the presentation to the Senate committee by Dr. Roberts, of the Vasco Corp., representing the industry views.

Today I have the pleasure of presenting the views of the Nationwide Committee on Import-Export Policy by O. R. Strackbein.

THE PRICE OF BECOMING COMPETITIVE IN STEEL

(Statement of O. R. Strackbein, chairman, the Nationwide Committee on Import-Export Policy, before the Senate Finance Committee, June 2, 1966)

My testimony will be limited to certain aspects of the steel import problem without making a rounded presentation, as I am sure the industry representatives will do, including those who man the steel works.

It is the purpose here to estimate the price to the iron and steel industry of becoming competitive with imports, with special emphasis on employment.

Before analyzing the steel industry some revealing light may be thrown on the subject of the cost of becoming competitive by examining the same problem in another basic industry.

The coal industry offers what may be a very useful example. The experience of the coal industry during the past ten to fifteen years may hold a clue to what price has to be paid to remain competitive. While the coal industry's problem was not the same as that of iron and steel, it bears a close enough resemblance to be of great value.

Coal suffered from competition with imports, fuel and Diesel oil, and natural gas. Steel's competitive problem arises largely from imports but is not confined to that sector. It also competes with other products such as aluminum, plastics, wood, glass, etc.

The cost of becoming competitive in the coal industry fell with shattering effect on the labor force, especially the miners. This would be expected because in coal production the direct labor cost is high; and the burden of cost-reduction must be borne by the cost factor that outweighs all other combined, namely, labor. Increased efficiency is achievable in any significant degree only by labor-saving devices and operations.

The story can be told quickly.

In 1950 employment in coal mines was an average of 483,000. They produced 560 million tons of coal in one year, or 1,159 tons per man. This was more than a threefold increase in productivity. This productivity miracle was accomplished by abolishing 341,000 jobs, or two out of every three. As a result the wholesale price of coal lagged behind many products, moving from 86.1 in 1950 to only 95.5 in 1965 where 1957–59=100. Wholesale steel prices by contrast moved from 66.9 to 101.4 in the same period. Coal moved up 9.4 points; steel, 34.5 points. Nonferrous metals rose 36.0 points. (Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1965, Table 1027, p. 716; Survey of Current Business, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, April 1966, p. S–19 and page S–35; Stat. Abstract, 1965, Table 1029, p. 78; also Table 490, pp. 357–8.)

Yes, the coal industry became competitive. One by-product was an increase in exports. These rose from 25 million tons in 1950 to 50 million tons in 1965, a doubling of foreign sales. They would go higher but for European import restrictions. (Stat. Abstract, 1965, Table 1029, p. 718; Survey of Cur. Bus., Apr. '66, p. S–35.)

Moreover, coal production has recovered from a low of 420,000 tons in 1961 to 525,000 in 1965.

The industry became competitive by the only route that is open, namely, more efficient production, or ruthless mechanization. In terms of employment the price in the coal industry was indeed extremely high. The Appalachian destitution was a direct result.

The steel industry now faces a similar problem; but it does not follow that it can repeat the experience of the coal industry. In point of employment the number on the payroll is still over 500,000. The number of employees has declined only from 587,000 production workers in 1950 to 512,000 in 1964, a drop of only 75,000 or a mere 13%. (Stat. Abs. 1965, Table 306, p. 221.) This compares with a decimation of employment in the coal industry, as related above, i.e., a displacement of 341,000 workers. Obviously, judged by the example of coal, the steel industry has been remiss.

Because of its backwardness the steel industry has suffered a reversal in foreign markets. Instead of gaining foreign markets, as did coal, the exports of steel have shrunk. From the high export level of 5.3 million tons in 1957 (Foreign Trade Trends, 1965, Iron and Steel Inst., p. 64), it fell to 2.5 million tons in 1965 (Survey of Cur. Bus., Apr. 1966, p. S–32). In other words, contrasted to coal, which doubled its exports during the 15-year period cited, steel's exports were cut in half in eight years.

Imports of steel, on the other hand, have moved from 1.1 million tons in 1957 to 10.4 million tons in 1965, a tenfold increase. (Iron and Steel Inst., ibid., supra, Sur. of Cur. Bus., ibid., supra.) Coal imports, by contrast, are negligible and no source of worry. Coal, it bears repeating, paid the price for becoming competitive and therefore is in an enviable posture in its foreign trade—at least temporarily. Steel's position is unenviable and deteriorating.

It cannot be determined precisely what the price would be for the steel industry should it seek to become as competitive as coal. Nevertheless certain measures can be applied. Apparently it would not be necessary, as in the case of coal, to sacrific over 300,000 workers. Perhaps a sacrifice of only 200,000 would do the job. Let us make a few calculations.

Productivity in the steel industry increased from 165 tons per production worker in 1950 to 248 tons in 1964. (Stat. Abs., 1965, Table 306, p. 221; Iron and Steel Inst., Foreign Trade Trends, 1965, Table 7, p. 38.) This represents an increase of 50%. As shown above, coal's productivity per production worker in the same period increased over 200%, or four times as sharply as in steel. Had steel done as well its employment of production workers would have fallen to near 150,000 level.**

Steel's foreign competitors are much more formidable than U.S. coal's foreign competitors. Steel production has risen rapidly in a number of industrial countries. West German production has doubled since 1952, rising to 36.8 million tons in 1965. Japanese production has experienced a much sharper rise, surpassing both W. Germany and the United Kingdom, in 1964. Her tonnage reached 41.1 million in 1965. French and Italian production has also risen sharply. The U.K. rise has been more moderate. (European Coal and Steel Community, General Report, March 1964; also publ. of Office Statistique de Communautes Europeenes, 1966, #2, p. 7.)

In 1952 this country produced 48% of the world's steel. (Stat. Abs. 1954, Table 1129, p. 960.) In 1964 this share had dropped to 26%, or to 127 million tons of a world total of 478 million.

Steel wages in the United States for production workers were $3.41 per hour in 1964, rising to $3.54 in February 1966. By contrast European average annual net earnings in 1963 (without free accommodations) with a family of two, were $1970 in W. Germany; $2264 in France, $2516 in Belgium, $2146 in Holland and $1834 in Italy. In the same year (1963) steel wages averaged $141.86 per week in this country. A 50-week year would have brought $6,650 per worker, or well over three times the pay in W. Germany, Italy and Holland. (U.S. Wages: Current Survey of Business, supra; European: Statistical Office of the European Communities, Basic Statistics of the Community, 1965, Table 92, p. 138.)

Output per production worker in the European iron and steel industry in 1964 was: W. Germany, 181 tons; France, 151 tons; Italy, 174 tons. (Europe Coal and Steel Community, General Report, March 1964; Basic Statistics of the Community, 1965, Table 10, p. 28.)

These levels compare with 248 tons per worker in this country in the same year. With wages of about a third of those prevailing here the European producers should be able to compete with an annual output per worker as low as 100 tons.

Japanese output in 1964 was 156 tons per production worker. (Survey of Japanese Finance and Industry.) This was up from 112 tons in 1960. Thus, while Japanese wages continue to lag far behind the European, their productivity is fast approaching the European level. In 1965 average annual wages of Japanese steel production workers, with bonus, was $1380. (Monthly Report of Iron and Steel Statistics, Iron and Steel Federation, Japan.) In 1965 approximately 40% of total U.S. imports of iron and steel came from Japan, compared with 17.9% in 1960. (Iron and Steel Inst., supra.)

The steel industry in this country has accelerated its expenditure for plant and equipment in recent years, moving from $1.1 billion in 1960 to $1.9 billion in 1965, while projecting over $2 billion for 1966. (Stat. Abs. 1965, Table 690, p. 501.) This represents a serious modernization program.

A comparison of prices, January 1, 1964, f.o.b., port of shipment, of the European Coal and Steel Community and U.S. prices for export, port of shipment, shows the wide margin separating ECSC and U.S. prices (dollars per ton in each case):

[In dollars per ton]

	ECSC	United States
Reinforcement bars	75-66	127
Merchant bars	81-83	130-134
Wire rod	78-80	146.15
Plate	84-88	124.10
Hot rolled sheet	106-22	146.15
Cold rolled sheet	110-25	162.25

Source: 12th General Report, the High Authority, European Coal and Steel Community, March 1964, pp. 454-5.)

THE DILEMMA

The road to competitiveness for the iron and steel industry is a rough one, with particular significance for the workers. Under similar, if more aggravated, circumstances the coal industry as an industry survived. The workers, however, figuratively speaking, were massacred economically. Yet the industry had no alternative if it was to survive.

In the steel industry foreign competition looms larger and more ominously than it did in the coal industry; but steel has an apparent escape hatch. It can invest in foreign countries, although there appear to be few attractive possibilities at present in that field in view of the world's current excess steel capacity and the nationalistic aspects of the industry.

If steel would insist on following the footsteps of coal it would have to go far beyond its present level of output per man per year; but to do that would hold nothing but terror for the work force, as we shall see.

In 1963 the steel payroll for all employees in steel rolling and finishing was $4.11 billion. Value added by manufacturing was $8.35 billion. Therefore wages represented 50% of the value added. Shipments were $18.59 billion or more than four times the payroll. (Stat. Abs., 1965, Table 1125, pp. 778–9.) Therefore if it were proposed to lower the cost of shipments by 10% the work force must be reduced some 40%: unless all the workers down the line in the earlier stages of production were also reduced 10% in number: iron ore miners, coal miners,

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** As it was, steel in 1964 produced 32.4% more basic steel than in 1950 with 13% fewer workers.

transportation workers, etc., and this could hardly be proposed. The other alternative would be a wage reduction of 40% for steel workers or a 10% reduction for all workers from iron ore and coal to the finished product.

Yet, a 10% cost reduction might not be sufficient to bring steel to a competitive level. In that event the cut must be deeper in proportion. The price could easily be 200,000 jobs of a total of some 500,000.

Is this country prepared to pay such a price?

What is the alternative? Evidently the only practical option lies in control of import tonnage, preferably by quota. Even so the industry must pursue its modernization if it is not to fall behind foreign technical improvements.

What possibilities would lie in a reduction of profits as a source of lower costs?

In 1965 the profits after taxes of the primary iron and steel industry was 9.8% on stock equity, or $1.4 billion. This rate was the lowest in the durable goods group, the highest being 19.5% realized by the automotive industry. It (net profit) was equal to one-third of the 1963 employee payroll ($4.11 billion in 1963), one-sixth of the value added by manufacturing ($8.35 billion in 1963) and 7.5% of the value of shipments ($18.6 billion). The 9.8% rate for 1965 was up from the low figure of 5.4% on stock equity realized in 1962. (Source: Division of Financial Statistics, Federal Trade Commission.)

If the 1965 profits were cut in half, i.e., to $700 million and the reductions were spread over the approximately $20 billion of shipments of iron and steel in 1965, a reduction of only 3½% in the price could be made; and such a small margain would not achieve a competitive standing. Moreover, the industry's incentive would be deeply eroded.

Exports of iron and steel products cannot be looked to as a sources of substantial relief. The outlook continues to be negative. Indirect exports in the form of machinery, vehicles, etc., sometimes cited as offering hope, are losing their lead over indirect imports.

When we demand of a domestic industry a degree of efficiency sufficient to produce competitiveness with imports we necessarily assert acceptance of the means of achieving this state. In many instances this involves a massive displacement of labor to overcome the wage-productivity differential. Our shipping industry meets the differential (1) through governmental building and operating subsidies or (2) seeking refuge under foreign flags.

Between Pittsburgh and Appalachia lie the quicksands of free trade. Do we rush forward to be swallowed to our knees or do we recognize the harsh realities?

The problem is not confined to the steel industry. The proposed study would, however, be of inestimable value if it addresses itself to the dilemma posed by efforts to become internationally competitive at all costs.

The Jacobsen Family—A Lesson in Sacrifice

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALVIN E. O'KONSKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, when we look across the broad landscape of America we find too many citizens concerned with security rather than liberty, an easy life rather than sacrifice for honor, faith, and man. I believe that every American should read the story of the Jacobsen family and what they have sacrified to make this Nation the land of the free and the home of the brave. Donald Jacobsen—a Green Beret—was killed 2 weeks after reaching Vietnam. Donald lost two brothers in World War II. To Marlys Jacobsen, Donald's widow, it seemed that she was still watching the plane take off from Fort Bragg when a neighbor came to the door with a man from Western Union with the sad message. To those who would take an easy route, to those who would weaken this country through riots, drugs, and draft card burning, let them read the following account of a great American family; let us all remember it:

GREEN BERET VETERAN SLAIN ON FIRST PATROL—ARMY TRADITION WITH JACOBSEN BOYS—THIRD BROTHER KILLED IN SERVICE

(By Gareth Hiebert)

On the evening of last Jan. 8, special forces Sgt. Donald J. Jacobsen sat in the living room of his home near Fort Bragg, N.C., talking very seriously to his three small sons and one daughter.

They tried to look grownup as he told each one how their daddy had to fly away the next day to a place called Vietnam to fight in a war they were too young to understand.

He told each of them—Donald Jr., 8 . . . Susan, 6 . . . Douglas, 5 . . . what he expected them to do if he didn't come back. When he came to his eldest son, David, who is 9, he said:

"And Dave, you'll be the man of the family. You'll be in charge."

Saturday afternoon in Shoreview Shopping Center, in the North End where his daddy was born and grew up, David Jacobsen—wearing his father's green beret—will take his father's part at the head of the family for the first time.

Saluting smartly, little David Jacobsen will step up to Minnesota Adjutant General Leon Hagen and receive the Purple Heart medal in memory and honor of his father.

Sgt. Jacobsen was killed on his first patrol Jan. 29.

That will be only one of the grownup things David will do Saturday. He will also preside at a Red Cross blood collection at the center in tribute to his father and meet the members of the Jacobsen American Legion Post No. 487, who are arranging the day's ceremonies as part of Armed Forces day.

And here is irony a little boy may not comprehend: The Jacobsen post is named, not for his father, but for two of David's uncles—Robert and Gerald Jacobsen who were killed in World War II.

Once there were eight brothers and two sisters living in the Jacobsen home on county rd. B in the North Rice st. neighborhood. Charley was the oldest and Don was the youngest and when World war II came along, Charley and Don stayed home, Charley because of a physical problem and Don because he was too young.

The other Jacobsen boys went—Lester, Dick, Russell, Howard, Bob and Jerry. "They were always hankering for a scrap, the Jacobsen boys," is what they said on Rice street. "Wanted to be right in where the action was."

The first telegram that Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Jacobsen got in 1943 told them that Bob had been killed with the army air corps in England. Jerry was with the army artillery. He got his at Normandy on D-day plus 2 in 1944.

When Lester, Dick, Russ and Howard came home at the end of the war, they were met by a sorrowing mother and father, two bewildered sisters and an admiring younger brother.

Don Jacobsen could never hear enough about the army. On his 17th birthday, the big, blond Norwegian-Swede enlisted in the army. There was another fight going on in Korea and he was in it all the way with the 2d infantry division.

Don left the army in 1953 and went out to Montevideo, Minn., to work for his oldest brother, Charley, who ran a laundry.

But civilian life wasn't for Don Jacobsen. He stayed just long enough to meet a young lady named Maryls But they didn't marry until 1954 after he'd been back in the army almost a year at Fort Breckenridge, Ky.

"He was all army," she says. "And so was I. Not at first, but I got used to the life of an army wife . . . and it was interesting."

There were the usual tours of duty in Germany—at Augsburg. "Those were the most wonderful years of my life," says Marlys. And there were assignments to Fort Campbell and one in Korea when she and the children got a taste of the lonely life of an army family. They had to stay home.

But by then she and Don had bought a house in Fayetteville, N. C., near Fort Bragg and sort of settled down there as "home." Fort Bragg was always where he returned—especially when he volunteered for special forces and was accepted.

"He was training with a team . . . He went over with the team . . . And he volunteered to go . . . his name was still far down on the list . . . but about Christmas, he decided he ought to go . . . that was his business . . . the army . . . He wanted to be there."

That last night before the plane left Fort Bragg, Don and Marlys entertained the whole team at a farewell dinner in their house.

"The way Don talked I had a feeling he didn't expect to come back," she says. "It was the way he talked to each of the children, telling them what to do. . . But he was always very careful to explain things about his job to them."

To Marlys Jacobsen it seemed that she was still watching the plane take off from Fort Bragg when a neighbor came to the door with a man from Western Union.

On that street lined with army wives, everybody watched apprehensively when the Western Union man came down the block.

Don and another Green Beret had been killed on their first mission, two weeks after reaching Vietnam. And the captain of the team is still missing.

"If I am killed," Don told Marlys, "I want the service to be in the Special Forces chapel at Fort Bragg and then I want to be buried at Fort Snelling National cemetery close to home."

Marlys arranged it just that way.

She is living these days with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Willard Ekstrand, at 1909 Barclay ave. in Maplewood. Hopefully she can sell their home in Fayetteville.

"I can never go back there," she says. "I'd like to live right here near Don's brothers and sisters."

Nearly all of the Jacobsens will be at the ceremonies Saturday, except their mother. She is ill in Apple River hospital at Amery, Wis. Several years ago, she and Mr. Jacobsen moved back to Balsam Lake, Wis., where they had once lived.

Marlys is a spirited woman who jokes and laughs easily as she talks. Only when the boys take their father's picture from the scrapbook and one says: "Let me hold my daddy" does her face look a little pained.

Just as quickly she is telling how she hopes one of her sons some day can go to West Point and be a soldier.

"I have no regrets . . . and no bitterness . . . though I don't understand the war in Vietnam."

But she does understand her husband.

"Don lived for the army . . . his family and his home," she says.

"I guess he died for all three, too!" Out along North Rice st., they say Jacobsens have always been willing to do that.

Bob, Jerry and Don proved that.

Commissioner Charles N. Collatos of Massachusetts Office of Veterans' Services Praises 89th Congress for Legislation Enacted on Behalf of Veterans and Families

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, recently I received a very nice complimentary letter from Commissioner Charles N. Collatos of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Office of Veterans' Service, commending me and Members of the 89th Congress for the enactment of "legislation long needed and urgently desired by veterans and their families," citing particularly the new GI bill of rights. I ask permission to have a story from the Veteran's News, published today in Springfield, Mass., and Commissioner Collatos' letter to me, printed with my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, along with a list of the major veterans legislation enacted by the 89th Congress to date:

[From the Veteran's News, June 16, 1966]

CONGRESSMAN BOLAND PRAISED BY VETS COMMISSIONER

Congressman EDWARD P. BOLAND received high praise last week for championing the cause of the veteran and his dependents during the legislative process of enacting long needed and urgently desired legislation by all veterans.

Charles N. Collatos, Commissioner of Veterans' Services, in a letter to the congressman, said that "of great importance is the fact that over 160,000 servicemen from Massachusetts and countless thousands throughout the country will have an opportunity to utilize the educational benefits that are theirs, as a result of 'the new GI Bill of Rights."

"The veterans of Massachusetts are extremely appreciative of your efforts and the assistance you have extended, not only during this legislation, but during your years of service in Congress. It is only because of your continued interest in behalf of the veterans and his dependents that Massachusetts war veterans are able to share in the many benefits that Congress has enacted into law."

Congressman BOLAND is a Legionnaire member of Liberty Post No. 430, and actively participates in all veterans' activities in the community whenever time permits.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF VETERANS' SERVICES,
Boston, June 1, 1966.

Hon. EDWARD P. BOLAND,
Member of Congress,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BOLAND: During this Congressional session, Legislation long needed and urgently desired by veterans and their families, veteran organizations and Veterans' Services Agents, was enacted by Congress and I am proud to acknowledge that you not only voted but championed the cause of the veteran and his dependents during the Legislative process of this much needed legislation.

Of great importance, is the fact, that over 160,000 servicemen from Massachusetts and countless of thousands throughout the country, will have an opportunity to utilize the educational benefits that are theirs, as a result of the New G.I. Bill of Rights. This legislation will also have a favorable and profound impact on the veteran who will avail himself of this educational opportunity and will also tremendously assist in the Nation's economy.

The veterans of Massachusetts are extremely appreciative of your efforts and the assistance you have extended, not only during this legislation, but during your years of service in Congress. It is only because of your continued interest in behalf of the veterans and his dependents, that Massachusetts war veterans are able to share in the many benefits that Congress has enacted into law.

May I assure you that your efforts have not gone unnoticed and that, with your permission, I intend to publish this letter in the monthly bulletin that is issued by my office and forwarded to all Veterans' Agents and veteran organizations throughout the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

May I pledge to you that, not only this office, but all the city and town Veterans' Agents throughout the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, will help translate this new G.I. Bill of Rights into an effectively operating program for veterans with all the care and attention to detail that is possible.

Sincerely,

CHARLES N. COLLATOS,
Commissioner.

LAWS RELATING TO VETERANS, THEIR DEPENDENTS, AND THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION 89TH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION AS OF JUNE 10, 1966

PUBLIC LAW 89–358—VETERANS' READJUSTMENT BENEFITS ACT OF 1966

Education: A permanent program of educational assistance is provided for veterans serving in the Armed Forces after 1–31–55 on the basis of a month of training in an approved institution for each month of service, up to 36 months. Allowances for full-time training are set at $100 per month for a single veteran, $125 if there is one dependent, and $150 if more than one dependent. These benefits are also made available to individuals still on active duty, but only to the extent of tuition costs. These payments become effective 6–1–66. Repeals Chapter 33 of title 38 relating to the Korean conflict education and training program.

Loans: Direct and guaranteed home and farm loan benefits similar to those now provided are extended to post-1–31–55 veterans, including some active duty personnel. Applicants under this new provision will generally be required to deposit an initial fee, not to exceed one-half of 1 percent, which will be used to pay claims, and management expenses. The maximum amount for a direct loan to any veteran is raised to $17,500. Authorizes the Administrator to establish maximum interest rates up to the going FHA rate. Also provisions restricting set-offs from VA benefits or other Government payments because of liability to U.S. under VA loan programs are included.

War orphan's educational assistance program: Amendments are included to: (1) make the Administrator's finality of decision applicable to this program; (2) convert it into a permanent program; and (3) authorize the Administrator to prescribe regulations concerning the certification of enrollments and attendance.

Other benefits for veterans serving after 1–31–55—

Grants non-service-connected hospitalization.

Provides wartime presumptions of service-connection for compensation purposes.

Authorizes the furnishing of flags to drape the caskets of deceased veterans.

Provides job counseling and job placement assistance.

Grants preference in Federal employment.

Amends the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act to prohibit, except by leave of court, the eviction of a serviceman's dependents from rented homes where monthly rental does not exceed $150.

Effective date: With the exception of the educational assistance, the provisions are effective upon enactment. Approved March 3, 1966.

PUBIL LAW 89–360—EXTENSION OF BURIAL ALLOWANCE

Provides statutory burial allowance where a veteran has not applied for disability compensation but who nevertheless died of a service-connected death. (VA proposal.) Approved March 7, 1966.

LAWS RELATING TO VETERANS, THEIR DEPENDENTS, AND THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION 89TH CONGRESS—1ST SESSION

PUBLIC LAW 89–40—REOPENED INSURANCE FUND

Establishes a Veterans Reopened Insurance Fund to finance the insurance programs for disabled veterans authorized by sec. 12, Public Law 88–664. Provides for the transfer of funds from the Veterans Special Term Insurance Fund, not exceeding $1,650,000, to the Veterans Reopened Insurance Fund to provide the initial operating capital. (Amends 38 USC 725) (Approved 6–14–65).

PUBLIC LAW 89–50—MUSTERING-OUT PAYMENTS

Extends the time to January 31, 1966, for filing claims for mustering-out payments by certain officers who were otherwise eligible but precluded from payment because of appointment in a Regular component before July 16, 1952. (Amends 38 USC 2104). Repeals Chaper 43, title 38 USC, entitled "Mustering-Out Payments," effective July 1, 1965. (Approved 6–24–65).

PUBLIC LAW 89–52—CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL, VA APPROPRIATION

Appropriates $1,400,000 for VA to construct the Memorial on Corregidor Island to commemorate the veterans who lost their lives while serving in the Pacific area during World War II. (Approved 6–28–65).

PUBLIC LAW 89–88—PRESIDENTIAL MEMORIAL CERTIFICATES

Provides specific statutory authority for the Presidential memorial certificate program honoring the memory of deceased veterans, discharged under honorable conditions. (amends 38 USC, ch. 1) (Approved 7–24–65).

PUBLIC LAW 89–117—HOUSING, VETERANS

"Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965". Provides veterans of peacetime and wartime service more liberal treatment under the FHA home-loan insurance program; does not apply to veterans who have received benefits under the Veterans' Administration loan program. Also provides mortgage relief for an unemployed homeowner whose FHA-insured, VA-guaranteed or direct loan mortgage is in default because of the closing of a Federal installation. (Approved 8–10–65).

PUBLIC LAW 89–137—SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE, VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Increases the rates of subsistence allowances paid to disabled veterans pursuing vocational rehabilitation training; the criteria now used to determine the allowance authorized is replaced by a new rate table. (amends 38 USC 315, 1504) (Approved 8–26–65).

PUBLIC LAW 89-138—VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION, SERIOUSLY DISABLED VETERANS

Extends to certain seriously disabled veterans the same liberalization of time limits for pursuing vocational rehabilitation training as now authorized for blinded veterans; clarifies the language of the law relating to limiting the periods for pursuing such training. (amends 38 USC ch. 31) (Approved 8-26-65).

PUBLIC LAW 89-214—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE, DEATH GRATUITY

Provides a maximum of $10,000 contributory group life insurance for members of the uniformed services, underwritten by private companies, and extra hazard cost paid by the U.S. Coverage would continue for 120 days after discharge and, veteran would have right to obtain from a private insurance company an insurance policy, without medical examination, in an amount equal to the group insurance policy under which he was protected during the period of service. Provides a maximum $5,000 death gratuity payment for death incurred in the active service during the period from 1-1-57 to the effective date of the servicemen's group life insurance program if the death resulted under certain hazardous conditions. Payment would be limited to certain beneficiaries. Recipients would have to waive all future death compensation or dependency and indemnity compensation. The amount of payment would be reduced by the amount of United States Government Life Insurance or National Service Life Insurance paid or payable and any death compensation or dependency and indemnity compensation received by the recipient of the death gratuity. (amends 38 USC ch. 19) (Approved 9-29-65).

PUBLIC LAW 89-222—WAR ORPHANS' EDUCATION ASSISTANCE ALLOWANCES

Increases the educational assistance allowances payable under the war orphans' educational assistance program; provides the same basis for determination of service connection for individuals serving in the induction period as is applicable to veterans suffering a disability during a period of war. (amend 38 USC ch. 35) (Approved 9-30-65).

PUBLIC LAW 89-311—VETERANS' DISABILITY COMPENSATION INCREASE, DEFENSE OF MALPRACTICE SUITS AGAINST MEDICAL PERSONNEL, HOSPITAL AND NURSING CARE BEDS, OTHER PROVISIONS

Increases the rates of disability compensation payable to service-connected disabled veterans and the rates of additional compensation payable on behalf of their dependents. Liberalizes the definition of "child", for veterans' benefit purposes generally, to include children pursuing a course of instruction at an approved educational institution after attaining age 21 and prior to reaching age 23. Increases the rates of additional compensation payable for a child attending an approved educational institution. Provides higher rates of disability compensation for certain blinded veterans who also have a serious hearing impairment. Removes the 40-year age limitation now governing payment of the $100 per month special pension to Congressional Medal of Honor holders. Extends the benefits of the Veterans' Preference Act to persons who suffered injuries or contracted a disease while en route to or from induction into active military service. Provides for protection of physicians, dentists, nurses, pharmacists, or paramedicals or other supporting personnel in the Department of Medicine and Surgery if a malpractice suit is brought against them. Repeals the limitation on the amount of funds which the government may grant to a given state for construction of nursing-care beds in state homes. Liberalizes the formula used to determine the number of beds required to provide adequate nursing home care in a given state. To insure that the 4,000 nursing home beds will be in addition to the 125,000 hospital bed limit, and to authorize the Administrator, subject to the approval of the President, to operate "not less than" 125,000 hospital beds (amends 38 USC chs. 11, 73, and 81, and Secs. 101, 106, 414, and 560) (Approved 10-31-65).

PUBLIC LAW 89-311—WAR ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE, ELIGIBILITY

Makes available to the children of veterans who died or were permanently and totally disabled from a service-connected disability incurred during peacetime periods after the Spanish-American War and prior to September 16, 1940 (amends 38 USC ch. 35) (Approved 11-8-65).

Jerry Ford Delivers Notable Commencement Address at Wisconsin State University, Oshkosh

SPEECH

OF

HON. MELVIN R. LAIRD

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, at the recent commencement exercises of Wisconsin State University, Oshkosh, the distinguished minority leader of the House of Representatives, my good friend Jerry Ford, of Michigan, delivered a notable and inspiring address to the assembled students.

So that my colleagues may have an opportunity to read the remarks of the distinguished minority leader, under unanimous consent, I ask that they be inserted at this point in the Record.

The address referred to above follows:

Wisconsin State University Commencement Address, June 3, 1966

I love your town and I am happy to be here. It is the kind of place that speaks to me of all America. What could be more American than a slogan like "Oshkosh, B'Gosh" or "We Cover the World." Some people call them coveralls; some, overalls. To me, either word says Oshkosh and the very best of America.

This is a great growing state university, and you are assembled here together for the last time. Not one of you knows for sure just where you will be a year from now at this very hour.

My comments may well be the last words you will hear at this fine institution. What everyone is most interested in, however, are *your* words and *your* thoughts and *your* goals as you leave and as you travel on.

My theme today is simple. In an age when so much is said of "togetherness," *apartness* deserves increasingly an emphasis of its own. No one can deny that "togetherness"—unity—is required for strength and survival, for that of individuals, the community, and the nation. The seemingly chaotic events erupting in the world about us make this particularly clear. But is it not true also, that apartness of the right kind, that is, placing an equal emphasis on the importance of the individual, is required for fulfillment and for progress?

The great problems are fundamentally individuals problems. The great decisions must, therefore, initially be individual decisions. Sensitivity, appreciation and comprehension are always, in the first instance, qualities and functions of individual experience. The assembly lines of modern education, as well as those of modern industry, and just conceivably those of modern politics, are quite capable of sweeping us past opportunities life offers us as individuals for making our own clear-headed, quiet decisions as to the course we wish to follow.

I hope that in this respect you will not automatically color me Republican, although I am proud to be one. Respect for and emphasis upon the importance of the individual is not a partisan nor even a political consideration. It has been the focus of attention and of emphasis by the greatest of the philosophers. It has been the intellectual requirement of the greatest of the teachers throughout the ages. It has been the recurrent theme and the preachment of members of the cloth of all faiths since the dawning of time—for we are indeed created in His sole and individual image and likeness.

Let me at this point reassure you that, perhaps in a departure from the tradition of commencement addresses, it is not my intention to deplore, to discourage, or to despair. I do not believe, despite the enormity of the problems we face, that they are insoluble. I do not for a single second believe that your generation is either incapable of finding the solutions to many of them or unwilling to face the necessity to do so. I cannot agree, I have never been able to agree, with those who periodically look about them and view this as the worst of all possible worlds. Nor am I willing to concede that my generation, and those which preceded mine, have done as bad a job of it as many dolefully proclaim.

For example, the health of our people has been immeasurably enhanced through the genius of medical pioneers in the laboratories and with the patient. Educational facilities and methods have been improved beyond all the expectations of fifty years ago, through the concerted action of educators, public administrators and enlightened holders of elected office. Working conditions and retirement and pension provisions have been improved tremendously through the close cooperation of management, labor and political leadership. Civil rights—*and civil liberties*—have, through vigorous bipartisan determination in the Congress and in our State legislatures, been multiplied and strengthened remarkably in the past fifteen years alone.

That much remains to be done is undeniable, but that great opportunities remain to be seized is crystal clear. To suggest or to maintain that, in this awesome nuclear age, there can be neither hope nor confidence is poppycock. Our days are no longer than those of our forefathers, our nights are no darker. And if there is an advantage that is ours it lies in the fact that they stood so tall before us, strode so confidently and maintained so well for us this Republic in which we live.

I must confess that I find myself in the position of the man who, after listening at length to some of the weightiest minds of his generation despair as to the future, remarked innocently, "I too am trying to be philosophical about this world of ours, but I guess I just don't know how. Cheerfulness keeps creeping in."

For me, cheerfuness keeps creeping in for many reasons:

Because of the young and vigorous strength and hope you here today represent,

Because of the infinite human, natural and industrial resources our nation possesses,

Because we are now, as we have always been, "involved in mankind."

We are determined to hold and justify our place of honor in the family of nations. Our place of strength and respect in the civilized history of man.

When I speak, however, of the *opportunity* before you for personal satisfaction, substantial achievement, and total fulfillment, I think with equal weight of an *obligation* that is peculiarly and undeniably yours as members of a highly favored and greatly blessed segment of our society—that of the educated man and woman.

As a member of the Congress, to be sure, but equally as a husband and a father and a working citizen, I see your opportunity and obligation inextricably coupled in three specific areas of duty: *the duty to think, the duty to vote, the duty to act.*

Of these three, the most important and the most difficult is that of the duty to think. For, despite the academic and intellectual advantages that have been yours, the process of thinking as an individual, in total independence of outside influence and pressure, is perhaps the most demanding that any man or woman faces.

In the world of politics today, at a time when politics is and will evermore be everybody's business, you are charged as individuals by both conscience and circumstance with the *duty to think*. This is the duty to examine issues in the greatest possible detail, to question the obvious—both the obvious dogma and the obvious proclaimers of it—to ask yourself, quite by yourself, (1) whether this issue or that is a valid one, (2) whether this candidate or that is the preferable one, (3) whether this viewpoint or that is an acceptable one. I urge in this process to resist the pressure and the propaganda of prefabricated influence—just possibly even that of your closest associates and friends.

The importance of the individual is always dramatically illustrated by his use of the think-man's filter. Only by its individual and coldly (or warmly) intellectual use can you arrive at opinions and decisions that are worthy of an inquiring mind.

In tandem with this duty to think, there of course comes your *duty to vote*. This, especially now, is a duty which, if not fulfilled, can represent disaster for you and yours, but which, if exercised can represent not only satisfaction but, I dare to say it, *salvation* Edmund Burke's dictum still vibrates with truth: "All that is required for the triump of evil is that good men shall do nothing." There is also the appropriate quote from the great Italian poet, Dante, "The hottest places in hell are reserved for those who in a period of great moral crisis do nothing."

Do you classify yourself as a liberal, a conservative, or as a moderate walker-down-the-middle-of-the-road? Will you ask yourself this in consideration of each of the political issues of our time, as you prepare to cast your votes on issues and for or against individuals? If a liberal, will you be prepared to share the vehement partisanship which characterizes some of those at that far-out fringe of the political spectrum? Will you, as a prideful moderate, be satisfied to walk delicately down the middle of the road, fearful of risk at either hand and hopeful that somehow your near-neutral position will, by itself, represent your best thought and your best vote?

There are many citizens and voters nowadays, as in decades past, who expect of their political representatives and leaders the vision to see things, the judgment to see through things, the faith to see things through—this is obviously an impossible idealism. At the very same time, they expect and demand infinitely less of themselves, fully content to think briefly, if at all, to vote quickly, if at all, and to expect miracles from the White House to the Court House.

Conversely, there are politicians and individuals, who down through the years look expectantly to the electorate alone for guidance and direction, quite unwilling to risk an individual opinion or conviction for fear of extinction at the polls.

It is required, you see, not alone of you but of our political leadership in all parties, that the importance of individual thought and truly individual voting be paramount, ever dominating group and party and other pressure, whether of a political or intellectual or economic kind.

When, for example, there come before the Congress such issues of a complex and perplexing nature as foreign aid, federal aid to eduaction, reapportionment of Congressional districts, unemployment insurance, appropriations measures amounting to billions upon billions of dollars that will effect the future of every family in the nation, there is required of each member of the Congress the most intent, the most independent, the best thought he can possible bring to the measure. There is required equally therefore, the finest possible representation in the Congress that you, by your ballots, can produce.

Finally, let me suggest that you have the *duty to act* continuingly in extension and fulfillment of your thinking and in justification of your vote. Today's problems will be solved only by continuing thought and political, social, and economic action on the part of such as you. They will be solved only by those who, having used their God-given resources of the mind and their freedom-born gift of the vote, are willing to work with unflagging interest and zeal to realize their individual and collective dreams.

To the image of the thinking-man's filter, let me add that of the distillation of thought called wisdom, which must be its inevitable product. This requires of you, as it has required increasingly of each generation, that in one respect you be conservative and draw from the past the very best it has to offer for application to today's and tomorrow's needs. It requires of you similarly that you challenge both the obvious and the devious, be prepared to entertain new ideas as they prove to you to be true ideas, and to demand that both the proven and the promising be implemented effectively for the public good.

In this effort you will encounter areas and forces of momentary discouragement. There are still those among us in public life and in private life who are carrying on ardent love affairs with the past and who cannot be moved from looking backward when we must look forward. This is pure Bourbonism—not the kind you drink, but the kind you think.

The other principal factor and force in opposition to you is that of the radical, militant left, which believes that increased reliance upon government paternalism and the security it promises is not only the wave, but the magic wand of the future. Can a thinking man or woman rationally accept any such values, such philosophies, such panaceas? Let me remind you, a government big enough to give us everything we want is a government big enough to take from us everything we have.

I urge upon you, therefore, a quiet consideration of the position and the power of the genuine moderate in our society. This is a position and a power respected through the ages by those who think, by those who are quite willing to hear and to assess the arguments of those at either end of the political spectrum, but who then and only then, with a fierce individual pride of mind, determine for themselves what the next best move should be.

The duty to think, the duty to vote, the duty to act—these represent your opportunity and your obligation as graduates of this university and citizens in this society. Failure to seize this opportunity and to accept this obligation will result inevitably in your leaving nothing but your seat-prints on the sands of time. More importantly, it will contribute to the disintegration and destruction of all that has been given us of beauty and goodness by those who have walked before.

I am told by some that the alarms and fears of this awesome nuclear age (1) have discouraged countless of our young people, (2) have caused their hopes and dreams to wilt, and (3) have left them despondent and cynical as to any fulfillment whatsoever in the years to come. I do not believe this for a moment, nor do you. If I did, *I* would have become despondent and cynical and would long since have ceased to labor in the political vineyard for those things in which I do so truly believe.

I am not in the least discouraged. I refuse to despair. And I say to you fondly, but flatly, that you have no reason to do so either. In Edna St. Vincent Millay's superb phrasing, "I know, but I do not approve and I am not resigned."

It was in the year 1785, we are told, that a remarkable meteorological phenomenon occurred which one day at high noon blacked out the sun over a large part of New England, leaving the area in a darkness as deep as that of midnight. So sudden and so unusual was the occurrence that chickens went to roost, bats began to fly and the populace in many places ran panic-stricken through the streets, believing the end of the world to be at hand.

In that hour in Hartford, Connecticut, the State legislature was in session and an immediate motion of adjournment was made, but there arose to challenge the motion one Abraham Davenport, a great Yankee citizen, an intimate friend of George Washington. Said Davenport, "Either the end of the world is here or it is not. If it is not, there is no need for adjournment. If it is, I choose to be found doing my duty. I wish, therefore, that candles may be brought."

Through the ages, the doing of one's duty has always seemed a formidable and harsh requirement. It can be this, of course. But, equally for you now, the doing of your duty as a thinking individual will not only assure the preservation of this nation and of freedom but will, I suggest, bring to you the greatest joy and fulfillment as a person that you are ever likely to know.

SPEBSQSA Sponsors Watergate Concert

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BERNARD F. GRABOWSKI

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. GRABOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to inform my colleagues who enjoy harmony singing at its best that the traditional Watergate concert of the barbershop singers will take place Monday evening, June 27, starting at 8:30. Washington's "Singingest Night of the Year" is sponsored by the Riverside Area of the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barbershop Quartet Singing in America. The society today boasts 700 chapters and 30,000 members throughout the United States and Canada.

Listening to the ringing chords of 250 male voices in the Chorus of the Potomac at the Watergate concert under the stars is an unforgettable experience, and the audiences of 10,000 to 12,000 music lovers attest. This ensemble is composed of several chapter choruses, including Washington's Singing Capital Chorus, past international champions; Fairfax's Jubilaires, past international medalists; Alexandria's Harmonizers, the Arlingtones from Arlington, and the Montgomery County Counts. Each chapter chorus, attired in its own distinctive uniform, will be heard by itself. Barber-shoppers from the Prince Georges County, St. Mary's County, and Fredericksburg chapters also are expected.

The Singing Capital Chorus will tune up for the Watergate concert on next Thursday evening, June 23, at the Sertoma International Convention at the Sheraton Park. Arthur Sabin, former employee of the Congressional Library, is the District of Columbia chapter president.

A Washington quartet, the Filibusters, will sing at the Watergate along with the Nova Chords, southern regional champions from Alexandria, the Night Caps, and the Potomac Chords.

On stage will be Wilbur Sparks, the Mid-Atlantic district president, who is a Senate employee, to welcome the receptive audience. Henry Brown of Alexandria chapter is the producer for this great night for singing.

Basic Wrongs and Basic Rights in Health Care

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LESTER L. WOLFF
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Peter Rogatz, M.D., M.P.H., director of the Long Island Jewish Hospital at New Hyde Park in the Third Congressional District, is a thoughtful and constructive critic of the programs through which health care is provided to our citizens, and I commend to the attention of the Members of this distinguished body the following speech by Dr. Rogatz before the Health and Welfare Council of Nassau County:

Basic Wrongs and Basic Rights in Health Care

(By Peter Rogatz, M.D., M.P.H., director, the Long Island Jewish Hospital)

We have all heard it said many times that in the great cities of America both the rich and the poor have access to the finest medical care in the world. The argument runs something like this: American medicine is the best there is. The rich, of course, can purchase it at will and, although the middle-income family is sometimes caught in between, at least we can feel proud that our poor can go to the finest hospitals without charge and receive the finest medical care available.

Well, it just isn't true. How comfortable and satisfying it would be to say simply that any person, no matter how poor, can obtain without charge the most complex and expensive diagnostic tests, surgical procedures and so on. That statement is true, but it is only a part of the story. Today our great medical centers are performing procedures—heart surgery, transplantation of organs, kidney dialysis—that would have seemed miraculous only a decade or two ago, and these procedures are available to patients who haven't a penny to pay and who aren't asked to pay.

But despite these modern miracles our basic system of providing health services for the poor is a failure. We try. Our intentions are good. But the results aren't.

In the short time I have to talk with you, I would like to take an honest look at some of our comfortable assumptions. I believe that we in the fields of health and social welfare have allowed ourselves to accept a fictional view of some of our accomplishments

There is no doubt that our medical schools and research centers are the best in the world and that our medical technology has made incredible advances year after year.

And yet, within a few blocks of many of our magnificent medical centers there are people living in poor health, attended by doctors of questionable ability practicing indifferent medicine. Reliable studies of health services (notable among them a recent analysis by Dr. Ray Trussell's group at Columbia University) [1] have shown that many Americans pay good money for bad medical care.

And, despite our claim that the poor have access to adequate care, the burden falls most heavily on them. It will be no surprise to you that they have grossly inadequate health insurance protection. Although about 90 percent of American families with annual incomes over $7,000 have some type of health insurance, barely half the families with incomes below $4,000 have any coverage at all.[2]

But supposedly our society has other ways to provide low-income families with the medical care they need. The poor may go to any hospital clinic without charge and obtain adequate care. That seems to be a reasonable statement. An unemployed, unskilled laborer may go to such a clinic, will be examined and, if he has a serious condition, will be hospitalized and will soon find himself—at no charge—the recipient of our most sophisticated medical care. But what happens if he doesn't have a major medical or surgical disorder or an obscure diagnostic problem that represents a fascinating "teaching case"?

Let me repeat the seemingly reasonable and innocuous statement I made a few moments ago: *The poor may go to any hospital clinic without charge and obtain adequate care.* That simple 14-word sentence contains at least six implications which I believe are misleading.

First, it implies that all hospitals operate clinics. This is not so. Most proprietary or privately-owned hospitals do not; some voluntary hospitals do not. In any event, the sentence implies that clinics are generally accessible; this is not so—even in metropolitan areas—and it leads me to the next point.

The second misleading point is the phrase "may go." This implies *accessibility*. Often a patient must take more than one conveyance (for example, a subway and a bus) in order to reach a hospital clinic. To a low-income family the 60-cent round-trip fare (plus fare for the children who cannot be left at home) may represent a major obstacle to obtaining medical care. In areas such as Nassau County, where public transportation is less readily available, if the family doesn't own a car—the families I am talking about usually don't—a mother may use the food money to take her child to the clinic in a taxi because medical care at that particular moment is more essential than food.

Third, when the patient does get himself to a clinic, he may have to sacrifice a day's wages. Because of long waiting time and travel time, a ten minute examination by a doctor can easily require an investment of four or five hours by the patient. Dr. Charles Goodrich tells of the man who spent so much time taking his children to various clinics that he was unable to hold a job and had to become a public assistance client.[3]

The fourth false implication is in the phrase "without charge." Most hospitals *do* charge a substantial proportion of the patients who attend their clinics. Even though the physicians' time is usually given free, the cost of operating an out-patient service is substantial, including the salaries of nursing and other personnel and the provision of x-ray examinations, laboratory tests and various materials. Of course, hospitals make no charges for these or any other items to public assistance clients. Unfortunately, payments made on their behalf by governmental agencies are usually much less than the actual costs of operation. Most hospitals set their charges for clinic services to other (non-public assistance) patients well below actual cost, with philanthropy absorbing the difference. Unfortunately even though charges are supposedly adjusted according to the patient's ability to pay, many patients find clinic charges to be a significant hardship and find the rating procedure to be a humiliating invasion of their privacy.

The sentence we are dissecting ends with the phrase "obtain adequate care." The word "obtain"—apparently innocuous—is the fifth misleading point. Sometimes the patient obtains nothing. The following remarks of a patient were quoted recently by Theodore Berry, Director of the O.E.O.'s Community Action Program.[4] Telling what povery had meant to her, Mrs. Janice Bradshaw said:

"Poverty is taking your children to the hospital and spending the whole day waiting with no one even taking your name—and then coming back the next day and the next, until they finally get around to you."

Although there are many patients who might feel that this represents an unduly harsh view of clinic service, there are many others who wouldn't.

Finally, we come to the phrase "adequate care." To measure whether or not medical care is adequate, we must deal with certain intangibles. Many leaders in the health field have undertaken to set forth the essential characteristics of adequate medical care. Drs. George James [5] and Herbert Notkin [6] have said that medical care cannot be adequate unless it is available, acceptable, comprehensive, continuous, coordinated, documented, family-oriented and integrated. On most of these counts, most hospitals score badly.

The question of *avialability* has already been discussed. The *acceptability* of clinic care is doubtful. Of course, since its recipients usualy have no alternative, they do not reject it, but they often find the experience degrading—and sometimes fruitless.

Comprehensiveness refers to the scope of care. Does it include the full range of preventive, diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitative services? Few out-patient departments measure up to this standard.

Continuity is provided if the same physician sees a patient on all (or most) of his visits over a reasonable period of time. The record of most hospitals is spotty.

Coordination calls for a close functional relationship between different specialty clinics so as to minimize the practice of referring patients from one clinic to another for the care of multiple complaints. Hospitals are notorious offenders in this respect. A few minutes ago I mentioned a man who was on welfare because he had to spend so much time taking his children to various clinics. After special efforts were made to coordinate his family's care, he was able to resume productive work and leave the welfare rolls.[7] Unfortunately, such special efforts are rare.

Documentation refers to the maintenance of accurate, complete and legible records. Performance on this count is somewhat better. Apparently we find it easier to deal with charts than with people.

On the question of *family-centered* care, it is extremely rare for any hospital to arrange for all the adults in one family to be cared for by the same physician and all the children by another one.

Integration should be taken to mean not only integration of black with white but also integration of the poor with the rest

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Footnotes at end of speech.

of the community. I firmly believe that as long as we maintain a *separate* system of medical care for the poor, we cannot tell ourselves that we provide an *equal* system of medical care. In health, as in education, there can be no such thing as "separate but equal." Another quotation from the same Mrs. Bradshaw is worth repeating here:

"Poverty is having a child with eye trouble and watching it grow worse every day, while the welfare officials send you to the private agencies, and the private agencies send you back to the welfare, and when you ask the welfare officials to refer you to this special hospital, they say they can't—and then when they say it is prejudice because you are a Negro, they deny it flatly—and they shout at you: 'Name one white child we have referred there.' And when you name five, they . . . finally refer you, but it is too late then because your child has lost 80 per cent of his vision—and you are told that if only they had caught it a month earlier, when you first made inquiry about the film over his eyes, they could have preserved his vision." [8]

I submit to you that we are failing a large portion of our American citizenry. Low-income families and non-white families are not receiving the health services they need. All the programs that The Great Society may devise to open educational and vocational opportunities for the poor will be useless if they do not have the well-being and stamina to avail themselves of these opportunities. Today many of the poor simply are not physically and emotionally strong enough to compete in our society. Our pattern of providing health services, far from helping them to acquire that strength, almost seems to hinder them.

An analysis of mortality and birth data for New York City in 1963 showed that the 16 povetry areas, as compared with the rest of the City, had a tuberculosis death rate more than twice as great and a maternal mortality rate 2½ times as great. The proportion of mothers giving birth after having little or no prenatal care was almost three times as great.[9] Dr. Alonzo Yerby tells of a "woman 8½ months pregnant who, after waiting three hours, was turned away from a prenatal clinic . . . without seeing a doctor because the hospital did not serve the district in which she lived." [10]

When we acknowledge to ourselves that espisode such as the several I have cited today are not isolated or rare incidents but daily occurrences in many of our hospitals, we come face to face with the incongruity of today's medical care in the United States. We know how to repair a damaged heart valve or create an artificial kidney, but we have not taken the trouble to provide routine health services with compassion or even with plain, everyday common sense.

Perhaps you recall the story about the farmer who refused to study new methods which would help him to do his farming more efficiently. "Shucks," he said, "I ain't farmin' half as well as I know how to right now." I think it's fair to state that in our country we 're not providing health services half as well as we know how to.

I believe the time has come when we must consult with people who have to accept the services we offer—who must accept them because they have no alternative. Hospitals and health agencies have always assumed that "we know best" and that our patients should be grateful that we have had the foresight to plan for their needs. Well, I think it is clear that we don't always know best and don't always plan correctly. If the things I have said today are accurate, then (to paraphrase a current advertising slogan) *we must be doing something wrong.*

I would like to know the views of our patients on these matters. We are now in the midst of a major expansion program at The Long Island Jewish Hospital, and I believe that the opinions of our patients should be solicited to help us plan the use of these new facilities in the most effective way. With this in mind, we are developing a questionnaire for our clinic patients—with plenty of blank spaces in case they want to tell us things that we didn't have the good sense (or the courage) to ask them about.

I believe it should even be possible for hospitals to invite representative patients to participate in "patients' advisory committees" which could meet with members of the hospital staff to discuss problems—and solutions—from the patient's point of view. I think we will provide better care if we can see ourselves as our patients see us and if we will permit the people we serve to help us to identify their real needs.

We must not continue to permit health services to be treated as a routine commodity whose availability and quality depend upon the purchasing power of the individual. Modern science has brought us part of the way. It is up to us, now, to match our scientific ingenuity and determination with economic and social ingenuity and determination.

Ladies and gentlemen, the poor in this country are still second class citizens. This is the crux of the problem. I want to leave you pondering a most compelling syllogism set forth by a great English philosopher of medicine, Professor Richard Titmus:

"Services rendered to second class citizens soon become second class services and the professionals who render them soon become second class professionals." [11]

I believe that first class health care is the right of every citizen to enjoy and the duty of every community to provide.

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[1] Ray Trussell, M.D., Project Director. The Quantity, Quality and Cost of Medical and Hospital Care Secured by a Sample of Teamster Families in the New York Area. *Columbia University School of Public Health and Administrative Medicine.*

[2] Trends in Voluntary Health Insurance. *Progress in Health Services* 15: 1–6 (Jan.–Feb. 1966).

[3] Charles Goodrich, M.D. Unpublished remarks.

[4] Theodore M. Berry. Address to American Public Health Association Chicago, Illinois, Oct. 18, 1965 (Mimeographed).

[5] George James, M.D. Medical Advances in the Next Ten Years. Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine 41: 14–26 (Jan. 1965).

[6] Herbert Notkin, M.D. Poverty and Medical Care (Editorial) *American Journal of Public Health* 55: 170 (Feb. 1965).

[7] Charles Goodrich, M.D. Unpublished remarks.

[8] Theodore M. Berry. *op. cit.*

[9] Data supplied by New York City Dept. of Health.

[10] Report of Conference on Prenatal Care in N.Y.C., May, 1963, quoted by Alonzo S. Yerby, M.D. The Disadvantaged and Health Care. *American Journal of Public Health* 56: 5–10 (Jan. 1966).

[11] Richard M. Titmus, Professor of Social Administration, London School of Economics and Political Science. Unpublished paper.

"Students Must Go Beyond Protests," an Article by the Honorable Sargent Shriver, the Partisan Review, Winter, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN BRADEMAS
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, one of the most thoughtful and perceptive discussions of the new student activism is an article by the distinguished director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Honorable Sargent Shriver.

This article appeared in the winter 1966 issue of the Partisan Review.

Under unanimous consent I include Mr. Shriver's article, "Students Must Go Beyond Protest," at this point in the RECORD:

STUDENTS MUST GO BEYOND PROTESTS

Maximum feasible participation," as Congress puts it—"participatory democracy," as the Student Movement puts it—is not a new radicalism. It is the old American radicalism, as old as the American Revolution, as old as the idea of self-government.

What then is the contribtuion of the New Radicals of the Movement of the sixties to the old cause of democracy? First, the words are new. "It's hard to write poetry in a late age," said Gertrude Stein in defending her line about a rose:

> Can't you see that when the language was new—as it was with Chaucer and Homer—the poet could use the name of a thing and the thing was really there? He could say 'o moon' 'o sea' 'o love' and the moon and the sea and love were really there. And can't you see that after hundreds of years have gone by and thousands of poems have been written he could call on those words and find that they were just worn out litrary words? . . .

For too long and too often the words "freedom" and "democracy" have been hortatory and honorific. They have been invoked in situations where freedom and democracy were not really there. To many they sound like the worn-out words of worn-out politicians. To others, especially in other parts of the world, they sound suspect, words meant to cover and defend the status quo. So until we have a better slogan, *participation* will do. It raises the old questions in the new contexts, and in both posing and pressing them in a fresh way, the Movement of the sixties has made a significant contribution.

Second, the Movement has helped get a new generation moving. There has been a lot of front-page coverage of the draft card burners—all five or six of them. And considerable attention has been given to marches of protest, or to other direct actions such as the Freedom Rides and the sit-ins. But this is only part of the story. Thousands of students went South last summer to register Negroes, and went into the slums of our cities to tutor children, and volunteered for other community action. 180,000 people have offered to serve in the Peace Corps overseas.

Cutting through ideologies, traditional partisanships and the conventional career-pattern that threatens to shape the lives of young people, the Movement—with its slogan, "Don't get hung up!"—has got a substantial number of people moving, and has shown an even larger number that they do not need to be "hung up" forever.

The Movement's third contribution has to do with the ways through which participation is possible. Here the picture is more mixed. No one can deny the historic meaning of the Civil Rights protests of the last decade. "Who among us can say," President Johnson asked on the eve of the March to Montgomery, "that we would have made the same progress" without these protests "designed to call attention to injustice, designed to provoke change, designed to stir reform?" Nor can anyone deny that the student revolt at Berkeley has stirred the academic would, to the point where the American Council of Education convened a special meeting on "The Student in Higher Education."

When words get worn out, when conventional political methods prove ineffective, resort to direct action is called for; and as the sit-ins demonstrated, nonviolent direct action is indeed a powerful form of persuasion.

But there is a danger that fascination with the new forms of protest will blind people to the other possibilities and responsibilities of participation. Saying *No* is important, but that is only one dimension of direct action. Just as important are the ways of saying *Yes* effectively. Gandhi always insisted that the other side of the coin of Civil Disobedience was Constructive Service. In between the dramatic campaigns of nonviolent mass action against the British, Gandhi organized his people for personal service and institution-building in the villages and cities of India.

Working in the slums, tutoring children, teaching adults, serving in hospitals or public health projects, organizing community institutions, serving steadily and working hard in community action of all sorts included with VISTA at home or the Peace Corps abroad seems dull and not very radical, at least not in the dramatic or explosive sense often associated with the word radicalism. But that is where most of the action is, that is what most of the action must be, if one is concerned with peoples' lives rather than their ideology.

There have been, of course, Freedom Summers of work as well as Freedom Rides. Nevertheless, I think, there is a partial blindness in the Movement. The full rhythm of protest *and* constructive service has not taken hold. For the most part, the Movement sees and gives us only half of Gandhi, and that is not enough.

This blindness is evident in the Movement's international concerns. The Movement's map of the world reminds me of the old cartoon: "A New Yorker's Map of America." Instead of New York looming so large, Berkeley takes first place, and as for the rest of the world, there is Vietnam and the Dominican Republic, and perhaps the Congo, but virtually nothing else. The overseas map might have been drawn by the Pentagon, for it focuses almost entirely on the parts of the world where violence has taken over. One can find very few references in the literature of the New Left to Brazil, Nigeria or India.

This is a strange lapse, when one considers that so much of what the New Left says about Vietnam and the Dominican Republic implies that the present situation in those countries is at least partially attributable to our failure to support the democratic participation and economic and social development of those peoples before the military crisis came.

Despite the apparent preoccupation of the New Radicals with Vietnam, what is by far most important and most promising today is that peaceful changes are taking place in two-thirds of the world. In Vietnam, given present Chinese policies, there may be no satisfactory solution. If anyone thinks he sees one, he should certainly be advancing it, and protesting policies he opposes. But that is not where one's participation in world affairs should end, or even, for most people, begin. The more decisive test of peace and the possibilities of participatory democracy will not come in the few areas where armies are at war; it will come in those countries where war might be prevented.

In 46 countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, over 10,000 Peace Corps Volunteers are at work, teaching formally in classrooms and by example in the community. They are teaching, and learning, among other things, a sense of community that goes beyond one's family, religion, race, class or nation. Like those VISTA Volunteers engaged in the politics of direct action at home, Peace Corps Volunteers abroad are demonstrating that people do not need to be hung up by elaborate theories or political dogma or general apathy; that people can cross the cultural frontiers of white and black, East and West, rich and poor, *now*—not in some projected future, but now, in immediate human encounters serving human needs.

Do the New Radicals count these Volunteers out? After seeing Volunteers in Colombia David Riesman counted them in. "The Peace Corps is not exotic junket, made socially defensible by primarily physical strenuousness," he wrote. "What it does is to put people into positions of awesome and complicated responsibility." Riesman described the "terrifying and illuminating" assignments they had:

> In a society where people desperately want and need them, while others fear and resent them, they have perforce to become diplomats without portfolio, in a language in which they feel awkward, among customs easily and unknowingly violated. They can take nothing for granted, nor the promises of officials, nor the smiles of their co-workers, nor yet their own reaction to occasions of betrayal, dissappointment, or misunderstanding of their work. . . . Many had become self-trained anthropologists in villages whose complicated networks of influence, malice, and rare benevolence no one had mapped yet. . . .

To those who have engaged in community action in the urban or rural slums of America, this will have a familiar ring. The separation of rich and poor is much the same and the consequences are the same, whether frustration at the lack of peaceful change explodes in violence in Vietnam or the Dominican Republic or the district of Watts; whether outsiders are there to compound the trouble or not. If every Communist and Ku Klux Klansman and Black Muslim in the world took a one-way trip to Mars, most of the problems here would remain.

Of course, we can't solve all these problems, but we can help in the development of problem-solving capacity, and the creation of communities, including a world community, in which people participate as self-governing citizens, not as subjects. This would be a victory not for one nation or group of nations; but for the process of persuasion, for the process of peaceful change, for the idea of government by the consent of the governed.

The nineteenth century was less complex —its truggles were defined by front lines and barricades. The network of struggles now is all around us, and enemies and allies are hard to identify.

This is the second area—this matter of identifying one's enemies and allies—where I sense a partial blindness in the New Radicalism. A friend who walked from Selma to Montgomery tells how one of the young leaders of the march said to him: "The Federal Government is the *enemy*." That was said while the march proceeded under the protection of a Federal court order, with Federal troops alongside and Federal helicopters hovering overhead, with a Presidential appeal being broadcast to the American people.

I do not suggest that radicals, new or old, should embrace any government or any established system. What disappoints me is that leaders of the New Left should view our Establishment as monolithic, when they see so clearly that the establishments of Communism are not monolithic. When people say that the Communist world is no longer a monolith, the New Left agrees. Why cannot it see just as clearly that today the Federal Government is not a monolith blocking peaceful changes in America or in the world?

It is not just in Civil Rights that the Federal Government has been an agent of progress. At the White House Conference on Education last spring it became clear that the representatives of the Federal Government were ahead of the Educational Establishment in their thinking and proposals. At a similar White House Conference ten years ago, the reverse was true. But Frank Keppel and others like him made the Federal Government the ally rather than the enemy of progress.

Certainly there are areas within the Federal Government today for those who do not want to be organization men. "We had great responsibilities," concluded a Peace Corps Volunteer who taught in Ethiopia, "to our students, to one another, to ourselves, and in meeting these responsibilities, we found a kind of freedom greater than any we could have imagined."

I am not proposing that the activists of our domestic scene all go overseas in the Peace Corps, or join VISTA. The Government and other parts of the Establishment need people ahead of them. But the New Radicals will not be ahead—they will be left behind, skirmishing with the wrong enemy in the wrong place—if they remain preoccupied with protesting, if they continue to confuse their potential allies with their real enemies, if they continue to ignore those areas of the world where both the need for and the possibility of genuine social advance is great.

I do not want the Movement to become "responsible" in the tired sense of the word—no one wants it to become "sound"—but in the more vigorous meaning that Kennedy gave it: to respond. Or, in the slogan that conveys the spirt and hope of the Movement, but also contains the appropriate warning: "Don't get hung up!"

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

Appendix

The 34th Anniversary of Disabled American Veterans

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join my voice to the voices of my colleagues in praise of the Disabled American Veterans on this, their 34th anniversary as a congressionally chartered service organization. I am quite pleased that Claude Callegary, the dedicated and capable national commander of the DAV, is here with us today. I greet him and congratulate him, and I extend through him my greetings and congratulations to the more than 230,000 of his brother members across this great land of ours.

In the entire roster of the myriad voluntary associations to which our democratic society has given birth, the Disabled American Veterans must certainly rank among those most deserving of the recognition and appreciation of all our people. From the very moment of its founding on Christmas Day in 1919, the DAV has kept its single goal ever clearly before it, and it has pursued that goal unflaggingly and with little reckoning by its members of their personal expenditures of time, effort, and money. That single goal is classical in its simplicity, and also classical in the scope of the compassion which so brightly shines through it. That single goal is the provision of services and assistance to America's wartime disabled, his widow, his orphans, and his dependents.

Through its national service program and its other activities, the DAV has helped restore the disabled veterans of five American conflicts to full and useful citizenship in the society they have valiantly protected. Over the past two decades alone, more than 1½ million American veterans have found their path toward medical care, compensation, rehabilitation, and job training cleared by the untiring efforts of the DAV's national service officers, most of whom are themselves disabled veterans.

Two aspects of this inspiring service program have impressed me through the years as being particularly American. First, the independence of the operation: though its annual expenditures are approaching the $2 million mark, none of these funds represents Federal, State, or local government contributions. Rather, the entire budget is supported from the dues of members and from the proceeds of the Idento-Tag program—a program which, by the way, itself affords work and rehabilitation opportunities for many disabled veterans.

And secondly, I have been impressed by the complete democracy of the program. The national service officers are committed to aiding not only fellow members of the DAV, but to helping any disabled veteran who applies for their assistance, regardless of his membership status. Moreover, through its support of general hire-the-handicapped programs, the DAV has had a beneficent effect on many handicapped Americans whose disabilities have no relation at all to wartime service.

The major program of the DAV is carried out in close cooperation with the programs of the Veterans' Administration. Consequently, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is perhaps in a better position than any other Federal official for offering a valid evaluation of that program. Last year, the current Administrator, W. J. Driver, had this to say:

> Disabled veterans, no matter how disabled, are no different from the kind of Americans that built this country from the wilderness. They are seeking just compensation for the loss of earning power, and they are seeking a chance to be productive citizens. I hope no one will ever misunderstand or fail to see that disabled veterans are contributing to this country's strength today as they did to its security in time of war.

The DAV program, then, is both vital and successful. And with every new dawn in Asia, the needs that program was designed to fill are increasing. The DAV deserves the support of every true American in its efforts to fill those needs.

Again, on this 34th anniversary day, I congratulate the members of the Disabled American Veterans. I thank them for their unselfish service to their fellow man and to their Nation. And I extend to them my sincerest good wishes for the continued success of their chosen mission in the years ahead.

Man's Inhumanity to Man

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK CARLSON

OF KANSAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, June 20, 1966

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, my attention has been called to an exceptionally profound article written by Dr. A. M. Guhl, a Kansas State University professor of zoology. The address was delivered at the closing session of the Phi Kappa Phi's triennial convention at the Oregon State University.

Dr. Guhl is currently national president of the honor society of Phi Kappa Phi.

I ask unanimous consent that the address be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COMMUNICATION AMONG BRANCHES OF KNOWLEDGE

(By A. M. Guhl)

Since the Honor Society of Phi Kappa Phi is a body of intellectuals from all branches of learning, this Conference may be the appropriate setting for consideration of a problem more encompassing than any of us might develop as an individual. One must approach any discussion of such breadth from his own base, which in my case, as a biologist, is from the interest in the social behavior and organization of animal societies, i.e., sociobiology. This relatively new science suggests a biological basis for ethics—a protoethics or protosociology.

The problem I have in mind concerns man's inhumanity to man; his frequent failure to understand and to cooperate with his fellow man on intra- and inter-national levels. It was ever thus. We as individuals tend to cast a world view in our own image, whether it be a political, economic, religious, or an intellectual aspect of human society. What we fail to grasp, even many biologists, is that man is an animal and that his individual and social behaviors follow biologic laws. Sir C. P. Snow in his *The Two Cultures* called wide attention to the lack of communication between the various branches of learning, more specifically the humanities and the sciences. I would like to extend Sir Snow's challenge and to illustrate briefly some possibilities of integrating our diversity of interests by using a portion of my own studies.

On the more or less intuitive level religious philosophy, literature, and the various arts have contributed to human values almost alone until rather recent times. History shows progress materially, as well as intellectually, but it also shows the perpetuation of mass hatred and revenge resulting from past events. Social psychology, sociology, anthropology, and to some extent biology have reported many useful studies. Engineering has been encouraged by James R. Killian, Jr. to be more concerned about the environment, making it more suitable and attractive for mankind. Some physicists and chemists show their deep interest in social problems, as is illustrated by the articles in the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*. References abound in the form of books and articles, but there seems to be too little communication among all these fields. If an organization that represents all fields of endeavor were to seek a meeting of minds by way of an exchange of facts and viewpoints, more progress might be made. Phi Kappa Phi could be that body on each of our campuses, with colloquia similar to those at Oregon State University, but more inclusive of the fields of knowledge.

If we are to make progress collectively, we must recognize and tolerate certain limitations and biases within each field. We should give ear to such elements of information as can be contributed most appropriately from each area of scholarship. Each of our disciplines has a subjective and an objective component. If we were completely objective we might perfect existentialism; but from my limited reading in this field, it appears that the existentialist has difficulty finding meaning in his life. Nevertheless, we need to be as objective as we can about our subjectivity. The humanities are often thought of as being more subjective than objective, and based on deductive reasoning, whereas the sciences, at least in experimentation, are chiefly objective and inductive. You may wish to make your own estimate of these factors. Admittedly, each subject-field has its own history and a certain inertia to new concepts and methods.

The humanities, including the arts, can give meaning to our lives. The physical sciences and engineering contribute to our environment in comfort and in the means of releasing our time for more humanistic activities. The biological sciences advance our health and can also promote an understanding of life as a process.

It need not be necessary to mention the many social problems on all levels of human organization, local, national, and international. We try to solve them by new laws; by voting money so that the problems may "go away"; or by appointing commissions all too frequently and essentially composed of legal minds rather than social psychologists and sociologists. But the roots of social behavior lie in our animal nature. May I ask your indulgence while I try to present, all too briefly, some viewpoints from sociobiology.

To a zoologist man is an animal, a vertebrate, a mammal, and more specifically a primate, *Homo sapiens* has organs, peysiology, reproductive and genetic mechanisms similar to animals closely related to him in the tree-of-life. He differs from them to a marked degree in his capacity to learn, for good or ill, and in his use of syntax, whereas near relatives can convey only simple signals denoting the presence of danger or food, and parent-young signals. He deals in abstractions, a trait which the chimpanzee has shown in a limited capacity. According to Sir Julian Huxley, man's prospective physical evolution is unpromising at best, but his ocial inheritance by way of libraries, machine tools, and tradition as culture is unlimited in possibilities, and unique in the animal kingdom. Culture in human society is the only biologic area where there is an inheritance of acquired characteristics.

Since experimentation with man is not tolerated, biology has used the comparative method with historical success. Medicine became a science when it forsook the medicine-man with his shouting and drum-beating, and turned to animal experimentation. It learned about the metabolic processes of his various organs, about hormones, effects of drugs, and the cause and cure of disease. Psychology, likewise, learned about mechanisms of behavior, reaction patterns, laws of learning, frustration and neuroses in animals and man. It has been demonstrated that basic principles discovered by animal experimentation could be applied to man if the animals were closely related to man in their physical attributes. Therefore, it is relevant to discover principles in the social life of vertebrates with the hope of obtaining some human implications. Sociobiology has developed sufficiently to attempt some generalizations, and it is most encouraging to note the interest shown by sociologists.

Many species of backboned animals are aggressive, or self assertive, and attack or threaten their conspectific associates. Since they also display the trait of submissiveness, members of a group may submit to domination or avoid their social superiors. Through learning and other factors, groups may be organized along two, often, overlapping, lines of precedence, the dominance orders and territoriality, both based on aggression and submission.

Territories may be permanent, or limited to the breeding season. Typically, a mated pair will claim a definite area and will exclude others of the same species through aggression. Such domains insure non-interference during mating, breeding, and rearing, and also maintain a feeding area. This type of organization is reminiscent of human situations in early America when the farmstead provided all the needs of the family, and when the homesteader had to do his own defending, as illustrated in the now typical television Westerns. Marine birds, such as gulls and terns, occupy ledges on cliffs, and with limited space for the large population they reduce territories to small circumscribed areas about the nest. The parents forage over the water; that is, they go to work at a distance, and when one returns to the nest, it undergoes a recognition ceremony before being admitted. This is analogous to the apartment house of *Homo sapiens*. Strangers use the doorbell or else take the consequences. Immature young, like children, are permitted to roam over the area without attack.

Territories may also be the property of a closed group having a dominance order. Baboons in Africa display such an organization, as do some African tribes. History shows how such behavior lead to city-states, and to empires by consolidation. Nationalism is its product. If this is natural for man, he might consider a hierachy of socio-political units with inter-individual relations basic at lowest levels, and a world order by proper representation at highest levels. Surely man should have the intelligence to grasp such a complex structure.

Dominance orders occur among animals that live in groups, such as herds, flocks, schools of fish, troops of primates, and even in man. These hierarchies are based on the ranking of individuals according to the number of individuals each may dominate without any retaliation. The order may be straight-line, or it may contain pecking triangles. The males usually show passive dominance over the females, to that each sex has its own peck order. Most males will not tolerate hen-pecking.

In natural situations the young develop within an established social unit, initially in close association with the mother, and gradually develop relations with other young and finally with adults. Thus the learning milieu develops in complexity as the young mature and establish their positions in the animal society, moving upward as the oldest die off. In time, as inter-individual habits become well established by reinforcement, the threats and avoidances moderate and become symbolic. Thus intensities of interactions are reduced and social inertia integrates the group. Such inter-individual responses that indicate toleration would be referred to as manners in human social relations.

At about the time when dominance orders were stimulating experimentation with a variety of animals, R. B. Cattel made an analysis of social classes in America. His criteria for status were items that people used for estimating whether a person ranked above or beneath them in the social scale; in other words, human methods of pecking. Some of these were:

Prestige of occupation, judged by attempts to reach it.

Size of income; also whether paid as a salary or as a wage.

Social status of those with whom the individual associates in private life, in recreation or business.

Neighborhood; size and type of residence.

Amount of conspicuous expenditure on luxuries, recreation and leisure.

Such studies have been continued by sociologists and social status in human society is now commonly recognized. Although social inertia, as tradition, is a major factor in group integration, its stabilizing influence tends to retard intellectual and social progres. Characteristics of "race" are used as symbols of social status. "Have-not" nations are bound by centuries of tradition.

We have recently tried to estimate the effects of social inertia on the stability of social rank. Male sex hormone, which increases aggressivenes, was injected into low ranking hens. If social position involved social stress, i.e., some pecking or reinforcement, no effect could be noted. In only one group, where there was a complete extinction of pecking, did a treated hen move up to top rank. Thus, social inertia can inhibit the display of abilities. This reminded me of certain of our students from an under-developed nation, who, returning with higher degrees, were not permitted to apply their new training because of social caste.

Over 20 years ago we wanted to determine whether social organization had any biological significance. Stable social orders among chickens were contrasted with flocks in which the peck orders were kept in a state of flux. Aggressive acts among the organized controls were symbolic and less frequent than among the experimental birds. The integrated groups consumed more food and laid more eggs than did those flocks undergoing a constant reorganization. Thus, social organization conserves energy and has survival value under periods of stress. On the human level the military organization serves as an example of survival value resulting from an integrated flow of command. In a world shrunken by modern communication and transportation—more frequent interrelations between various peoples and cultures—some form of organization is worthy of the effort. We need some mechanism to maintain a satisfactory balance between competition and cooperation. Absolute domination is not the answer since it breeds revolt, and furthermore it is not tolerant of new concepts and practices.

Genetic differences in behavior between breeds, and between races of animals or man, have been intriguing. By means of selective breeding we have obtained high and low aggressiveness strains within two breeds of chickens. One can only wonder whether differences between various peoples also have a genetic basis or whether they stem largely from early experience within different cultures. T. Dobzhansky considered the possible genetic consequences with a society that had rigidly closed castes for about 100 generations. He concluded that castes did not concentrate the genes for special abilities and aptitudes in particular breeding groups. Since most of man's behavior, as contrasted with higher vertebrates, is acquired through learning and early experience, selection may be expected to be on the basis of culture. According to Sir Julian Huxley, when hominids became man, the psychosocial phase of evolution was initiated on this earth. Hence man can influence his own evolution through a scientific approach to human values.

Ruth Benedict compared several primitive cultures and showed that they may mould individuals into societies that may have dominant traits of either non-aggressiveness, animosity, or extreme rivalry. It is what man learns and develops in his culture that determines his way of life. Can social inertia and the traditions of a particular culture be changed without radical upheaval or revolution? Human history suggests that the "shock technique" is required to overcome inertia. Even on the intellectual level it required about 60 years for the "shock" of Darwin's "Origin of Species" to have its enlightening effect, if we accept the Scope's trial as the turning point. But cultures can grow in the same manner as populations of organisms.

The growth of populations, whether micro-organisms, insects, or vertebrates, tend to follow the sigmoid, or Gaussian, curve when changes in size are plotted against time. The acceptance of hybrid corn, farm machinery, home appliances, followed the same pattern, which has been used by industry to project its plans for manufacture. A similar projection was made by W. R. Brode for the growth of science. Each new discovery has a stimulating effect, and initiates another rise at the otherwise upper asymptote. One need only recall the effects of the telephone, the automobile, electronics, and atomic physics to visualize an expanding culture. Nations that have not accepted these innovations have remained on the Gaussian plateau of fixed cultures. Are our sociopolitical ideologies more resistant to such stimulation?

We may conclude from this sketchy presentation that man's social behavior has the same basic characteristics as those of other vertebrates. Anthropologists A. H. Hollowell and E. W. Count have used the phylogenetic approach and find a patterned framework from which social sciences may proceed and which ties them into processes of organic evolution.

Man's future rests heavily on the collective use of his intelligence; on his seeking verifiable truths; on his development of curiosity, of satisfying motives, of the desire for understanding; and on his skill in reaching sound judgments. Each generation in its development from an animal-like infancy must pass through stages during which it acquires the uniquely human traits and ideals that give life meaning. We should come to the realization that each individual's contribution to humanity is the ultimate in life. If man is to progress, he should contribute more to the search for truths and values, and the dissemination of them, than to the mere addition of excess protoplasm to an already swelling mass.

We as individuals, and as chapters, in Phi Kappa Phi have an obligation to humanity. We also have a unique opportunity to enhance communication between all branches of knowledge. We have the talent, and the audience, on our respective campuses. As a stimulant may I suggest two references as examples of such communication. One is the lecture by Chancellor J. M. Klotsche of the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, given at the February meeting of the Association of College Honor Societies. This was published in the *Phi Kappa Phi Journal*. The other is a series of three lectures given at the inauguration of President John T. Fey at the University of Wyoming last December. These are published as Volume XXX of the University of Wyoming Publications, entitled *The Role of Scholarship in an Age of Science*.

We can communicate; all we need is the motivation.

Memory Drugs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 20, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, recent newspaper accounts have indicated that medical circles are developing a chemical which may be helpful in improving the memory of individuals who are beginning to lose this faculty. The Veterans' Administration at Albany, N.Y., is participating in this program, which some individuals have described as "exciting and highly significant." The Veterans' Administration will be authorized to spend in the 1967 fiscal year approximately $43 million for research and this present work is but one example of the activities in which the Veterans' Administration is engaged.

Dr. D. Ewen Cameron, director of psychiatry and aging research laboratories, is testing a chemical to evaluate whether or not memory can be improved by a drug. His preliminary results indicate that memory is in fact aided in all test subjects who score 60 or better on a memory quotient test before being placed on the drug. The improvement ranges from slight to dramatic—the better the memory quotient is at the start, the greater the gain after the drug. Dr. Cameron found that a relatively small gain in the memory quotient score shows up as a considerably greater gain the subject's social behavior and ability to handle himself in day-to-day situations.

The drug tested is Cylert. The drug has no detrimental side effects that can be determined—the main side effect noted was that the chemical may prove slightly overstimulating to the patient in the same fashion as the psychiatric energizers. Most of the subjects used in the study are in the 50- to 65-age range.

The drug was quite effective in increasing the memory quotient of a normal subject. It does not appear to help the senile or brain-damaged patient. It probably will prove most useful as a prophylactic-preventive measure in persons just starting to show memory impairment.

Disabled American Veterans

SPEECH

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, America is fortunate in having an organization such as the Disabled American Veterans which has well served the interests of more than a million and a half men who have borne the brunt of the Nation's battles.

In the 34 years since Congress conferred a charter, the DAV has given free assistance to disabled veterans and their families in obtaining medical care, hospitalization, disability compensation, rehabilitation, job training, and employment.

Its good works in these areas, supported by income from the very useful Idento-tag service furnished to American motorists, has been supplemented by wise and constructive support for legislative measures to aid disabled veterans.

The DAV members themselves, men who have sacrificed their physical wellbeing in defense of their country, are living reminders for all of us of the cost of maintaining our freedoms.

I am proud and pleased that 50 of the 1,834 local chapters of the DAV and some 4,600 of its 231,000 members are located in my home State of Wisconsin.

I wish the DAV continued success in its excellent work in the years ahead.

"Cowboy at the Mike"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. TENO RONCALIO

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure I note the release of a book, "Cowboy at the Mike," written by my good friend of many years, Curt Gowdy.

Curt, one of America's busiest and best known sports broadcasters, is a native of Wyoming who has maintained close ties with his home State.

He rightly deserves his renown, because he is a man who knows what he is talking about. To his broadcasting he brings the knowledge and insight that comes from experience, for he was an outstanding athlete at the University of Wyoming and a member of Ev Shelton's national championship basketball team.

We in Wyoming are proud of his accomplishments, and especially enjoy the chapters on his childhood and young manhood in Wyoming. Many will find his description of the progress of his career an interesting and informative chronicle on the profession.

I would like to enter into the RECORD a column written by a mutual friend of Curt and mine, Larry Birleffi, himself a well-known broadcaster and newsman. The article appeared in the Wyoming Eagle newspaper in Cheyenne on June 15, 1966. The article follows:

WYOMING EMERGES AS HERO IN GOWDY'S NEW LITERARY EFFORT

I'm the last guy who should try to do a review on Curt Gowdy's current literary effort, "Cowboy at the Mike."

As a charter member of his fan club since the days he zigged and zagged as a little guy among the bigger ones on Ev Shelton's first championship basketball teams at Ol' Wyoming U, my critique would not only be a little biased but it would also inevitably exude with some pride.

Ours has been a long and cherished friendship, maintained mostly since college days through the auspices of American telephone and telegraph and all too infrequent get togethers here in his home state, or somewhere along the sports trail.

Probably the most surprising element of Curt's book to me is the fact that he found time to put it together.

Actully, Gowdy is probably the busiest figure in the national sports broadcasting picture today. He's certainly one of the most unique and versatile in his field. For durability in one of the most fiercely competitive and erratic of all professions, he surpasses "What's My Line."

His audiences at one time or another have topped those of Bob Hope and Ed Sullivan put together, as I know of no other contemporary who has broadcast all the major bowl games, the world series and the olympics. In virtually the same week, he has jumped from one major network to the other, from the all-star baseball game, the annual college all-star football game at Soldier field to a fishing show in the deep Argentines.

He has traveled the world and as Paul Gallico titled his book "His Eyes Have Seen the Glory." The Gowdy story spans two decades of sports and includes many of the immortal names of those generations.

Yet to me the warmth of his book and the human element are all captured in the first chapters when he tells of his boyhood days in Cheyenne and at Wyoming University.

And when he recounts his early exeriences and talks about the people who had such profound influence on his life.

His parents, his first English teacher, his first days of broadcasting and his years at his state university get as much play as Joe Dimaggio's record hitting streak, Ted Williams graceful figure at bat or the many other great names of sport which are woven around the crisply written narrative.

The hard-bitten sports fan in Duluth, or Brookline, Mass., who knows Helen Wills Moody's record backwards, will probably care less about Gowdy's early life. But in a sense, it's "Cowboy at the Mike" most admirable chapters. And for anyone who has an ounce of Wyoming blood in them, they'll share in the pride of its story.

There's much to chew on in the book for the young man to whom the broadcasting profession may have glamorous appeal.

The climb from Cheyenne to Oklahoma to New York and Boston was neither meteoric or easy. There were detours, pain, heartbreak and endless hours. The same road may be gone forever, as this is another era when television has made it easier for the big-named athlete to start at the top.

In this respect, Gowdy may be the last of the line and an anomaly himself in the business which years ago produced the true professionals as Ted Husing, Bill Stern, Red Barber and the Curt Gowdys.

He avoids talking about the ascendancy of the "jock" or the one time athlete behind the microphone with diplomacy in his book, "Cowboy at the Mike." As actually Gowdy right today is at the height of his career, with no diminution in sight. But as discreetly as possible, he left the younger reader know that it's almost impossible to follow the footsteps of the broadcasters of the other generations.

"Cowboy at the Mike" will not win, in all probability, either a Pulitzer or a Peabody award.

But as far as Wyomingites who read it are concerned, they'll agree that it should. For Wyoming, his school, his hometown and his environment really emerge as the hero after 20 years of being away from "home."

The 34th Anniversary of Disabled American Veterans

SPEECH

OF

HON. J. OLIVA HUOT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. HUOT. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to join my distinguished colleagues today in commemorating the 34th anniversary of the charter of the Disabled American Veterans.

The more than 231,000 members of the DAV can be justly proud of the accomplishments of the past 34 years. The literally millions of veterans who have been assisted by the organization bear ample witness to the efficiency and devotion which has characterized the DAV since its inception.

At a time when the need for highly skilled and efficient people is growing at an astounding rate it is important to note that thousands of disabled veterans, who might otherwise have been relegated to a mere existence, are occupying highly important and sensitive positions thanks to the assistance they have received from the Disabled American Veterans.

I salute the DAV for all its programs, and join my colleagues in wishing them many more successful years of service to our disabled veterans and their families.

The 34th Anniversary of the Disabled American Veterans

SPEECH

OF

HON. CARLTON R. SICKLES

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. SICKLES. Mr. Speaker, like the rest of our colleagues, I am proud to participate in an event in which Congress pays tribute to the commendable work of the Disabled American Veterans. I am especially proud on this occasion because the current DAV national commander is my good friend and fellow Marylander, Claude L. Callegary, who has also distinguished himself as one of the outstanding attorneys of Baltimore.

I know that all of the 2,329 Maryland members of the DAV, who make up the 24 chapters throughout the State, are as proud of Claude Callegary as I am for the work he has done during his tenure in office.

Since its founding on Christmas Day, 1919, by a small, dedicated group of disabled veterans, the DAV has continued to swell its ranks until today its membership totals over 230,000.

During this period, the organization has performed a number of remarkable services in behalf of all disabled veterans. Perhaps its most widely known activity is the distribution of miniature license plates for use on key rings. Through this activity the DAV has been able to return over a million sets of lost car keys to their owners. And also through this activity, millions of the rest of us have, by returning a contribution to the DAV along with the auto tag registration card, have been able to express our appreciation for, and support of, the work of this organization.

But probably the most important work of the Disabled American Veterans is its National Service Program through which 120 full-time national service officers help all disabled veterans get the help they need in medical care, rehabilitation, compensation, job-training, employment, and insurance. These men, usually disabled veterans themselves, work long, hard hours. They are highly skilled specialists who have first-hand knowledge of veterans legislation and of its subsequent administration. Through the efforts of the national service officers, over 1,500,000 claims have been handled for disabled veterans and their dependents.

As a veteran of World War II and the Korean war, I again salute the work of the Disabled American Veterans on their 34th anniversary of their congressional charter.

Rampart Dam and the Perpetual Engineers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted, I insert in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an excellent editorial by Mr. Harold Titus, conservation editor of Field and Stream magazine, appearing in the June 1966 issue of that fine publication.

The article warns of the hazards to conservation, the resource destruction, and the enormous cost of Rampart Dam.

Persons interested in preservation of the salmon resources of this continent, our migratory waterfowl, and the enormous numbers of different species of wildlife will join hands in preventing construction of something clearly neither needed nor useful, Rampart Dam.

The above-mentioned editorial follows:

RAMPART DAM AND THE PERPETUAL ENGINEERS

If you put your finger right in the center of a map of Alaska, you will point to one of the sorest spots in American conservation today. For that is the location of the proposed Rampart Dam. There in the remote wilderness of Alaska, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers wants to build its most massive boondoggle of all times. The Corps envisions a dam on the upper waters of the Yukon River that would back up a lake larger than Lake Erie. And what is the purpose of this dam? To produce more than 5 million kilowatts of electricity. According to the Corps, some Congressmen, and a good number of Alaska businessmen, the construction of Rampart Dam is needed for two reasons—the investment of $2 billion to $3 billion for constructing the dam would revitalize Alaska's economy, and cheap electricity would attract industry to that state. Or so they say.

But unlike many projects proposed by the Corps of Engineers, this gigantic job so far has been too costly to win quick approval in Congress. The delays have allowed other groups to consider whether the dam would in truth benefit the United States or even Alaska on the basis of their own study figures, instead of relying solely on those of the Corps. The latest and best of these reports, released in March, was titled "Rampart Dam and the Economic Development of Alaska." This report, which was sixteen months in its assembling, was made possible by a grant from a group of organizations under the auspices of the Natural Resources Council of America to the University of Michigan. Scientificially and statistically the suggested values of Rampart Dam were studied. One by one, reasons for constructing that huge concrete monument to the Corps fell apart, and the utter folly of the make-work project was exposed.

Let's examine some of the arguments put forth to promote Rampart Dam and compare them with the facts as the study group found them.

Alaska has a growing population and will require more power in the future.

Says the summary report: "The total energy use at load in 1960 in Alaska was about 650 million kilowatt hours per year. Rampart Dam, within thirty years, would produce 34.2 billion kwh per year. In order to justify such a project, we should have to forecast with reasonable certainty more than a fifty-fold increase in power demand over a thirty-five-year period."

A large block of very-low-cost electric power will attract electroprocess industries to Alaska.

The summary report replies: "Most discussions have mentioned the aluminum industry as the most likely candidate, although many industries have been proposed . . . As of the present time the availability of low-cost power in northern North America has not been successful in attracting industry to the north. At Kitimat in northern British Columbia, an assured supply of cheap power has been available on the northern coast since 1954. Except for the original aluminum plant at Kemano, industry has not moved to it, and the surplus power is now being exported. The Churchill Falls project in Newfoundland today is economically more attractive than any project in Alaska, being comparable in size to Rampart, lower in power costs, closer to tidewater, closer to markets, and closer to an ample supply of reasonably priced labor. As of 1965, however, the powerful industrial group behind this project has been unable to market any substantial blocks of power to attract electroprocess industries to Newfoundland . . . Alaskan electricity would have to be virtually free at present in order to attract an aluminum plant to that state in view of its greater labor and transportation costs."

Power created at Rampart Dam can be exported profitably to the general North American power market.

No argument is made by the summary report that the country as a whole could use the 34 billion kwh that could be produced annually by Rampart. What might be considered the point of the eventual Alaska power system closest to the State of Washington is about 1,300 miles, which the Department of the Interior suggests spanning with two extra-high-voltage transmission lines costing slightly over a half billion dollars. However, at present the longest transmission line of this type in the world is only 385 miles long. Even if transmission right-of-ways through the mountains of southern British Columbia could be obtained, says the report: "Conceivably, it would be possible to move Rampart power to the Pacific Northwest with a large energy line (1 million volts, 2,200 amps, 2,200 megawatts). It is not now possible."

However, would Alaskan power delivered to the U.S. be competitive in price? When the project was originally planned and projections were made estimating the cost of power delivered to the States, the price of 3.7 to 4.9 mills per kwh was competitive, but says the report: "The National Power Survey (1964) projects average nuclear generation costs dropping from 5.4 to 6.0 mills in 1967 down to 3.2 to 3.8 mills by 1980. By these figures, nuclear power would be substantially cheaper than Alaskan power delivered to even the nearest corner of the lower forty-eight states by the mid 1970's . . . [Rampart] power would become available only much later . . . Nevertheless, despite the imminent availability of Churchill Falls power, major nuclear plants have been announced not only at Oyster Creek [New Jersey], but also at Indian Point [New York] and in Maine. By comparison, Rampart power is more than twice as far from smaller markets and will not be available until close to the end of the century when the potentialities of atomic power may well be substantially greater . . . Even today it would appear cheaper to build a nuclear plant on the Pacific Coast rather than to transmit Rampart power south, even writing off the cost of the Rampart Project as a total loss."

However, the study team did find several things that construction of Rampart Dam would do. For example: "The average annual combined catch of these three species [of salmon] from the Yukon River in both the commercial and subsistance fisheries approximates 800,000 fish. Construction of the dam would reduce this catch by one-quarter to one-half . . . Such a loss would not be merely an economic one . . . [To the Indians] it would be difficult to underestimate the sociological consequences of eliminating this type of self-respect and independent living."

About waterfowl, the report says: "Considering just the loss of ducks produced on the [Yukon] Flats, the effect of Rampart Dam would be a catastrophe of major proportions . . . Since 1936, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has had an ongoing program of acquiring and restoring marsh habitat for waterfowl, financed by the sale of excise stamps to waterfowl hunters. The long-range program envisions the ultimate restoration of 3.7 million acres of habitat, of which 1.75 million acres will be productive breeding marsh. Rampart Dam would deing habitat and 4.5 million acres of lower-density in one stroke . . . The 1.5 million ducks produced on the Flats exceeds the aggregate production on all Federal refuges, state refuges, and marshland restored by Ducks Unlimited and other nongovernmental groups."

In what may well have been a summary for the whole study, the report concluded at one point: "In short, Rampart is an expensive gamble—the most expensive gamble ever suggested in hydroelectric development—and there is little evidence on hand to indicate the probability of success is high."

However, an omnious overtone is implied in the report, which may be the heart of a more serious and far-reaching problem. If conservationists, sportsmen, economists, scientists, and taxpayers in general cannot prevent this massive make-work project from being undertaken by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rampart may well mark that point in time in the United States at which a military bureau becomes truly self-perpetuating. Certainly the majority of public sentiment is against the dam, and no argument given in its favor makes sense.

If Rampart Dam is built, our government by the people has created a bureaucratic force that it can no longer control, even when that bureau acts against the public good. Rampart Dam is a *cause célèbre*, bigger than just the factors of Alaska's economy and resource conservation. The citizens of the United States have more at stake in Rampart than meets the eye in summary report. Subtly but firmly the right of the people to say "no" is being challenged.

CLARE CONLEY.

It Is Up to Us

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I insert, at this point in the RECORD, a short editorial from the Johnson City, Tenn., Press-Chronicle on enhancing and preserving the beauty of our land.

IT IS UP TO US

Billions of dollars are being spent to enhance and preserve the beauty of the land. Gigantic recreation areas are being set aside for public use. Power lines are going underground. Wayside parks and rest areas multiply along the highways.

From an aircraft far above the ground, lakes and mountains leave an impression of an indestructible playground laced with access roads, resorts and campgrounds. But, when seen at close range, the realization comes that natural beauty is highly fragile and cannot be saved except with the cooperation of people.

If you do not believe this, take a look at the broken bottles on beaches, or the discarded beer cans along highways, or the paperwilderness in park areas.

Not much harm comes when one person throws away a chewing gum wrapper or even a beer can. But multiply one person by millions—then you can understand how large the litter problem is.

We can have beautiful surroundings only if all of us do our part.

A Measure of California's Greatness

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 20, 1966

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, an admonition just inside the California State Capitol grounds in Sacramento states: "Bring me men to match my mountains."

California, the No. 1 State in the Union in population, personal income, gross national product, water development, graduate education, and ad infinitum, is admittedly great because we have had the kind of men needed by a growing State. It has been stated that we are great in water development because of the vision of not only our great Gov. Pat Brown and our legislature, but also our lay citizenry who understand perhaps better than any others in the world that water is a true index of the development of an economy and society.

One such leader is my good friend Dr. Bill Coon, the recent recipient of the American Motors Conservation Award. An editorial in the Vallejo Times Herald follows:

CONSERVATIONIST HONORED

A nation's true wealth and prosperity are measured in terms of its natural resources.

Thus, the strength of our country is fundamentally related to the manner in which we manage our resources today and plan soundly for their use tomorrow.

If we are to continue to enjoy our waters, forests, wildlife and food-producing soil and rangelands, and to preserve this natural wealth for future generations, we must vigorously promote citizen and governmental interest in sound, progressive conservation practices.

Citizen conservationists, as well as professionals who pursue careers in that field, must work to maintain those basic foundations.

One of the most dedicated men in the country in this regard is Dr. William (Bill) Coon of Vallejo, president and chairman of the Suisun Soil Conservation District.

For his efforts in championing the cause of conservation in the Suisun Marsh area—an important station for migratory waterfowl in the Pacific Flyway—the prominent Vallejo orthodontist was formally recognized the other day by being named to the coveted American Motors Conservation Award, a national honor of the very highest standing.

Under his dynamic leadership, the district has carried out extensive studies and has developed a master plan aimed as assuring a freshwater supply for years to come in the face of a threatened increase in the salinity of Suisun Bay.

We formally congratulate Dr. Coon on a well deserved honor and also commend the American Motors Corporation for its conservation awards, a program directed by outdoor author Ed Zern.

Zern pretty much hit the nail on the head when he outlined the basic ideas of the awards series as follows:

"Briefly, it was begun in 1953 with the object of calling to public attention the work of persons who would not normally receive much recognition for their conservation achievements, and even today we disqualify a number of nominees because they have already had, at least relatively, considerable recognition.

"I think the program actually reflects the feeling of a number of key people at American Motors that the basis of our country's greatness at least in a material sense, is her abundance of natural resources."

Again, our heartiest congratulations to Dr. Coon. And Ed Zern and his American Motors conservation awards program.

They typify the finest traditions of those who work in the front lines of the conservation movement.

The 34th Anniversary of the Disabled American Veterans

SPEECH

OF

HON. LYNN E. STALBAUM

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. STALBAUM. Mr. Speaker, on June 17, 1966, the Disabled American Veterans celebrated the 34th anniversary as a congressional chartered national veterans organization.

The members of the DAV have won the highest respect and full admiration of all Americans. The superb record of the DAV in helping wartime disabled veterans is forever etched into the pages of our Nation's history.

It also is recognized that the DAV has been a singularly powerful and eloquent voice for veterans who alone know the price of war and the sacrifices of battle against all enemies of freedom.

I commend the DAV for its 34 years of continuous service to America's wartime disabled veterans and their astounding record of achievement in helping in matters of employment, compensation, hospitalization, home loans, education, and every one of the other vital issues that affect the veteran's social and economic welfare.

The DAV must be credited with keeping in proper perspective this country's goal of world peace and the need for keeping the flame of patriotism burning despite apathy, fear, and sometimes weak resolve.

Members of the DAV are working continuously to make fellow Americans always aware of our Nation's historic position as the champion of individual freedom through democratic government.

The tragic fight against aggression in South Vietnam today is proof that this Nation will not let freedom's cause go undefended. The DAV is performing an outstanding task in support this Government in the fight against the tentacles of communism and also doing its utmost in insuring that veterans will not be forgotten soldiers.

I salute the DAV and wish it continuing success in its work of furthering legislation objectives for veterans. Their sacrifices and unselfish efforts are in the finest tradition of men who have defended their country on the battlefield.

Closed Door Meetings Rise in Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, the June 14, 1966, issue of the Chicago Tribune carries a report indicating that closed-door meetings of congressional committees are on the increase. This is a distressing development that is of concern to all who believe that in a government of the people it is imperative that the people be in a position to examine the acts of their government. The Congress of the United States, which represents the people of the United States and expresses their will, fails in its trust when it unnecessarily conducts its business behind closed doors.

James Madison said:

> A people who mean to be their own governors must arm themselves with power which knowledge gives them.

Without access to information, without knowledge of what their Government is doing, the freedoms of the people of the United States are in jeopardy.

The Tribune article follows:

CLOSED-DOOR MEETINGS RISE IN CONGRESS—35 PERCENT OF HEARINGS ARE BARRED TO PUBLIC

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The number of congressional committee meetings held behind closed doors rose slightly during the first quarter of 1966.

Congressional committees held 1,151 meetings between the opening of the second session of the 89th Congress on Jan. 10 and March 31, Congressional Quarterly reports.

A tabulation of open and closed meetings for this period revealed that 399, or 35 per cent, of the sessions were closed.

The 35 per cent figure for the first quarter of 1966 matches the figure for the first quarter of 1965 and also equals the annual average for committee executive sessions. The annual average is based on figures since the beginning of Congressional Quarterly's open-closed meeting study in 1953.

LOWEST NUMBER IN 1959

The lowest percentage of closed hearings was 30 per cent in 1959; the highest was 41 per cent in 1954.

In 1961, 35 per cent of the meetings were closed; in 1962 the figure was 34 per cent. In 1963, the figure rose sharply to 38 per cent, dropping in 1964 to 32 per cent and rising again in 1965 to 34 per cent.

The C.Q. study was based on a day-to-day tally of committee meetings during each legislative session as reported in the daily digest section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. These reports are required by the legislative reorganization act of 1946. In practice, however, they are sometimes neglected so that an accurate count of all the open and closed meetings for each committee is nearly impossible to obtain.

PUBLIC ADMITTED TO SOME

Open committee sessions, to which the public is admitted, generally are hearings on proposed legislation.

Executive sessions, from which the public is barred, usually are hearings at which witnesses testify on national security matters, such as the war in Viet Nam, and work periods in which the committee "marks up" legislation or conducts administrative business.

During the first quarter of 1966, House committees held 39 per cent of their meetings in closed sessions, as compared with 28 per cent in the Senate.

House committees held about 700 meeting during the period covered. Of these about 400 were open to the public and the rest were closed.

The Senate held 404 meetings during the same period, of which 290 were open and 114 were closed.

Joint House-Senate committees held 47 meetings, with 32 open and 15 closed, for a closed meeting score of 32 per cent.

MILITARY GROUPS LEAD

Of the 25 committees of the House and the Senate which met most frequently [more than 15 times] during the first quarter of 1966, five held at least half of their meetings in closed sessions.

The leader was the House armed services committee which held 74 per cent of its 58 meetings in executive session. Its Senate counterpart ranked second in the tabulations with 68 per cent of its 38 meetings closed.

The high scores for these committees result primarily from the classified nature of the testimony given before them.

The committees ranking third and fourth in closed meetings were the House ways and means committee, with 65 per cent of its 23 meetings closed, and the House foreign affairs committee, with 54 per cent of its 56 meetings closed.

Five committees reported holding no executive meetings. They were the House un-American actives committee, the House select small business committee, the Senate public works committee, and the Senate special committee on aging.

The 34th Anniversary of Disabled American Veterans

SPEECH

OF

HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, last Friday the Disabled American Veterans celebrated its 34th anniversary as a congressionally chartered national veterans organization. I would like to join with our colleagues in paying tribute to this dedicated group of American war veterans.

On June 17, 1932, during the 1st session of the 72d Congress, this body approved Public Law 186 which incorporated the Disabled American Veterans as a Federal, nonprofit organization.

Since that time the DAV has become the official voice of the disabled veterans. Although it was organized by a small group of disabled veterans of World War I, it now has more than 231,000 members—veterans of both World Wars, the Korean conflict, and our present struggle in Vietnam.

Since 1920 the DAV has played a leading role in proposing and promoting programs beneficial to disabled veterans. This fine organization has also been a leader in assisting the handicapped in general and in providing voluntary service to hospitalized veterans throughout the United States.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I join in honoring the DAV and wishing it many years of continued success in its important work.

The 34th Anniversary of Disabled American Veterans

SPEECH

OF

HON. RICHARD (DICK) ICHORD

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, June 16, 1966, the House of Representatives paid tribute to an organization which should occupy a place of special honor in the minds and hearts of all Americans; an organization dedicated to the service of those individuals who have sacrificed so much in serving their country—the disabled American veterans. Last Thursday was DAV day on the Hill, and it is a great privilege for me to express my gratitude at this time for all that the DAV has accomplished.

On June 17, 1932, the 72d Congress granted a charter to the Disabled American Veterans as a national service veterans organization. This charter served as a tangible recognition of the DAV as the primary American organization devoted to the interests of our wartime injured and disabled.

I am sure that few Americans of that period had any idea of how badly this Nation would need such a service organization in the decades which were to follow. The assistance which national service officers of the DAV were called on to provide to disabled veterans and their families—members and nonmembers alike—in the ensuing years was staggering in its magnitude. In meeting this challenge, the DAV fully justified the trust placed in it by the Congress and the American people.

Today the Disabled American Veterans have 231,000 members affiliated with more than 1,800 local chapters. These members, as well as other injured and disabled veterans, receive free assistance in obtaining medical care, hospitalization, disability compensation, rehabilitation, job training, employment, and home loans—all at no expense to the American taxpayer.

No one can predict what need the Nation will have for DAV services in the years ahead. Of one thing we can be sure: the DAV will be ready if the need arises. For this assurance and for a magnificient record of performance, I stand to honor the Disabled American Veterans on this special day.

General Westmoreland's Message

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 20, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, our commanding general in Vietnam, Gen. William C. Westmoreland, issued a statement on June 14 outlining the purpose of our forces in Vietnam. The national commanders of the four veterans' organizations, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Disabled American Veterans, and AMVETS, have commented on this statement, and under leave to extend my remarks I include the text of their statements:

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 15.—The National Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U. S. today sent a telegram to General William C. Westmoreland, Commander, U. S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, congratulating him on his June 14, 1966 "stirring statement outlining the purpose of the U. S. Military in Vietnam."

Andy Borg, Superior, Wis., the V.F.W. chief said General Westmoreland's statement, made on the occasion of the 191st birthday of the U. S. Army "defined, in brief but lucid terms, the very meaning of our fight for freedom."

The text of the telegram follows:

"As Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, I offer my highest compliments for your clear and stirring statement outlining the purpose of the U. S. Military in Vietnam, given on the occasion of the Army's 191st birthday. You have defined, in brief but lucid terms, the very meaning of our fight for freedom. You also have answered logically the misinformed who say our presence in Vietnam is unwarranted by recalling the profound lessons of World War II and Korea. The membership of the V.F.W. knows the meaning of your words that freedom is not only for Americans, for we have fought for that freedom in foreign lands. I again assure you and all U. S. and allied fighting men in Vietnam, that you have the continuing full support of myself and the entire membership of the V.F.W."

AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL COMMANDER L. ELDON JAMES, ON BEHALF OF THE 2,600,000 LEGIONNAIRES, SALUTES AMERICAN TROOPS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD UPON THE OCCASION OF THE 191ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE U.S. ARMY

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 15, 1966.—The American Legion today cabled congratulations to components of the U.S. Army in Vietnam on the occasion of the 191st Anniversary of the Army, and reaffirmed its support of all measures necessary to assure full victory over Communist aggression.

In a cable to General William C. Westmoreland, Commanding General of the U.S. Army in Vietnam, L. Eldon James, National Commander of The American Legion paid tribute to the "stirring words" contained in General Westmoreland's anniversary message to the troops under his command.

In his anniversary statement, General Westmoreland said: "Some have said that our presence in Vietnam is unwarranted. Their forefathers said that Europe was for Europeans in World War II, and their fathers said Korea was not our concern in 1950. They might well have said that freedom is only for Americans. We know better."

Speaking on behalf of the nearly 2,600,000 members of The American Legion, Commander James, complimenting General Westmoreland, declared: "I want to reaffirm to you and to all American fighting men, and to our brave allies in Vietnam, the unwavering support . . . of The American Legion in your valiant efforts in the cause of freedom."

In releasing the contents of this cable to Vietnam, Commander James recalled his recent letter to members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. In this letter, the veterans organization leader enunciated The American Legion's position of full support for United States efforts in Vietnam, and added:

"In my travels throughout the United States, I find that this position accords with the feelings of the vast majority of thinking Americans. They recognize, of course, that our participation in the Vietnamese conflict involves risks; but, they are equally aware of the predictable consequences of appeasement where Communist aggresison is concerned."

The text of Commander James' cable to General Westmoreland:

"Your statement to our fighting men in Vietnam on the 191st anniversary of the U.S. Army is a moving message that has special meaning for Americans and for free men everywhere. The courage, humanity and fighting ability of men in your command is a tribute to members of the Army team defending freedom the world over. As you so aptly stated, Vietnam is our concern. It is especially fitting that your clear definition of the U.S. presence in Vietnam coincided with the observance of Flag Day in the United States when loyal Americans take special note of our guiding principles.

"My warmest congratulations on your statement. I reaffirm to you and through you to all American fighting men, and to our brave allies in Vietnam, the unwavering support of myself and the entire membership of The American Legion in your valiant efforts in the cause of freedom."

In addition to this cable Commander James wired Chief of Staff, General Harold K. Johnson and Secretary of the Army, The Honorable Stanley R. Resor the following telegram so that The American Legion might register its respect and high regard to the U.S. Army for the difficult task so ably being performed by our troops standing in defense of freedom throughout the world:

"The American Legion extends its sincere best wishes to the members of the U.S. Army on battlefields and the frontiers of freedom throughout the world as well as those serving here at home on the occasion of its 191st birthday. The courage, humanity and fighting ability of our servicemen in Viet Nam exemplifies the dedication of members of the Army team defending freedom the world over. As an organization comprised of veterans who have served their nation in time of war, I pledge to you the continuing support of The American Legion."

JUNE 17, 1966.

Gen. WILLIAM C. WESTMORELAND,
Military Assistance Command,
U.S. Army, Vietnam, APO, San Francisco:

Your statement issued in Vietnam commemorating the 191st anniversary of the U.S. Army has brought renewed confidence to the people of this country and to free men the world over. Your words reflect the historic determination of American fighting men to defend freedom and aid victims of aggressions.

You have outlined clearly the purpose of our presence in Vietnam and this country's aims in the defense of the rights of free men. The Disabled American Veterans give you and those of your commend our reaffirmed pledge of unyielding support and cooperation in your efforts in southeast Asia.

CLAUDE L. CALLEGARY,
National Commander,
Disabled American Veterans.

JUNE 15, 1966.

Gen. WILLIAM C. WESTMORELAND,
Commander, U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, APO, San Francisco, Calif.

DEAR GENERAL WESTMORELAND: Congratulations on your excellent statement issued on the 191st Anniversary of the United States Army. Your observation that the Army is essential to our freedom and that freedom is for all peoples of the world pointedly reflects the U.S. position in Viet Nam. Your words, uttered on Flag Day which coincides with the Army's birthday, take on added significance and sum up the true feelings of all loyal and patriotic Americans who have great pride in the fighting men of this Nation.

We of AMVETS who have proudly served our country in past conflicts, pledge our full suport to you and all our fighting men in Viet Nam.

Very sincerely,

RALP E. HALL.
AMVETS National Commander.

The 34th Anniversary of the Disabled American Veterans

SPEECH
OF

HON. HOWARD H. CALLAWAY

OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. CALLAWAY. Mr. Speaker, on this 34th anniversary of the Disabled American Veterans, I would particularly like to praise the work of the DAV chapters in my district, the Third District of Georgia.

Throughout the year, these chapters work diligently to meet the needs of the war disabled. Their programs are varied and widespread. DAV members attend memorial services for veterans, visit patients at both veterans and Army hospitals, counsel servicemen who are in the hospitals, counsel the servicemen's dependents at their homes, and contribute financially to hospitals all over the State, such as Milledgeville, Thomasville, and Dublin.

Members of the DAV represent, without charge, the veteran and his family in claims for benefits; they make regular financial donations to community recreation projects, children's homes, and schools.

The DAV was formed as an independently sustained service organization, and through the years, the organization has remained solely supported by membership dues, contributions from private industry and other outside contributions. In short, the DAV unselfishly offers itself to champion the needs and problems of all disabled veterans.

I am tremendously proud to be able to pay tribute to this fine group which works on behalf of those who cannot easily help themselves.

Brooklyn's League School for Disturbed Children Celebrates its 13th Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HUGH L. CAREY

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, the League School for Seriously Disturbed Children in Brooklyn recently celebrated its 13th anniversary. During the years of its existence the school has made significant advances in dealing with childhood mental illness.

Within the next year a new children's mental health center will be opened and with the help of a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health, the school's new home training program will be expanded. The new center will also help in the search for possible causes, improved diagnostic, treatment, and educational techniques, and someday, hopefully, the clues to the eventual cure of mental illness in children.

It was my privilege to attend the recent annual luncheon commemorating the school's anniversary and to hear the address of its director, Dr. Carl Fenichel. So that everyone may know of the important work of the league school in this critical area of mental illness, I ask that Dr. Fenichel's address be reprinted below:

THE LEAGUE SCHOOL AND ITS PIONEERING ROLE IN EDUCATING SERIOUSLY DISTURBED CHILDREN

(Address delivered by Dr. Carl Fenichel, director, at the annual luncheon commemorating the 13th anniversary of the league school, Saturday, May 14, 1966)

Last week—May 1 to May 7—the week that was National Mental Health Week—the American people were given their yearly shock of staggering statistics about mental illness, its tragic toll, its human suffering and its inhuman waste. But since statistics neither cry nor bleed—it's easy to put them to sleep.

To us at the League School mental illness is not a seasonal set of statistics that touch us once over lightly and are then swept out of our minds and tucked under the rug the other 51 weeks of the year. It isn't easy to forget the lives of the hundreds of children and parents who have come and gone through our doors these many years and whose faces are familiar and very close to us always.

Sometimes it is even harder to blot out the faces of children we have never seen—the countless number of hauntingly unknown faces behind all the letters and the telephone calls that keep coming in to the school every week of the year—each letter a cry for help—each phone call a signal of distress—from parents struggling to save not a statistic—but a child trapped in the long, dark anguish of mental illness.

Today we meet to remember these children and to renew a small commitment made to them 13 years ago. It was in the year 1953, during the frantic fifties, that the League School was born. It was a time when the have-not people all over the world were breaking through the shackles of darkness and demanding their right to enter the 20th century. During these same hours of history we at the League School were concerned with another world of have-nots—the mentally ill children who walk the dark corridors and remote corners on the thin edge of life and who, by being excluded from their community and its schools, were being denied their chance to live in the 20th century.

Ours is a grim story of children destined for a life of exile in institutions, far removed from home and family—children whose only crime was mental illness.

It is a bitter but heroic story of desperate parents who never stop searching for a more decent destiny for their children. It is the still unfinished story of a small day school program struggling to change the hopeless destiny of these children by giving them home and community instead of cold, custodial containment, school and sympathy in place of scorn and segregation, treatment rather than torment.

We have travelled far and come a long way over these 13 years and as we move forward our horizons widen. But before we move on and cross over tomorrow's threshold into our new Children's Mental Health Center we must pause to look back and survey our beginnings.

It was only a few short yesterdays ago that the tragic plight of mentally ill children was largely hidden, hushed or ignored by all but their families who bore the burden and the anguish privately and alone. Public apathy was still heavy with the inhuman heritage of a primitive past when the mentally ill were doomed, driven and deposited in dungeons and asylums far from the eyes and minds of their fellow man. But we in the 20th century were becoming a bit too humane for this kind of savagery—and so punishment gradually made way for pity as we opened the dungeons, loosened the chains and found a more civilized solution for our mentally ill. What we gave them instead was institutional containment, splendid isolation and lukewarm indifference.

It was an agonizing dilemma that parents were caught in at the time the League School started. No hands or doors opened out to help their child. Except for a few small, costly and distant residential centers there was no place for them to go—no place except that last resort—the state hospital—no other place but home.

Home was what parents wanted most for their child. But home meant living with the tortured and unpredictable behavior of a child struck down in the early morning of his years by an illness that does not kill but robs child and parent of nearly all the pleasures and promises of childhood. Home meant sharing the vast loneliness, the terrifying anxieties and the overwhelming confusion that filled all the hours of a mentally sick child's existence. It meant watching your child staring endlessly into space or holding strange monologues or feverish rituals with himself. Home was listening to the deadening silences of a child who has never spoken or to the chilling screams and explosive cries of human agony without words. Home was the looks and the whispers of neighbors and friends that sometimes made you feel that your child was either a lower species of life or a spoiled brat and all because of something you did to him. But home was mostly watching the fleeting days of childhood grow shorter and the shadows longer while your child wasted away helplessly—with nowhere to go—no one to help.

And then in 1953 a small avenue of hope opened in a drab little brownstone in Brooklyn converted into a two-room schoolhouse. It was a school founded and sustained without any of the fiscal resources of endowments, foundation grants, government assistance or community support. It was founded solely on the moral imperative that mentally ill children must not be excluded from the human race. All that the League School had to give it life and sustenance was a small band of people armed with the shining simplicity and strength of an idea looking for a time to happen—the idea that mentally sick children might be helped in a day school instead of a state hospital.

If the League School had done no more than bring a little hope and a few small hours of relief to parents tied to the never-ending tensions and turbulence of living with a mentally ill child—it could have justified its existence. But we gave something far more precious than time-out and a short release for parents to regain lost strength and spirit. Our major purpose was to break through some of the barriers that separated mentally ill children from life itself. These were children already penalized by their own desperate need to shut themselves off from the world. By imposing its own acts of exclusion, society was furthering and promoting the crippling isolation and seclusion already there.

And so the League School became the small voice of conscience and of change, trying to waken and arouse the community and government to sustain an essentially moral and democratic proposition—that every child—no matter how sick or disabled—is entitled to the realization of his full potential and his basic humanity.

Today it is universally recognized that the business of learning is the most crucial activity in the life of any child. We know that a normal child deprived of education is a child handicapped for life. How much more true is this of a child already handicapped by the chronic confusion of mental illness. And yet when the League School first started every community in the nation was multiplying the difficulties and compounding the disabilities of deeply disturbed children by offering them nothing but medical discharges or legal exemptions barring them from our schools.

I need not recall or retell the story of years of endless struggle by a handful of devoted people trying to keep the spark of our little school and its idea alive as we faced each day's familiar specter of debts and met each week's financial crisis of payroll, program and petty cash needs.

And when recognition and some financial support eventually came to us from government agencies—the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene in 1956, the New York City Community Mental Health Board in 1960 and the Board of Education in 1963—it came not from the power of our pleadings for help but by the persuasiveness of our program.

When we started in 1953 it was generally believed that education could do little for our children and that the psychiatric profession, armed with the technique of psychotherapy, must assume the major or total treatment responsibility.

Psychotherapy, however, was costly and beyond the reach of most parents; child psychiatrists and therapists were scarce—even for those who could afford one; and the few therapists willing and able to work with children as sick as ours were admittedly meeting with very little success.

And yet nearly everyone in the field went right on assuming that individual therapy was what our children needed most. Almost every professional was sure that severely disturbed children were made disturbed by disturbed parents. According to most recognized authorities, mothers of mentally ill children were rejecting, overprotecting or refrigerated; fathers of mentally ill children were weak, passive or punitive.

Researchers were preoccupied with investigations of the damaging attitudes and unsound practices of parents as the primary cause of childhood mental illness. Psychotherapists spent most of their time searching for traumatic experiences and inner conflicts which they assumed would be found if they dug deep enough and which they believed could then be resolved or removed by therapeutic intervention.

We at the League School never could accept as fact the scientifically shaky and flimsy evidence and the official dogma which proclaimed that mental illness was inflicted upon children by the attitudes and practices of their parents. We listened instead to the testimony of our own experiences. From long and close contact and observations of our parents we found them to be a cross-section of parents everywhere. Among them were as wide a variety of contrasting personalities and behavior patterns with as many combinations of strengths and weakness as could be found among any random group of fathers and mothers. True, many of our parents showed the anxieties and the perplexities that would come to nearly any parent who had to live with a mentally ill child. But most of our parents had other children who were neither disturbed nor deviant. We found the child-rearing practices of our parents no different from those of parents of normal children. Nor could we uncover any of the supposed evidence that our mentally sick children had suffered rejection, deprivation or trauma in their earlier years.

Instead, what we found in the observable behavior of nearly all of our children gave increasing evidence of neurological impairment or motor, sensory and language disorders that could more likely account for their confused thinking and disorganized behavior without having to dig deep into their unconscious, searching for intrapsychic conflicts or traumas inflicted by parents.

And here is where the League School made what more and more professionals are recognizing as its finest contribution and its greatest impact. We began with the hypothesis that perhaps mentally ill children could be helped by methods other than traditional psychotherapy. We gave emphasis and priority to special education as the major therapeutic instrument for these children. Over the years, by daily demonstration, we found and gave eloquent evidence of the positive value of the special day school as a new and vitally significant facility for the mental health and emotional growth as well as for the training and education of mentally ill children.

Gradually, without the fanfare of publicity campaigns, TV programs or sensational magazine stories that announce dramatic breakthroughs and magical recoveries—the quiet story of our work began to spread by word of mouth, and eventually, what was happening on a little Brooklyn street became known to professionals and parents across the cities and towns of America and the world. From Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and Australia and from every corner of our own continent they have been coming to us for guidance and help in setting up similar programs back home.

They keep coming through that familiar red door to observe our children, our staff and our program in action—and before long they inevitably begin to talk of the warm glow that seems to pervade the atmosphere. I need not remind anyone who has ever been to our school that the warm glow does *not* come from our furnace which has broken down several times during the past winter. Nor does it come from the building itself which architecturally and aesthetically will never be called "the house beautiful", a building bursting at its antiquated seams and sadly lacking in space and in many of the facilities so essential for living and working.

While we here today can rightfully rejoice at the prospect of our new and desperately needed Children's Mental Health Center, we know full well that what matters most in the lives of our children is not the walls and roof that house them but the people in their lives who shelter them and help them grow. We know that the warmth and glow within our building comes largely from the people who dwell and work therein and from a meaningful program that tries to bring some order and purpose into the bleak and empty lives of mentally ill children.

Nearly all of our children come to us extremely detached, withdrawn, disorganized, disinterested, impulse-ridden, out of control and out of contact with the world of fun, play and people. In going through our classrooms, visitors familiar with the tension and the turmoil of children as disturbed as ours, are amazed to see so many of them sitting, listening, following directives, attending to tasks, playing, reading, writing and learning to do so many of the things we take for granted with other children in regular classrooms.

We at the School who live and work with these children claim no extra-sensory insights, have no magical formulas, use no expensive hardware, and put our children through no ritualistic paces and patterns. All we have to work with are the resources of special education enriched by the findings of many clinical disciplines, vitalized by a dedicated staff in common purpose and single mission: to diminish the anxieties and the deficits of our children and to heighten their awareness and achievements.

Adapting all available educational and clinical resources and their own creative talents to each child's specific needs, our teachers are forever working with competence and compassion to stir and waken the closed and disabled minds of children; to comfort and guide the withdrawn ones who live in silence and walk in terror; to quiet the wild, explosive ones and help them find the peace that comes with mastery of their own bodies; to bring order to the confused minds of the disorganized so they can begin to find more meaning and purpose in the strange and alien world outside their own bodies.

Ours is a staff of able and good people whose energies and resources are totally invested in pursuing the possible without lowering our visions and hopes of sometimes attaining the impossible. With infinite devotion and renewed patience, our days are spent working at the many humble tasks that bring a measure of independence to a once helpless child who can now wash, feed, toilet and manage himself; teaching a seriously disturbed child how to look, how to listen and how to learn so that his brain can pick out what it needs from the flood of sights and sounds that surround him; helping disorganized children learn how to screen, select and sort out the multitude of sights and sounds so that they can be acted upon appropriately or stored away in the mind for future use; helping the silent and speechless discover the magical world of words—the spoken word and the printed word—the most vital instruments of human thought and communication; trying to salvage the strengths and skills of brain and body so that our children can begin to realize their full potential as productive human beings who function with some competency and dignity.

Each year our teachers are able to open new windows to the dark, disordered minds of children who begin to find comfort in controls, pleasure in play and in people, delight is discovering the treasured gifts of language, and excitement in the splendid adventure called learning.

At the school this year, 37 of our children, once labelled "uneducable," are now reading and doing some form of academic work, many of whom will eventually move on into the public schools.

Since last year's annual luncheon, 5 more of our children have made the big stride into the mainstream of the regular New York City school system; one moved on to high school, and 4 into the elementary grades.

At previous luncheons I have presented progress reports from public school principals and teachers on many of our children who are now functioning in their classes. These reports are based on our annual follow-up study made each January of all the children who have left the school. This year our study was not started in January because of a grant received last month from the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene for a comprehensive two-year follow-up study of every child who has ever been at the League School over the past 13 years.

What we and the Department of Mental Hygiene under Commissioner Miller want to find out is: "What happens to our children when they reach adolescence and young adulthood?" Surprisingly enough, up to now there have been no systematic longitudinal studies made of the course of physical, emotional and intellectual development of mentally ill children diagnosed as schizophrenic, autistic and psychotic. How meaningful are these labels 10 years after they are made? Have there been any changes in personality and behavior? Are there any marked neurological changes? How helpful has the League School been in raising levels of academic, social and pre-vocational skills? Where are these children now and what kind of treatment or help, if any, are they getting? Is the treatment meeting their needs—and if not, what can be done about it? How many of them can function effectively within the community without treatment?

Within the next two years we hope to come up with some of the answers to these questions. Our follow-up study of 13 years of excitement and challenge will, I believe, reflect the exultations and the sorrows of trying to meet the desperate problems and pathology of childhood mental illness. Its pages will record our many proud achievements without trying to soften or censor the many grim chapters of dismal failures and partial defeats.

It will tell of all the children we have been able to reach and teach; of the many who were considered hopelessly uneducable and who are now functioning in elementary school, junior high, high school, and even college. It will proudly include those graduates, once completely disorganized and unmanageable, who now are young adults holding down jobs, earning a livelihood, and living and functioning within their own communities and families.

It will remember too those who came to us as helpless as infants, who are now self-managing, but who will probably need interludes or a lifetime of support in a sheltered environment. Nor can it forget those whose young lives have been drained of all meaning and who face the grim prospect of spending their years lost and alone in the long dark terror of mental illness.

The shadows of these tragedies will darken some of the pages of our follow-up study and point up something we know too well: that dedication is a poor substitute for knowledge. The painful fact is that even with the most loving care, expert handling and sensitive understanding, the knowledge and skills available today are neither adequate nor precise enough to help every mentally ill child.

But we know too that because of inadequate funds and inadequate services, much of what *is* known about childhood mental illness is *not* being used. We are certain that our study will reaffirm the desperate need for the creation of a wide and comprehensive network of community services in public schools, special schools, day and night hospitals and residential centers, with a flexibility and scope to fill the many different needs of different children at different times in their lives.

However, until all of us see to it that our government—local, state and federal—demonstrates not just with the appropriate words and blueprints but with appropriated dollars—that all of America's children—including the mentally ill—are our most precious resource—there will be a wide and tragic gap between the deed and the dream.

We here today are about to take one small step toward closing that gap.

It was just three weeks ago yesterday that many of us watched the first spadeful of earth being turned over for our new Children's Mental Health Center. Early next spring the doors of that Center will open wide and stay open from early morning through late evening for mentally ill children, adolescents and young adults who might otherwise have to spend and end their days in institutions.

With the support of a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health our Center will expand the Home Training Program which we have just started for the very young, the 3, 4 and 5 year olds who are on long waiting lists wasting away the most crucial and formative years of their lives. Each mother will bring her child to the Center every week and stay on to observe how the teacher works with the child in individual training and educational sessions. Through regular sessions with the educator and parent discussion groups with the social worker, the mother will be helped to organize a training program in the home to meet her child's specific needs and skills and prepare him for the eventual admission into a school program.

Under our new roof we will expand the heart of our program—our demonstration nursery and elementary school programs which each day draws in community leaders, professionals and trainees from just about everywhere. Because of the complete lack of community facilities for mentally ill children when they grow up, we will initiate a vocational guidance, rehabilitation and training program for adolescents as well as an afternoon and evening program of socializing, recreational and job-training experiences to prepare young adults for independence, companionship and wage-earning skills instead of dumping them on society's scrap heap.

Our Center's enlarged capacity and its proximity to Kings County Hospital, Downstate Medical Center and the Brooklyn State Hospital will make for closer collaboration with these and with other medical schools, hospitals and universities who are now using the League School as part of their training and observation program for beginning psychiatrists, pediatricians, psychologists, psychiatric nurses and social workers.

Continuing our present relationship with New York University and Yeshiva University Schools of Special Education, our Center will expand its internship program for regular, experienced teachers who, under the supervision of our master teachers, are being trained in our classrooms to work with mentally ill children.

Our increased facilities and affiliations will also make possible the expansion of our research program and help in the search for possible causes, improved diagnostic, treatment and educational techniques, and maybe, someday clues to the eventual cure of childhood mental illness.

A closed cirucuit TV system will make it possible for visitors, professionals, trainees, researchers and parents to observe the children and the programming in every room of the Center.

Our new Center will include 12 big and beautiful classrooms, a workshop and a domestic science room, a staff library, children's library, an enclosed playroof, group therapy rooms, individual testing and training rooms, a language therapy room, kitchen and dining facilities, as well as a large multipurpose room that will be used alternately as a gymnasium, music and dance therapy center, an assembly hall for the children, and as an auditorium where professionals and our auxiliary groups may meet.

But most important of all—our Center will be a place where mentally ill children may shed some of their loneliness and confusion, achieve some measure of human competency, and find a small share of human dignity.

And now—in May 1966—as we start getting our million dollar Children's Mental Health Center off the ground—there are men preparing to rendezvous in space and nations spending billions in determined efforts to reach the moon. As we struggle to raise the $300,000 still needed for our two-story building one sometimes begins to question the values of mankind and the priorities of nations. What business do we have up there in the wide blue yonder when down here on pathways and pavements of or own little planet there is so much unfinished business? Is the full majesty of the moon worth more than the small humanity of a child?

Maybe it's time to stop being magnetized by outer space and to come on down. This, after all, is the only world in which any of us is ever likely to live. Let us here today get on with the business of building and supporting that new house of ours on a small corner of our own earth. Together, with your help, in that new Children's Mental Health Center only two stories high—we may someday reach something higher and far more wonderful than the moon—the minds and hearts of mentally ill children.

DAV Day on the Hill

SPEECH

OF

HON. TENO RONCALIO

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, it is especially fitting that today, "DAV Day on the Hill," we Members of the House remember with deep-felt appreciation the brave men who have been disabled in the defense of their country.

To those of us who have fought in battle comes a special regard for those who still carry with them the grim reminders of war. They have dearly paid their share of the cost of freedom and rightly deserve the honor and gratitude of the Nation.

In its relatively short history, the Disabled American Veterans has made a profound contribution to the well-being of veterans. Formed by 200 World War I veterans on Christmas Day in 1919, the DAV has grown to become the largest single veterans organization of wartime injured and disabled in both the United States and the world.

Today we commemorate the 34th anniversary of the granting of the congressional charter to DAV as a national service veterans organization. It was chartered "to advance the interest and work for the betterment of all wounded, injured, and disabled veterans—to cooperate with the Veterans' Administration and all other Federal agencies devoted to the cause of advancing and improving the condition, health, and interest of all disabled veterans."

The DAV has nobly served this goal. It has sponsored nearly all the beneficial legislation affecting disabled veterans and has been of immeasurable personal assistance to the 231,000 members and their families.

On this day of special significance, I salute the leadership and members of the Disabled American Veterans. I commend each one for a job well done—in peace and in war—and extend sincere best wishes for continued success in their most worthy cause.

The 34th Anniversary of Disabled American Veterans

SPEECH

OF

HON. ROBERT E. JONES

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join in the tributes to the Disabled American Veterans who are celebrating the 34th anniversary of the granting of a congressional charter.

The service of the Disabled American Veterans to those who have been disabled in the defense of our Nation and the widows, orphans, and dependents of the disabled extends beyond that 34-year period to the initial organization of the DAV in 1919.

Through the years, the needs for this organization increased and the DAV responded with expanded services to that brave and most gallant group—those who daily bear the scars of battle in the defense of the United States.

The Congress, in 1932, chartered the DAV "to advance the interest and work for the betterment of all wounded, injured, and disabled veterans, to cooperate with the U.S. Veterans' Administration, and all other Federal agencies devoted to the cause of advancing and improving the condition, health and interest of all disabled veterans."

Through a professional staff of national service officers in all regional offices of the Veterans' Administration, the DAV has represented disabled veterans, whether a member of the DAV or not, and their families, in claims for benefits. This service is provided without cost to the veterans or the Federal taxpayers.

This help in obtaining medical care, hospitalization and disability compensation is very important to deserving disabled veterans. But the positive program of the DAV in rehabilitation, job training and employment of handicapped and disabled veterans is also noteworthy. While this service is of direct benefit to the veterans involved, the whole community gains as the veterans make valuable contributions to the economy.

On the 34th anniversary of the Disabled American Veterans corporate charter, I want to congratulate the organization for its service to veterans and to the Nation.

I salute those gallant individuals, who have suffered disabling injuries in answering the Nation's call for defense in times of conflict, and, with the millions of fellow citizens, I offer my gratitude.

More on Coddling Criminals

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL B. DAGUE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 20, 1966

Mr. DAGUE. Mr. Speaker, in condemning the latest decision of the Supreme Court defining new rules for police questioning of criminal suspects, I find that my indignation does not exceed that expressed by the Court's four dissenting members.

This unreasonable decision, reflecting a determination to rewrite our Constitution rather than interpret it, marks a sad day for law enforcement in the United States. And a new wave of court-encouraged lawlessness is bound to result.

I am glad to see that the editors of the Washington Evening Star, as well as Columnist David Lawrence, concur in this conclusion as is reflected in the editorials which have been included as a part of these remarks:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, June 15, 1966]

GREEN LIGHT FOR CRIMINALS

The Supreme Court's 5 to 4 ruling on police questioning of criminal suspects will be received with rejoicing by every thug in the land. For without a doubt it is a ruling which will grievously handicap the police and make it much easier for a criminal to beat the rap.

The murky torrent of words embodied in Chief Justice Warren's opinion tends to obscure some aspects of the ruling. But the salient points come through clearly enough.

Henceforth, once the police have taken a suspect into custody, they cannot lawfully ask him any questions unless four warnings have been given. (1) The suspect must be plainly advised that he need not make any statement. (2) He must be informed that anything he says may be used against him in a trial. (3) He must be told that he has a right to have an attorney *present* throughout the questioning. (4) If the suspect is an indigent, he must be assured that he will be furnished a lawyer free of charge. Unless all of these conditions are met no confession or other evidence obtained during an interrogation can be used against the suspect.

The Chief Justice makes the remarkable observation that "our decision is not intended to hamper the traditional function of police officers in investigating crime." Intent aside, he must know that this is in fact a decision which will not only hamper but will largely destroy the traditional police function, at least as far as interrogation is concerned.

Why? Because any lawyer called in to sit beside a guilty prisoner is going to tell him to say nothing to the police. He would be derelict in his duty were he to do otherwise. In the face of this, the Chief Justice blandly suggests that there is nothing in the decision which requires "that police stop a person who enters a police station and states that he wishes to confess a crime." How true! And how often in the proverbial blue moon will this happen?

The deplorable fact is that this ruling, as far as the public is concerned, will most directly affect the vicious types of crime—the murders, the yokings, the robberies and the rapes where it often is impossible to assemble enough evidence, without a confession, to obtain convictions. All the criminal need do is to demand a lawyer—and then the police, under the practical effect of this decision, will be unable to ask him question No. 1. What was it the President said about ridding our cities of crime so law-abiding citizens will be safe in their homes, on the streets and in their place of business?

The dissents by Justices Harlan, Clark, Stewart and White were sharply worded. It is necessary to read them to understand the frailty of the grounds upon which the majority rests this unprecendented ruling. But a few excerpts are helpful. Justice Harlan: "Nothing in the letter or the spirit of the Constitution or in the precedents squares with the heavy-handed and one-sided action that is so precipitously taken by the court in the name of fulfilling its constitutional responsibilities." Justice White: "The real concern is not the unfortunate consequences of this new decision on the criminal law . . ., but the impact on those who rely on the public authority for protection and who without it can only engage in violent self-help with guns, knives and the help of their neighbors similarly inclined." Justice Clark: "To require all those things (demanded in the majority opinion) should cause the court to choke over more cases than (those) which it expressly overrules today."

A final point. The newest member of the court, Justice Fortas, voted with the majority. But when he testified at a Senate Judiciary Committee hearing on confirmation of his appointment last year he said he believed that an "adequate opportunity" for police interrogation of persons accused or suspected of crime "is absolutely essential to law enforcement." Under this decision, which Justice Fortas joined, opportunity for police interrogation becomes, not adequate, but virtually impossible. Law enforcement, and especially the public, will suffer accordingly.

THE NEW SAFEGUARDS FOR SUSPECTS

(By David Lawrence)

An unwitnessed crime hereafter may never be punished, particularly if the suspect knows enough to keep his mouth shut. Police officers have just been told by the Supreme Court of the United States that, immediately after they take a suspect into custody and prior to any questioning, they must warn him that anything he says may be used against him. They must specifically advise him of his right not to answer any question and of his right to have counsel beside him during any interrogation to which he may consent.

If the suspect indicates "in any manner and at any stage of the process" that he wants to consult with a lawyer before speaking or that he does not wish to be interrogated, there can be no questioning. Unless the prosecution demonstrates that it has used these "procedural safeguards" in behalf of the defendant, even voluntary confessions are not admissible as evidence in a court.

When the Supreme Court, by a 5-to-4 decision, said this week that these "safeguards" are required by the Constitution, a sweeping change was made in the methods of handling persons accused of crime in America. Law-enforcement agencies now are confronted with new obstacles to the protection of men, women and children and to the prevention and punishment of crime.

The Constitution does say that no individual "shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself" and that an accused person has the right "to have the assistance of counsel for his defense." But until recent years this has been construed to refer to trial procedures, and never before have these rights been extended so broadly to include questioning at the police station. Police officers in some cases have undoubtedly intimidated persons suspected of a crime, and in other instances have managed in a tactful way to elicit what are called "voluntary" confessions.

Now if a suspect makes any statement which is later used in court, the police have to prove that before the interrogation he was fully advised of his rights and had available the services of an attorney—who must be appointed for him if he is unable to retain one on his own. The suspect can waive such rights only if it is done "voluntarily, knowingly and intelligently."

Chief Justice Warren—joined by Justices Black, Douglas, Fortas and Brennan—says all this is in accord with the basic requirements of the Constitution. Four of the nine members of the court—Justices Clark, White, Harlan and Stewart—dissented and take the view that the court has gone too far.

Certainly more police officers now will be required in order to detect crimes. Since a policeman or even a witness seldom is present when a crime is committed, it becomes difficult, if not impossible, to produce indisputable proof when those suspected of complicity in the crime cannot be questioned without their consent.

Some of the justices in the minority think that it is enough to require that a confession be voluntary and that it wasn't necessary for the court to stress the need for the presence of counsel at all times or the fact that the suspect can remain silent if he wishes. Justice White, in his dissenting opinion, declares:

"The most basic function of any government is to provide for the security of the individual and of his property. The rule announced today will measurably weaken the ability of the criminal law to perform in these tasks."

Justice Harlan, in his dissent, says that the court now has extended the Fifth Amendment privilege to the police station, and he adds:

"Nothing in the letter or the spirit of the Constitution or in the precedents squares with the heavy-handed and one-sided action that is so precipitously taken by the court in the name of fulfilling its constitutional responsibilities."

Many states and bar associations have been struggling to find a system that would improve law enforcement, particularly with reference to the handling of suspects in police stations. Chief Justice Warren says that the decision this week does not interfere with further efforts in that direction. But many lawyers will wonder just how any rules can be drawn up that will induce suspects to tell the police anything if even mere conversation with a person in custody cannot be used in court against him and now is regarded as a form of duress.

The 34th Anniversary of Disabled American Veterans

SPEECH

OF

HON. THOMAS C. McGRATH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, June 16 was designated DAV Day on the Hill, and, in celebration of the 34th anniversary of the granting of the congressional charter to the Disabled American Veterans, it is a fitting opportunity to pay public tribute to this fine organization for its record of achievement in serving America's wartime disabled since its founding on Christmas Day in 1919.

When a dedicated group of World War I disabled veterans formed this fine organization in Cincinnati, there were a mere 200 members. Today, its membership rolls contain more than 231,000 in 1,834 local chapters throughout the United States and its possessions.

Chartered by the Congress in 1932 "to advance the interest and work for the betterment of all wounded, injured, and disabled veterans" and "to cooperate with the U.S. Veterans' Administration and all other Federal agencies devoted to the cause of advancing and improving the condition, health, and interest of all disabled veterans," it can be said in complete justification that the DAV has unswervingly striven toward those stated goals and has achieved them.

This single-purpose, nonpartisan organization whose sole purpose is to provide service and assistance to the wartime disabled, his widow, orphans and dependents, has given free assistance to more than 1,500,000 disabled veterans and their families in obtaining medical care, hospitalization, disability compensation, rehabilitation, job training, and employment throughout its existence.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, as the DAV marks this important milestone, I am pleased to help mark this occasion by publicly lauding the selfless work of the organization and its officials in the name of the thousands of men from New Jersey's Second District, which I have the honor to represent, who have, over the years, received many types of assistance as a result of the organization's excellent, much-needed programs.

The 34th Anniversary of Disabled American Veterans

SPEECH

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my colleagues in commemorating the 34th anniversary of the granting of the congressional charter to the Disabled American Veterans.

This very outstanding organization was founded 47 years ago this coming Christmas Day, when a gathering of 200 World War I disabled veterans met in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, today the DAV has a membership of more than 231,000, a tribute to the task the organization has undertaken—and I quote their charter: "to advance the interest and work for the betterment of all wounded, injured, and disabled veterans, to cooperate with the U.S. Veterans' Administration and all other Federal agencies devoted to the cause of advancing and improving the conditions, health, and interest of all disabled veterans."

The DAV is a single-purpose, nonpartisan organization, whose sole purpose is to provide service and assistance to the wartime disabled, his widow, orphans, and dependents.

Since the end of World War II, Mr. Speaker, the DAV has given free assistance to more than 1,500,000 disabled veterans and their families in obtaining medical care, hospitalization, disability compensation, rehabilitation, job training, and employment.

I need not remind my colleagues of the effectiveness of the DAV in the area of beneficial legislation which has been passed by the Congress in the last 46 years.

So it is, Mr. Speaker, that I am happy to join in saluting this group of citizen-veterans who just last Friday, June 17, celebrated the 34th anniversary of the granting of their charter.

Disabled American Veterans

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM T. MURPHY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. MURPHY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, at one time or another, every Member of Congress has had an opportunity to note personally the valuable contributions, and the fine accomplishments and achievements of the Disabled American Veterans organization in our Nation.

On June 17, 1966, the DAV celebrated its 34 years of continuous service to America's wartime disabled veterans. In observing its position on legislation, in knowing its members, I have gotten a sense of singleness of purpose. The concentration of energies is complete, and its focus is the improvement of life for the disabled veteran.

The DAV has done brilliantly at the task it set for itself. It is completely self-supporting, and has never asked for Federal funds to maintain its staff of consultants, who provide much-needed skills and information for the disabled veteran. Membership in the organization is not required ot receive its help, and so far it has serviced directly over 1½ million recipients.

The DAV exists to protect our men who have lost what can never be replaced in the service of their country. Its members are proud men, and they are independent. They ask for nothing to which they are not entitled. Their organization is self-supporting financially and self-helping vocationally. Disability is one of the most horrible prices of the defense of South Vietnam, just as it was in our previous wars, but we are fortunate that such a proud organization as the DAV exists to serve the disabled.

I am glad that the Congress recognizes the DAV for its past accomplishments and the character and generosity of its membership in helping one another and assisting people with similar problems. I congratulate this group and I wish it the best in its future efforts.

Johnson-Humphrey Philosophy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 20, 1966

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, the Johnson-Humphrey administration "do as I say, not as I do" philosophy is again obvious in the case of the Tennessee Valley Authority. The administration has been waging a "stay home" campaign, a "fly American" campaign, "Don't buy abroad" campaign, while the administration's own TVA is extensively expanding its purchases abroad. The President has seen fit to send Lynda Bird to Europe for a vacation. The Johnson-Humphrey economic policies have caused spiraling inflation which, in turn, creates pressures on private industry to buy abroad.

The example that the Johnson-Humphrey administration is setting in its practice of "restraint" only adds fuel to the fire of inflation and causes havoc in our balance of payments.

The administration has harped on everyone to use only American air carriers if they dare to travel abroad. The administration has warned industry of the coming danger to the economy if their foreign purchases are not restrained. These contradictions are leading us to a "crisis of confidence." The Johnson-Humphrey dollar is fast becoming just a piece of paper.

In an editorial appearing in the Chicago Tribune on June 18 the latest "dollar leak" is clearly presented. I have unanimous consent that the editorial be reprinted at this point in the RECORD:

PSST, LYNDON! HERE'S A DOLLAR LEAK

President Johnson and Secretary of Commerce Conner have been so busy lamenting the dollars spent abroad by private industry, despite their pleas for restraint, that they seem not to have noticed what the Tennessee Valley Authority is doing right under their noses.

Not long ago, for example, the world's largest bank of electrical transformers, weighing 750 tons, arrived at New Orleans from Sweden. It was unloaded amid some publicity and gingerly placed on a railroad flatcar which took it to the TVA power station at Widow's Creek, Ala., where it will help the TVA distribute power far beyond its present range.

Meanwhile other large transformers have been arriving at New Orleans from Austria, at the rate of about one a month, also destined for the TVA. Four are to be installed in its Mercury, Ala., plant, and four at West Point, Miss.

Still another TVA order worth more than 2 million dollars was recently placed in England. And lest anyone think that only transformers made in socialist countries will work in a socialist power system, the TVA has awarded other recent contracts to companies in France and Japan. So far this year it has spent more than 10 million dollars on purchases abroad, compared with the 7 million it spent abroad in all of 1965.

The TVA may buy foreign machinery if the price is at least 6 per cent below the lowest American bid. American prices have been rising faster than usual, in the last few months, because of the inflationary effects of the governments' effort to keep domestic programs running at full speed on top of the costs of the war in Viet Nam.

With the government thus encouraging imports by its own fiscal policies, and with a government agency as conspicuous as the TVA rapidly stepping up its foreign purchases, we can hardly blame industry for a certain coolness to the President's pleas for restraint in investing abroad, lest there be a further adverse effect on the balance of payments.

Headmaster Frank Boyden of Deerfield

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 20, 1966

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I have been pleased to insert as a part of my remarks in a previous number of the RECORD a portion of a biolgraphical article from the New Yorker magazine about Mr. Frank Boyden, headmaster at Deerfield Academy in the First Congressional District of Massachusetts.

That section of the fine New Yorker "profile" piece, written by Deerfield alumnus, John McPhee, dealt with Mr. Boyden's early years at Deerfield, how he came to the academy when it was just a dusty little rural public school, and how he began to build and mold both the school and the historic community in which it is located.

I would now like to insert a further installment from the New Yorker article, dealing with later developments in the story of Deerfield and the only headmaster it has ever had.

Under unanimous consent procedures, the article follows:

THE HEADMASTER II

People seeing the headmaster for the first time often find him different from what they expected. Those who stay in the Deerfield community for any length of time quickly become aware that they are living in a monarchy and that the small man in the golf cart is the king, but visitors who have heard of him and know what a great man he is seem to insist that he ought to be a tall, white-haired patriarch. People see him picking up papers and assume it is his job. Coming upon a group of women outside one of his old houses a few years ago, he took them in and led them through its ancient rooms. On the way out, one lady gave him a quarter. People walk right by him sometimes without seeing him.

Someone once stopped, turned around, and said, "I'm sorry, Mr. Boyden. I didn't notice you." "That's all right," he said. "No one ever does." He loves such stories, perhaps in part because they help to fake out the faculty and the boys. How else, after all, could an inconspicuous man like that hold an entire community in the palm of his hand? When the stories come back to him, he lights up with pleasure. He has one way of judging everything: If it's good for the academy, it's good. He was once walking with an impressing-looking Deerfield faculty member when someone, a stranger, said, "Who was that?" "That was the headmaster." "Yes, but who was the little man with him?"

Boyden looked old when he was four, older when he was in college, and older still in the nineteen-twenties, but now he doesn't look particularly old at all. His hair is not white but slate-gray, and his demeanor, which hasn't changed in 40 years, still suggests a small, grumpy Labrador. He sometimes dresses in gray trousers, a dark-blue jacket, and brown cordovan shoes—choices that are somewhat collegiate and could be taken as a mild sign of age, because for decades he wore dark-blue worsted suits and maroon ties almost exclusively, winter and summer, hanging on to each successive suit until it fell off him in threads.

One of his jacket pockets today has a four-inch rip that has been bound with black thread. He doesn't care. He is an absolutely unself-conscious man. Let one scuff mark appear on a stair riser in his academy and he will quickly find a janitor and report it, but this kind of concern is entirely projected onto the school. He once got up on a cool July morning and put on an old leather coat covered with cracks and lined with sheepskin that was coming loose; he went off to New York in it and obliviously wore it all day in the sweltering city. After eighty-six years, his only impairment is bad hearing. "My ears are gone," he will say, and then he will walk into a roomful of people and pretend that there isn't a syllable he can't catch. He indulges himself in nothing. He will eat anything, and he usually doesn't notice the components of his meals, unless they happen to be root beer and animal crackers, which he occasionally eats for breakfast. He has been given honorary degrees by Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and 17 other colleges and universities, but he apparently has not even a trace of a desire to be called Dr. Boyden, and no one calls him that except eraser salesmen and strangers whose sons are applying to the school.

"Never make a decision just to get something done," he says, and no one has ever accused him of being impulsive. His Director of Studies has said, "He has an infinite wisdom, which is as aggravating as hell. But anyone knowing him well who is faced with an important decision would go to him." This is, of course, most true of his students. They call him up in the summertime; they call him up from college; in later life, they call him up to ask if they should run for office. In conversation, he has the ability to give his undivided attention, and the perception to understand the implications of practically anything that is said to him. In this way, he has made several thousand people believe that he especially cares about them, which he does. He rarely loses his temper, but his capacity for absorbing criticism is not large. He is not proud in a narrow, personal sense; his pride is in his school and in his belief that he knows what is best for it. He is lost in the school, and there is nothing of him but the school. On vacation in Florida, he goes around in his blue worsted suit looking for people with money to help keep Deerfield going. He never goes near the water. He was once seen sitting in the lobby of the Breakers in Palm Beach reading a Deerfield yearbook. He is famous for his simpility which he cultivates. He is, in the highest sense, a simple man, and he has spent his life building a school according to elemental ideals, but only a complicated man could bring off what he has done, and on the practical plane, he is full of paradox and politics. Senior members of his faculty, in various conversations, have described him as "a great humanitarian," "ruthless," "loyal," "feudal," "benevolent," "grateful," "humble," "impatient," "restless," "thoughtful," "thoughtless," "selfish," "selfless," "stubborn," "discerning," "intuitive," and "inscrutable"—never once disagreeing with one another. The headmaster's own view of himself, according to one of his two sons, is that he is "indestructible and infallible."

Boyden has the gift of authority. He looks fragile, his voice is uncommanding, but people do what he says. Without this touch, he would have lost the school on the first day he worked there. Of the seven boys who were in the academy when he took over in that fall of 1902, at least four were regarded by the populace with fear, and for a couple of years it had been a habit of people at Deerfield to cross the street before passing the academy. Boyden's problem was complicated by one of the trustees, who was so eager to close the school that he had actually encouraged these boys to destroy the new headmaster as rapidly as they could. The boys were, on the average, a head taller and thirty pounds heavier than the headmaster.

The first school day went by without a crisis. Then, as the students were getting ready to leave, Boyden said, "Now we're going to play football." Sports had not previously been a part of the program at the academy. Scrimmaging on the village common, the boys were amused at first, and interested in the novelty, but things suddenly deteriorated in a hail of four-letter words. With a sour look, the headmaster said, "Cut that out!" That was all he said, and—inexplicably—it was all he had to say. A few days later, a boy asked him if he would like to go outside and have a catch with a baseball.

The two of them went out onto the school lawn and stood about fifty feet apart. The boy wound up and threw a smokeball at him, apparently with intent to kill. Boyden caught the ball and fired it back as hard as he could throw it. A kind of match ensued, and the rest of the students collected to watch. The headmaster and the boy kept throwing the baseball at each other with everything they had. Finally, the boy quit.

Of course, I was wearing a glove and he wasn't," says the headmaster, who is a craftsman of the delayed, throwaway line. He believed in athletics as, among other things, a way of controlling and blending his boys, and he required all of them to participate throughout the school year. This idea was an educational novelty in 1902. He arranged games with other schools, and because there were not enough boys in Deerfield Academy to fill out a football team or a baseball team, he jumped into the action himself. He was the first quarterback Deerfield ever had. He broke his nose and broke it again. Taking the ball in one game, he started around right end, but the other team's defensive halfback forced him toward the sideline, picked him up, and—this was years before the forward-motion rule—carried him all the way back to the Deerfield end zone and dumped him on the ground. He was a much better baseball player. Ignoring his height, he played first base. He was a good hitter, and Greenfield, Springfield, and Northampton newspapers of the time include items with headlines like "Boyden Goes 3 for 4 as Deerfield Academy Beats Athol 2 to 0." In sports he captured and held his school, and it may be in sports that he developed the personal commitment that kept him there. His teammates were won over by him. Their earlier antagonism became support. He convinced them that the school would go under without their help, and they discovered that they wanted to keep it going as much as he did. In one game, at Arms Academy, he ran after a high pop foul, caught the ball two feet from a brick wall, crashed into it, and fell to the ground unconscious. The boys told him to go home and recover and not to worry—there would be no disciplinary problems at the school during his absence.

A teacher, Miss Minnie Hawks, was hired shortly after the headmaster was, and she taught German and geometry while he taught algebra and physical geography. He used to take a rock into class with him, set it on his desk, and tell his students to write down everything they knew about the rock. But he was more interested in implications than he was in facts. His mind drifted quickly from science to behavior. "You're not youngsters anymore," he would say. "You're going to be the ones who run this town." He read a bit of the Bible to them every morning. Gradually, he acquired more teachers and spent less time in the classroom himself. He assembled a sound faculty and gave its members freedom to teach as they pleased. His own mark was made in moral education rather than in the academic disciplines. His first-hand relationship with his boys has always been extraordinary, and Deerfield students for sixty years have been characterized by the high degree of ethical sensitivity that he has been able to awaken in them. This is the area within which his greatness lies. From the start, he assumed responsibility not only for their academic development but also for their social lives, their recreation, and their religious obligations. He held dances, supplied dance cards, and, just to be sure that no one lacked interest, filled in the cards himself. After the dances, he got on the Greenfield-Northampton trolley car with his boys and girls and rode with them, making sure that each got off at the correct address. If he happened to be on a trolley's last run, he walked home—a distance of six miles. He believed in wearing the boys out. They dug ditches; they also made beehives, incubators, and wheelbarrows; and, with axes and crosscut saws, they cut lumber for lockers for their athletic equipment.

In his first year, he set up a card table beside a radiator just inside the front door of the school building. This was his office, not because there was no room for a headmaster's office anywhere else but because he wanted nothiing to go on in the school without his being in the middle of it. Years later, when the present main school building was built, the headmaster had the architect design a wide place in the first-floor central hallway—the spot with the heaviest traffic in the school—and that was where his desk was put and where it still is. While he dictates, telephones, or keeps his appointments, he watches the boys passing between classes. He has a remarkable eye for trouble. If the mood of the student body at large is poor, he will sense it, and when one boy is disturbed, he will see it in the boy's face, and he will think of some minor matter they need to talk over, so that he can find out what the difficulty is and try to do something about it. He has maintained his familial approach to education despite the spread of bureaucracy into institutions and industries and despite the increased size of his own school. Years ago, he found that he could handle twenty-eight students as easily as fourteen, then fifty-six as easily as twenty-eight, and so on, until, in the late nineteen-forties, he had something over five hundred. The enrollment has remained at that level. "I can handle five hundred," he says. "Another hundred and I'd lose it."

Most schools have detailed lists of printed rules, and boys who violate them either are given penalties or are thrown out. A reasonable percentage of expulsions is a norm of prep-school life. Deerfield has no printed rules and no set penalties, and the headmaster has fired only five boys in sixty-four years. "For one foolish mistake, a boy should not have a stamp put on him that will be with him for the rest of his life," he says. "I could show you a list of rules from one school that is thirty pages long. There is no flexibility in a system like that. I'm willing to try a little longer than some of the other people do, provided there is nothing immoral. You can't have a family of three children without having some problems, so you have problems if you have five hundred. If you make a lot of rules, they never hit the fellow you made them for. Two hours after making a rule, you may want to change it. We have rules here, unwritten ones, but we make exceptions to them more than we enforce them. I always remember what Robert E. Lee said when he was president of Washington College, which is now Washington and Lee. He said, 'A boy is more important than any rule.' Ninety per cent of any group of boys will never get out of line. You must have about ninety per cent as a central core. Then the question is: How many of the others can you absorb?"

To say that Deerfield has no set rules is not to say that it is a place where a boy can experiment at will with his impulses. The academy has been described, perhaps fairly, as a gilded cage. The essential underlying difference between Deerfield and schools like Exeter and Andover is that Exeter and Andover make a conscious effort to teach independence and self-reliance by establishing a set of regulations to live by and then setting the boys free to stand or fall accordingly. Exeter and Andover boys can cut classes, within established margins, and they are provided with time they can call their own. Deerfield boys have a couple of free hours on Sunday afternoon, but the hundred and sixty-six other hours in the week are programmed for them, and attendance is constantly taken. The headmaster's respect and admiration for Exeter and Andover are considerable, and he likes to quote a conversation he once had with an Andover headmaster, who said, "Maybe you're right. Maybe we're right. There is a need for both schools." Andover and Exeter, looking ahead to the college years, try to prepare their students for the freedom they will have, so that they can enjoy it and not suffer from it. Boyden believes that the timing of a boy's life requires more discipline in the secondary-school years than later, and that there is no point in going to college before you get there. "Boys need a sense of security," he says. "Discipline without persecution adds to that sense of security. People sometimes don't realize this, but boys like a control somewhere. We try to give them what you might call controlled freedom. We're the last bulwark of the old discipline. We're interested in new things, but I'm not going to throw away the fundamentals."

A new boy at Deerfield cannot have been there very long before the idea is impressed upon him that he is a part of something that won't work unless he does his share. The headmaster is able to create this kind of feeling in his boys to a greater degree than most parents are. All boys are given an equal footing from which to development this own positions. There are no special responsibilities for scholarship boys, such as waiting on table. Everyone does that. In fact, the headmaster insists that scholarship boys not be told that they have scholarships, since that might injure the sense of equality he tries to build. His school, which grew so phenomenally out of almost nothing, has frequently been visited by curious educational theorists. One researcher spent a few days at the academy and finally said, "Well, there isn't any system here, but it works." Such people perplex Frank Boyden almost as much as he perplexes them. "People come here thinking we have some marvellous method," he says. "We just treat the boys as if we expect something of them, and we keep them busy. So many of other things simply exist. They're not theory. They're just living life. I expect most of our boys want to do things the way we want them done.

We drive with a light rein, but we can pull it up just like that, if we need to. We just handle the cases as they come up." His art as a disciplinarian often enables him to prevent things before they happen. He listens to the noise level in a group of boys, and watches the degree of restlessness; he can read these things as if they were a printed page. This is one reason he believes in meetings that involve the entire school. "You must have your boys together as a unit at least once a day, just as you have your family together once a day," he saids. Evening Meeting is a Deerfield custom. The boys sit on a vast carpet in the anteroom of the school auditorium and listen to announcements, perhaps an anecdotal story from the headmaster, and reports of athletic contests and other activities. "Junior B Football beat the Holyoke High School Junior Varsity six to nothing this afternoon," says the coach of Junior B Football. "Charlie Hiller scored the touchdown with two minutes left in the game." In the applause that follows, this one low-echelon athlete gains something, and so does the school.

On Sunday evenings, there is a vesper service, or Sunday Night Sing, as it is called, in which the boys sing one hymn after another, with a pause for a short talk by a visiting clergyman or educator. The lustre, or lack of it, in their voices is the headmaster's gauge of the climate of the student body for the week to come, and he accordingly chides them or exhorts them or amuses them or blasts them at Evening Meetings on succeeding days. "He has the trick of the wrist with a whole community," one of his teachers has said.

Considine Recalls REA Role in Electrification

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT E. JONES

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 20, 1966

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, electricity has become our constant but most ignored servant. City residents have long taken for granted the ever-present electric power which has been available at the flip of a switch.

This miracle work saver came more recently to many of our Nation's farm families and is still remembered and appreciated. Just how much electricity and the Rural Electrification Administration, which made this labor and time saver possible for most of our farm areas, is appreciated in Colman, S. Dak., was the subject of an article by noted columnist Bob Considine in the June 18, 1966, issue of the Huntsville News.

Mr. Speaker, I think Mr. Considine's article is worthy of the attention of my colleagues, and I include it at this point in the RECORD;

ELECTRICITY IS BIG NEWS IN RURAL SOUTH DAKOTA

(By Bob Considine)

COLMAN, S. DAK.—Ten thousand residents of this virile part of the United States gathered here this week to celebrate a miracle a majority of Americans, who are city slickers, accept as their just due.

What was celebrated here under a vast tent was the still stupendous fact that after centuries of darkness America's farms were given electricity. This was the annual meeting of the Sioux Valley Empire Association, one of the big and lively cooperatives that electrified rural America when the big utility companies wouldn't or couldn't, and when even some of the farmers and ranchers themselves fought against the burial of the kerosene lamp of yore.

Pretty second-generation farm wives shopped glittering appliance booths for the latest word in time-saving, labor-saving and even status-giving gee-gaws that come to life when plugged into the now endless miles of power lines that stitch remote areas to urban centers. While they stopped, some of their still-living mothers and grandmothers remembered when an iron was actually made of iron, a six-pound slab of it that had to be heated on a wood stove. And when an evening's entertainment was derived from well-thumbed stereopticon slides, not color-TV, radio and home movies.

FARMERS, ranchers and other users of electric power studied over new ways to put the incredible, invisible slave to work—make it pump water to barren lands, automate cow barns, lift, tote, bale, pull, push, and permit one man to keep 25,000 chicks happy without giving vent to a single cluck.

Hard to believe that when the Rural Electrification Administration was set up in 1935, as part of President Roosevelt's revolution, only 11 per cent of U.S. farms had electricity. Today the figure is 99 per cent. When REA started, the public utilities people were charging as much as $3,000 a mile to stretch a line to a customer's acreage.

Cooperatives, put together by people who in some cases were so poor they could pay only $2 of the $5 membership fee, and give a note for the remainder, soon were able to borrow money from REA on easy long-term plans, and the face of America changed more radically in a short time than ever before in her history.

"The night the lights came on" is still hailed in many rural regions as an occasion ranking with the stature of such feast days as Christmas and Thanksgiving. Electrical power changed millions of lives instantaneously, ended lonely isolation, provided public health, cut deep into farm accidents, provided a tremendous shot in the arm for the American economy, made us the breadbasket of the world, won a war, sealed a peace.

A Kentuckian recalls: "It was late on a November afternoon, just before dark. All we had was wires hanging down from the ceiling in every room, with bare bulbs on the end. Dad turned on the one in the kitchen first, and he just stood there, holding onto the pull-chain. He said to me, 'Carl, come here and hang onto this so I can turn on the light in the sitting room.'"

One dear old farm lady set her alarm clock to awaken her every three hours during the night, so that she could empty the ice from her electric refrigerator's freezing compartment and fill the trays again. She was afraid it would keep making ice and inundate her.

Other farmers put covers over unused wall sockets, to keep the electricity from "leaking." Some new users donned gloves before turning on any switch.

REA people fanned out from Washington, followed by appliance dealers, the first to show the farmers what they could do with the new tool, the second to re-do every kitchen and barn in the land.

It's still happening in places like Colman, S. Dak., where people remain grateful for electricity, proud of having worked to get it for themselves and their families, and eager to know more uses for it. They make a fellow ashamed he beefed over that little blackout we had in New York last year.

Concern Expressed About the Attempt Upon the Life of James Meredith

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRIS B. McDOWELL, JR.

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 20, 1966

Mr. McDOWELL. Mr. Speaker, I include the following letter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the information of my colleagues:

OFFICE OF THE
MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER,
Wilmington, Del., June 13, 1966.

Hon. HARRIS B. McDOWELL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN McDOWELL: The Officers of the African Harmony Grand Lodge, F.A.A.Y. Masons of Delaware want to express their deep concern about the recent events in Mississippi and the attempt upon the life of James Meredith.

We join with millions of Americans, regardless of their racial, religious or national background in protesting, loud and clear, against the efforts to prevent peaceful Americans from marching to the capital of an American state in what we consider to be the best interest of citizenship, as guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution.

We believe that the shot fired at Mr. Meredith echoed far beyond the boundaries of the state of Mississippi. It has been heard in millions of American homes and has reverberated beyond the shores of our country into many foreign countries. We hope you agree with us that this does not help the American cause, particularly since we are now engaged in a terrific battle in far-away Viet Nam where we are helping to liberate people of another culture, another race and another color.

We know, Sir, that as a Delawarean you, too, are with us in our protest against violence on the public highways and we know too well that as a Delawarean in the Congress, you have little or nothing to say about the internal affairs of Mississippi, but we are also aware that conditions in Mississippi do not or could not prevail, at this time, in our state of Delaware; nevertheless, we are moved to join with others throughout the nation in our protest against conditions in another state and we feel that it is quite appropriate for us to express this concern to our representatives in Washington and Delaware.

Fraternally yours,
R. S. NICKERSON,
Grand Master.
LLOYD L. BADSON,
Grand Secretary.

National Clearinghouse for Adoptions Established

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 20, 1966

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to learn that the Child Welfare League of America plans to establish next fall a nationwide clearinghouse to assist in bringing together children for adoption and parents who want them.

As you know, the problems of adoptions have been of considerable interest to me over the past months. Of particular concern is the increasing areas where the numbers of adoptable babies are outrunning the numbers of prospective adoptive parents.

In that regard, the national clearinghouse would appear to be an excellent step. It should help find homes for many children who otherwise will face the prospect of going through life without the benefits of having parents.

I have attempted to deal with this same problem through my bill H.R. 12727, the Adoption Opportunity Act of 1966. This measure, which currently is pending in the House Ways and Means Committee, would provide a tax deduction for expenses incurred in the adoption process.

H.R. 12727 has a double aim: first, to provide tax benefits for adoptive parents at least equal to those which are given to natural parents, and second, to encourage more couples to adopt children and thereby accomplish a social good.

The Child Welfare League of America expressed considerable interest in my earlier adoption proposal and has made suggestions which have led to the present improved legislative proposal the Adoption Opportunity Act of 1966. The bill has received support from the American Bar Association and adoption agencies throughout the country.

It is my hope that this measure can be enacted into law in the near future in order to further the work begun with the establishment of this new national clearinghouse. Because I believe my colleagues would be interested in the objectives of the National Adoption Resource Exchange, I insert at this point in the Record a news story about it from the New York Times, Sunday, June 19, 1966:

National Agency To Aid Adoptions: Clearinghouse Planned Here by Child Welfare League

(By Natalie Jaffe)

The first nationwide clearinghouse to bring together children for adoption and families who want them will be established this fall by the Child Welfare League of America.

The designers of the National Adoption Resource Exchange hope it will eliminate obstacles to the placement of about 60,000 homeless children. These include an uneven geographic distribution of the children and potential parents, regional prejudices and the shortage of families willing to adopt children with physical handicaps.

Through the exchange—which will probably be set up at the league, 44 East 23d Street—adoption agencies with children for whom they can find no adoptive parents will be put in touch with agencies in other parts of the country that have applicants for whom they have no children.

JUST HIT OR MISS

At present, searches for parents outside an agency's state have been "just hit or miss," according to Joseph H. Reid, the league's executive director. In 22 states, the league has helped form state adoption exchanges that have been successful in matching couples and children in different cities, he said. Communication between the state pools will form the basis for the national exchange.

Mr. Reid explained that there are now more parents than babies available in the Midwest and in the Rocky Mountain states. On the East and West Coasts, the opposite is true.

But the most serious barriers to adoption, he explained, are regional prejudices. In the Southwest, for example, placement is difficult for Spanish-American babies, and it is different to place French-Canadian babies in Canada and New England. French-Canadian babies are welcome in the Southwest, he said.

American-Indian children, for whom few homes can be found near Western reservations, are more acceptable in the East. Through a cooperative program of the league and the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs, 225 American-Indian children have been placed with families in 19 states—mainly white couples in Delaware and New York—in the last seven years.

By means of a monthly listing, Mr. Reid said, agencies throughout the country can be informed of available babies and families with specific needs. As examples, he mentioned couples of mixed racial background, who find it difficult to find a child of similar heritage, and blind or deaf children for whom willing parents are hard to locate.

Another objective of the exchange, he said, would be the elimination of laws which now impede interstate adoption in 25 states. These include a requirement that the mother must appear before a judge in the state of the adopting family to sign a release in his presence.

Some states require a guarantee from the state of the child's birth that it will be financially responsible for the child for life in case public assistance is ever required.

Mr. Reid was also hopeful about the publicity value of the exchange, "Say we had five brothers and sisters we didn't want to separate. We could send out a bulletin to every agency in the country to look for a family," he said.

Pilot Cuts DC–9 Power for One-Engine Takeoff

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JIM WRIGHT
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 20, 1966

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include an article which appeared recently in the Miami Herald relating to pilot training by Eastern Airlines.

Recently Eastern Airlines transferred a substantial portion of its jet flight training activities to Greater Southwest International Airport near Fort Worth. Since April of this year Eastern has been training all its new Boeing 727 flight crews at our magnificent field halfway between Fort Worth and Dallas.

I am most pleased that Eastern has selected Greater Southwest for this new function, because it demonstrates the fine capabilities that this airport has to offer to the jet age. The 11,000-foot runways offer superb conditions for the landing and takeoff—touch and go—training which is a mandatory part of Eastern's program. Minimal problems with weather permit substantial flexibility for the airline in scheduling training flights to and from Greater Southwest.

There has been a long and cordial relationship between Eastern Airlines and the people of north Texas, and we welcome the fine Eastern crews, other personnel involved and their families who are taking part in these training activities. I am sure that the people of Greater Fort Worth are pleased with the decision of Eastern to use Greater Southwest International for these training programs.

Capt. John Halliburton, Eastern's vice president for operations, brings many years experience to this job of testing man and the machine. Few of us realize the enormous responsibility and pressures under which today's airline pilots must operate. This recent article in the Miami Herald describes some of the testing procedures that the student pilot—who may actually have many years of service behind him—must undergo to be qualified on the sophisticated new jets.

Let me emphasize again our welcome to Eastern's new Texas activity, and commend to you and my colleagues the article from the Herald:

Training for Emergency: Pilot Cuts DC–9 Power for One-Engine Takeoff

(By Don Bedwell)

The runway, a blurred ribbon of concrete, thundered past below as the nation's newest jetliner screamed toward takeoff speed.

Check pilot Bob Kraskey, a big man with thick white hair that scattered around his earphones, didn't flinch as he reached over suddenly and cut off all power on one of the DC9's two jets.

In the cockpit's left seat, Gill Beech fought to persuade the plane to become airborne on half power as the air speed indicator trembled near the liftoff speed of 150 miles an hour.

Eyes scanning the sea of gauges around him, Beech pushed forward the throttle for the single operating engine, and the Pratt-Whitney JT8D powerplant began to pry 77,000 reluctant pounds of DC9 free from the runway.

The aircraft wobbled once, then was aloft, easing safely upward over the Everglades.

Kraskey, an Eastern Airlines DC9 instructor, grinned and slapped Beech on the shoulder. "Beautiful job, beautiful," he said.

Beech, a veteran of 15,000 hours in the air—but a mere five in a jet—nodded weakly.

The emergency-fraught takeoff from Miami International Airport was not showboating. Pilots are disinclined to jeopardize a $3.5 million airliner, and their own lives, unless the reasons are ample.

"It's for realism," explained Ed Russell, manager of DC9 flight training for Eastern. "There are still some situations you just can't duplicate, even in the most sophisticated ground simulators."

To achieve this realism, every student (and the term includes veterans retraining for a newer aircraft as well as rank beginners) are challenged with unexpected split-second crises thrown at them in the air by seemingly heartless—and nerveless—check pilots.

Losing one jet on takeoff is one of the more hair-raising of these emergencies. Without advance warning, the instructor shuts off all power on one jet at what Russell called "the worst possible moment."

Such an emergency could occur in actual operation, and instructors want to be certain a pilot can cope with it.

Even in the air, the test isn't completed. The trainee, vision obstructed by a hood, feels his way down on instruments to 100 feet, is told the weather has closed in, and must nurse the airplane with its single jet back to a safe altitude, before making an actual landing.

There are numerous other emergencies: Inflight fires are simulated, a radio receiver is failed, a vertical gyro goes crazy, a hydraulic failure is simulated and the trainee must "free fall" the landing gear manually.

A pilot who cannot react properly in a simulated emergency, airline instructors believe, should not be at the controls when an actual failure occurs.

And if there is to be danger, better to create it while flying 65 empty seats than a plane load of passengers.

Beech and Perry Hudson, another Atlantan flying as an observer with Beech and Kraskey, weren't the only trainees over the Everglades last week.

"We have two DC9s now flying 12 hours a day," said Russell. "There is an Electra up 12 hours every day on training, and a Constellation, and even an Aero Commander. In Fort Worth, Eastern has three 727s flying 16 hours a day with trainees."

All this activity accompanies an airline-buying boom, and Eastern is right in the middle of it.

Eastern has ordered 64 of the new twin jet DC9s, the first of which goes into regular service here Wednesday, and approximately five two-men crews must be trained for each plane.

"And every time a senior pilot moves up to a newer aircraft, a whole chain of captains and flight officers have to be retrained to move into new positions," said Russell.

Eastern, which has 3,200 active pilots, expects to train 2,700 flight officers this year alone—either to win their original certification, to review, or to qualify for another aircraft.

"They say a pilot is never more than six months away from training," Russell said.

And because he is not, Miami's Port Authority is considering constructing a new landing field 50 miles west of Miami to remove the burden of training flights from Miami International.

Port Director Alan Stewart said the new strip would give Miami International an additional 15 years before its saturation point is reached, by moving an annual 150,000 plane movements to the new port.

Most of those training flights are launched by Miami's airline big three: National, Pan American, and Eastern.

Part of the problem is that training flights generate more than their share of traffic. One landing and one takeoff do not a training flight make.

"During a training flight, we may bring a pilot down four or five times for touch-and-go landings," Russell explained.

While such landings are basically a time-saving device, they too simulate a crisis that has occurred in actuality.

"Not long ago, an elderly couple accidentally drove out onto a runway in California as a plane was landing," Russell recalled. "Fortunately, the pilot was able to hit the throttle and get his aircraft back into the air before he collided with them."

Without the ordeal of training flights, he observed, it might have been otherwise.

Private Enterprise and Public Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 20, 1966

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, following is the third public service message used by the Tamko Asphalt Products, Inc., of Joplin, Mo., in connection with the "Washington Report" program it sponsors over station KODE–TV in Joplin. I hope other business firms will follow this example using at least a portion of their commercial time for educational purposes in the defense of the free enterprise system, which makes their business possible:

(NOTE.—The following statement was used as the sponsor's message on a public service television program by Tamko Asphalt Products, Inc., Joplin, Missouri.)

At Tamko Roofing Company we are vitally concerned about the erosion of our free enterprise system and the threats to our individual freedom that we are facing today. The whole issue of Socialism is thrown at us as being "a way of life" or "the kind of a world we live in today"—the implication being that we should not attempt to do anything about the situation, but rather that we should learn to live with Socialism. We are being pressured into accepting things we know are morally wrong and economically unsound—and unsound economics is immoral. If we dissent from this "way of life today" we are labeled as an "aginner" or as a part of some lunatic fringe. But, don't you believe it!

Individual freedom entails individual responsibility and individual integrity. If you are not willing to accept the demands and challenges of freedom, then you have no right to demand freedom. And, apparently, many of us have been perfectly willing to sit by and let our freedom be taken from us in exchange for various types of government hand-outs and welfarism. And, if we tacitly agree to this type of thing, then we have sold our birthright of freedom for the false and fraudulent concept that Man is not able to take care of himself and that he must be protected and cared for by government. And since government is in reality a composite of individual people, then we are saying that some men should dictate to other men how certain parts of their lives must be lived.

But, on the other hand, if we are willing to accept the responsibility incumbent upon a free people—then we will fight for our freedom and resist all sorts of devious and treacherous subterfuges which would destroy it. But how? How does an individual stand up and be counted against this rising swell of Socialism?

At Tamko we are doing what we feel we can do. Although we are a company, Tamko is composed of individuals. Collectively, we are a company, but in the basic analysis we are nothing more than a composite of individuals. And as such, many of us feel an obligation to act and react, to study and think clearly and conclusively toward the end of finding truth. No one else can do this for any one of us—and no one else can do it for you. The only thing in the world that will do it for you is you! If you will accept the individual responsibility of doing your own study, and your own thinking, based upon the principles of truth which you learn through study, then you are doing something constructive. Do not think that just because you are only one person that you do not count and that there is nothing you can do. It has been said that, "I am only one, but I *am* one. I can't do everything, but I can do something. And what I can do, that I ought to do. And what I ought to do, by the grace of God, I shall do."

The 34th Anniversary of Disabled American Veterans

SPEECH

OF

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to join my colleagues in paying tribute to the Disabled American Veterans upon the occasion of their 34th anniversary of the granting of a congressional charter by the Congress.

The DAV, throughout its lifetime, has been devoted to the welfare of the disabled veteran and his dependents. It is recognized by the Veterans' Administration in the handling of cases before it, and it has received warm praise and commendation for its effective presentations. It is the only veterans' organization that employs and supervises the work of national service officers on a nationwide basis to aid the disabled veteran in various matters affecting his well being.

The Disabled American Veterans have been in the forefront in our Nation's struggle against totalitarism in all its forms. It has always supported the rights, freedom, and dignity of the individual.

Formed 34 years ago, the DAV is not just another organization of veterans that have worn the uniform in time of war. It was organized to serve the individual and the Nation, which it has done and continues to do with distinction. These veterans have fought for their Nation in wartime and they continue to serve it in peace.

The voice of the Disabled American Veterans is a respected one, and its legislative objectives have been sound and responsible.

It is through organizations such as this that service to our Nation and its heritage can best be carried on.

The Darkness of Conformity

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK EDWARDS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 20, 1966

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from the Fourth District of Alabama, Mr. GLENN ANDREWS, serves this body well as a member of the House Committee on Education and Labor.

One of his outstanding contributions was made in his dissent to the majority opinion of the committee regarding H.R. 10065. The issue at hand in this bill is the continued right of a U.S. employer to make his own employment decisions on the basis of how he believes his enterprise can best prosper.

This right takes on great significance when the number of employees is small. It is this issue which the bill confronts, and to which Congressman GLENN ANDREWS referred when he wrote:

> The proprietor of a business is entitled to a full responsibility for his business venture. It is wrong that a public Fair Employment Commission sit with him on his executive board and direct his employment.

Congressman ANDREWS' work on the issue has been discussed in a recent column by James J. Kilpatrick. I request that it be reproduced here:

A CONSERVATIVE VIEW

(By James J. Kilpatrick)

AT ISSUE: ENFORCED CONFORMITY

WASHINGTON.—In the field of civil rights legislation, most public attention is concentrated these days upon the President's omnibus Civil Rights Act of 1966. This is the bill that would restructure the jury system, prohibit discrimination in housing, and create a new class of federal criminal offenses.

With the public eye thus diverted, an entirely separate piece of legislation, of profound importance to employers everywhere, has gone almost unnoticed. This is the new Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1966 (H.R. 10065), which passed the House on April 27. It demands a careful look.

By way of background, it will be recalled that one of the most controversial sections of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was the act's Title VII. This created an Equal Employment Opportunities Commission having carefully limited powers. The Commission could investigate charges of discrimination; it could confer, conciliate, recommend; but it could not issue orders, and it had no enforcement powers.

It will also be recalled that the 1964 act provided a four-year period for the gradual elimination of discrimination on the grounds of race, sex, or religion. In its first year of operation (1965–66), the law was to apply only to employers having as many as 100 workers, or to unions having as many as 100 members.

Not until July of 1968 was the law to reach employers having as many as 25 employees. And this was the outer limit: Employers with fewer than 25 wrokers were not to be reached at all.

Change and speedup

The pending bill would make two major changes: (1) The Equal Employment Opportunities Commission would be reconstituted as a quasi-judicial body with power to use binding cease-and-desist orders; and (2) the law's prohibitions would extend to all employers having as many as 50 employees on July 2, 1966. The act would reach to all employers having eight or more employees in July of 1967.

This extension would have some startling effects. During the current year, under the rule of "100 or more," some 21,174,000 employees are affected. If the pending bill is passed, an estimated 37,090,000 employees would be covered by July of next year.

The curious thing about this bill—one of the curious things about it—is its jerky legislative history. The five-member Equal Employment Opportunities Commission had been functioning for less than three weeks last summer when a House Labor subcommittee held three days of hearings on this bill.

On July 26, as part of a complicated maneuver on the part of ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, the bill was reported to the floor. And there it languished for nine months. Most persons had forgotten about it.

Then, late in April, the bill suddenly was called up and passed on a rollcall vote of 290–94. Now another hiatus has set in: For three weeks, the House bill has been in limbo awaiting a decision to assign it either to Senate Judiciary or to Senate Labor. Both committees want the bill though for rather different purposes.

Andrews opposes

When the bill emerged from the House committee, many months ago, Alabama's freshman Congressman GLENN ANDREWS (R) filed a superlative dissent. He thought the bill premature and unnecessary, but more than this: He saw the bill as "a naked use of federal power to compel by law that which should come only from the natural and voluntary process of persuasion."

"I am aware," wrote ANDREWS, "that the great American experiment cannot endure with two classes of citizenship. I have not, however, and shall never accept the doctine that as government extends its mantle over the economic lives of all its people, it requires a surrender of all private rights.

"When an individual risks his own capital and employs eight people his capital and his alone is at stake and it is not a matter of public concern that he fail or not fail. The prerogative should be entirely his, and whomever he hires is an important part of his success or failure. The proprietor of a business is entitled to a full responsibility for his business venture. It is wrong that a public Fair Employment Commission sit with him on his executive board and direct his employment.

"This nation shall endure; the land and the people, God willing, shall be here a hundred years and a thousand years from today. The question is whether freedom shall endure and whether individual and personal responsibility shall endure, and it is not an easy question to answer in the affirmative. If we vest such powers in government, for whatever purposes, that all things are coerced, then we shall have destroyed the fundamentals of personal liberty.

"In that awful result, neither Negro nor white citizen will enjoy the fruits of liberty; neither will share the unique spiritual and moral benefits of free men in a free society. The light we all helped light and keep lit shall have been extinguished in a drab world of enforced conformity."

Federal Law Needed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 20, 1966

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, many of us here in Congress were outraged to read of the shooting of Negro leader James Meredith last week. This grievous incident underscores the urgent need for Federal legal protection of those who, like Meredith, are attacked and harrassed while engaged in the exercise of their constitutional rights.

I feel strongly that it is our responsibility, as Members of this country's highest lawmaking body, to provide that protection—as quickly and as effectively as possible. On the day following the attack on Meredith, I introduced a bill in the House, H.R. 15525, providing that anyone who injures, intimidates, or interferes with a citizen in pursuance of his constitutional rights shall be liable to a $10,000 fine, 10 years imprisonment, or both. My bill and others like it introduced by some of my Republican colleagues parallel one section of the omnibus civil rights legislation introduced earlier in the session.

Mr. Speaker, I found my sentiments on this important matter aptly expressed in an editorial in the Daily Hampshire Gazette, Northampton, Mass., of June 13, 1966. Since this Congress will soon be considering civil rights legislation, I think my colleagues will find the following editorial timely and worthwhile.

FEDERAL LAW NEEDED

[From the Daily Hampshire Gazette, June 13, 1966]

Justice may speedily be done in the case of the murderous assault on James H. Meredith as he marched along a Mississippi highway to dramatize the cause of Negro voter registration. It is hard to see how any jury, whatever its feelings about equality of rights for Negroes, could bring itself to condone or minimize such a cowardly assault, granted there is enough sound evidence to convict the accused. Bitter experience with the conduct of authorities and juries in other Deep South cases involving violence against civil rights workers scarcely encourages optimism, but the trial of Meredith's assailant may be a happy exception.

Whether or not things turn out that way, the episode does support the view that there is need for law making it a federal crime to interfere by force with anyone engaged in the exercise of his constitutional rights. Attorney General Katzenbach promptly told a Senate hearing that enactment of the civil rights bill now before Congress, a measure which embodies such a provision, is "absolutely essential." He is quite right.

As Katzenbach noted, had this section of the proposed civil rights measure been law at the time of the shooting of Meredith his assailant would be subject to a possible maximum penalty of $10,000 fine and 10 years in jail. Such punishment would not be too severe. A stiff penalty is needed to deter those tempted to use the arguments of terror and violence against the exercise of basic American rights.

Greater Springfield, Mass., Labor Council, AFL–CIO, Joins Drive To Aid South Vietnam Civilians

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 20, 1966

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, the Greater Springfield Labor Council, AFL–CIO, of my home city in Massachusetts, has joined to assist the U.S. Marine Corps civic action program and the Committee To Support American Servicemen in Vietnam. The labor council is to be commended for its offer to raise funds which will be used for humanitarian purposes and winning the support of Vietnamese villagers who have been liberated from the Vietcong.

I have unanimous consent to have printed with my remarks in the Appendix a news story from the Springfield Union of June 15, concerning the joint drive:

LABOR COUNCIL BOOSTS JOINT DRIVE TO AID SOUTH VIETNAM CIVILIANS

A joint labor-U.S. Marine drive to aid South Vietnamese civilians and consequently save the lives of GIs was extended Wednesday night to this area at a meeting of the Greater Springfield Labor Council, AFL–CIO.

APPEAL FOR SUPPORT

In face of an urgent appeal for support of the U.S. Marine Corps Civic Action Program and the Committee to Support American Servicemen in Viet Nam, council members voted unanimously to inaugurate a study of how they could assist.

Herman Greenberg, council president, said a report would be made at a special council conclave in a few weeks.

The appeal for support was spearheaded by a task force of Marine Corps representatives and Jerry Leopaldi, president of Local 447, International Union of Electrical Workers, AFL–CIO, in Clifton, N.J.

Leopaldi is chairman of the Support American Servicemen Committee organized recently on the basis of $1 monthly voluntary contributions from IUE members in New York and New Jersey. Since the drive began, he said, about $30,000 has been collected in a campaign that has attracted the support of businessmen, Gov. Richard J. Hughes of New Jersey, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York and mayors and solons from both states.

USE OF FUNDS

According to Leopaldi, funds have been used for donations to the USO, assistance to GIs wounded in Viet Nam, humanitarian programs for Vietnamese civilians and support of the Marine Corps Civic Action Program. Leopaldi said only $16 had been spent on administrative costs since all committee work has been on a voluntary basis.

Leopaldi said the government supplies the weapons and bullets for the U.S. fighting men in Viet Nam but the committee provides the ammunition for the "second war," winning over civilians from the Viet Cong.

This facet of the drive was emphasized by Col. Victor R. Bisceglia, director of the 1st Marine Corps District in New England and of the Civic Action Program.

SAVES LIVES

Apart from the humanitarian aspects involved, Col. Bisceglia said that winning the support of Vietnamese villagers meant the loss of less American lives from ambush and terrorism. He said the military fact is that the Viet Nam conflict is still basically guerrilla warfare and guerrillas cannot operate without the support of villagers.

Civic Action teams, the colonel said, are comprised of Marines and Vietnamese civilians who assess needs of the population as soon as villages are cleared. Then contact is made with CARE, the agency transporting goods from the U.S. for shipment of the particular materials needed to relieve the hunger and poverty of villagers, he said.

Joining Col. Bisceglia in his appeal to the union members were Capt. Robert J. Perlak, commander of Co. C, 1st Battalion, 25th Marines at Cass St., and Maj. Donald R. Chapell, the unit's inspector-instructor.

Village of Bellbrook, Ohio, Celebrates Its Sesquicentennial

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARENCE J. BROWN, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 20, 1966

Mr. CLARENCE J. BROWN, JR. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following speech I had flown to Ohio to deliver Thursday night, June 16, at the opening of the sesquicentennial celebration of the village of Bellbrook, Ohio. The late arrival of Ohio Governor Rhodes delayed the start of the festivities, and I was obliged to depart in order to make airline connections to Georgia, where I addressed the annual meeting of the Georgia Press Association on Friday morning.

Governor Rhodes, Mayor Hobson, distinguished guests, and residents of Bellbrook:

It's a great pleasure for me to be here this evening to join in the opening ceremonies of the Bellbrook Sesquicentennial.

The Village of Bellbrook, located among oak and sugar trees in this beautiful countryside, in one of the fastest-growing counties in Ohio, can be justly proud of its place in our State's history and development.

Bellbrook, according to historians, was the site of the first settlement in Greene County, where, in 1796, George and Amos Wilson and Jacob Mills, coming upstream from the direction of Cincinnati along the Little Miami River, stopped and built a temporary cabin in the southeast corner of the township. The Village was incorporated in 1815, just twelve years after Ohio was admitted to the Union, and was named for one of its founders, Stephen Bell, and for Sugar Brook, flowing nearby.

It was apparently a charming community then, as it is now, with more of a cultural and social bent than industrial.

It has contributed illustrious citizens as leaders in our State. Joseph C. Vance, Jr., son of one of the earliest settlers, was Ohio's thirteenth Governor, serving from 1836 to 1838.

Stephen Bell served in the Ohio State Legislature as a Representative from Greene County and later became the first Mayor of Springfield, Ohio.

The three original founders of Bellbrook—Henry Updyke, James Clancey, and Mr. Bell—were apparently greatly attracted to the site on which Bellbrook was originally located. They proceeded to have the town site surveyed and laid off in lots which were sold at public auction.

According to a notice in the "Xenia Vehicle", a newspaper published in Xenia in 1815, notice was first given by these gentlemen of the sale of lots "on the great road that leads from Lebanon to Urbana and where the road crosses leading from Franklin to Wilmington."

It appears that the present residents of Bellbrook are as much attracted to their Village as were its founders. While they may commute daily to work in Dayton and other larger communities, they seem to have their roots firmly here in their home community, where, according to the 1960 Federal Census, out of a total of 269 homes, 232 were owner-occupied.

The community spirit seems to be as strong in Bellbrook as it was during its early days. Descendants of the early settlers still live here and one notes among the present-day residents such names as—Bell, Wilson, Mills, Brelsford, Clark, Swigart, Berryhill, Holmes, Barnett, Munger, Hutchison, Haines, Gillespie, Murphy . . . .

Today Bellbrook is a continually growing community, made up of young and forward looking people—the average age, according to the Census, is 25.8 years. They have their eyes on the future potential development of their community.

From 1950 to 1960 the population of Bellbrook increased from 425 people to 941, an increase of 121 per cent; and from 1960 to 1965 it rose to 1411, a 50 per cent increase.

I salute the citizens of Bellbrook as they celebrate the 150th Anniversary of the founding of their Village. I predict that Bellbrook will continue to grow and flourish—both in population and community spirit—with each succeeding year, just as it has in the past.

The 17th Misson to Vietnam of the Delaware Air National Guard

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRIS B. McDOWELL, JR.

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 20, 1966

Mr. McDOWELL. Mr. Speaker, the Delaware Air National Guard has completed its 16th mission to Vietnam.

Round trips from Delaware to Vietnam are scheduled for 100 hours of flying time in 10 days.

The men who make these long and hazardous flights to Vietnam are to be commended for their dedicated service, particularly so since they donate their time and talent, and take time off from their civilian jobs in order to carry out this important work which is vital to our Armed Forces in Vietnam.

I include the following letter as part of my remarks:

142ND MILITARY AIRLIFT SQUADRON,
DELAWARE AIR NATIONAL GUARD,
New Castle, Del., June 9, 1966.

Representative HARRIS B. MCDOWELL, Jr.,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MCDOWELL: I am proud to report that the men of the Delaware Air National Guard have completed another mission to Vietnam.

This is the seventeenth flight to Vietnam accomplished by the 142nd Military Airlift Squadron since the Military Airlift Command requested its assistance in December, 1965.

The crew members listed below are among those who have volunteered ten days away from their families and civilian jobs in order that these missions may be completed.

Best Regards,

John G Caulfield Lt Col, USAF, SAFA; Capt Carl T Butterworth, Newark, Del., Co-Pilot; 1st Lt. William E Mayer, Beltsville, Md., Navigator; M. Sgt. Donald M Galbraith, Elkton, Md., Instructor Flight Engineer; S. Sgt. George E Pease, Wilmington, Del., Loadmaster; 2Lt Bruno J. Muzzi, Wilmington, Del., Navigator; M. Sgt. Florin McNichols, New Castle, Del., Instructor Flight Engineer; M. Sgt. Edward H. Littlejohn, Camden, Del., Second Engineer; T. Sgt. John C Crowley, Jr., Wilmington, Del., Crew Chief.

The National Debate

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the need for a national debate on the future of our national space program is apparent to all. The future technological progress and the national security of the Nation can well depend on the outcome of this debate and the enunciation of broad new objectives in our national space program. Mr. William J. Coughlin, editor of Technology Week, has made a valuable contribution in his June 20 editorial. Mr. Coughlin reviews the recent statements of Dr. George Mueller and Dr. Robert Seamans, of NASA, on future space programs and proposes a somewhat different approach than has yet been considered. He further makes a valuable comment:

> To undertake an Apollo Applications Program without a clearly defined objective is to run the risk of an aimless, ill-defined effort for which it will be difficult to find broad national support.

This editorial makes a valuable contribution to the debate which is needed to push on to new and vital national space effort:

THE NATIONAL DEBATE

Mr. James E. Webb, head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, has called for a national debate on the post-*Apollo* goals of the space program.

"I think it is imperative to have a thoroughgoing national debate on whether we want to go past the point of no return," he says.

We agree entirely. We hope Mr. Webb will allow full participation in the debate by members of the NASA team. It appears that he intends to do just that. In recent weeks, Dr. George Mueller, the agency's chief of manned spaceflight, has been most forthright with the press on this subject. Dr. Robert C. Seamans, deputy administrator of NASA, writing in the current issue of *Astronautics and Aeronautics,* clearly outlines the choices confronting the nation and presents strong arguments for taking up the preliminary options now.

Dr. Seamans selects what he calls "three natural, potential targets" for major extensions of manned spaceflight. The first of these he sees as a space research and operations center in Earth orbit—described as a large, permanent, manned space facility to make possible whole new ranges of experiments, investigations and operations.

The second choice, Dr. Seamans says, is the Moon itself, following up the initial lunar landings with a permanent lunar base.

"As a goal" he says, "a lunar base would provide major impetus for development and operation of new power and life-support systems, as well as focusing on the needs for efficient, low-cost ferry, shuttle, and resupply transportation."

The NASA deputy administrator sets manned surface exploration of Mars as a third objective, one that could be established as a concrete goal within a given time frame. He suggests this within the overall context of extending the lunar-landing experience to the near planets.

Dr. Seamans makes both the advantages and difficulties of the third option clear when he states: "Such an effort would represent a greater national commitment of far longer duration than our commitment in 1961 to a manned lunar landing, and would generate proportionately increased industrial, university and government activities. Significant advances in virtually every field of space-related technology would be required. The increase in scientific knowledge from direct, first-hand observation and experimentation on another planet, however, has not yet been measured against the direct cost of its achievement, or against the more subtle cost of long-term dedication to a given course of action, with its inherent loss of national flexibility in allocation of the limiting resources—technical and scientific manpower."

Dr. Seamans does not suggest that we must make a decision on one or more of these targets today. He believes, rather, that the nation's space goals should be judiciously programmed to preserve as many choices as possible.

"In the near term," he asserts, "two major program decisions must be made if any of these three manned-spaceflight objectives of the future are to be realized in a reasonable time and at an acceptable cost."

These are, first, application and extension of current *Apollo* systems to a family of orbital and lunar missions outside the framework of the initial manned lunar landing and, second, a program of planetary exploration based upon an unmanned spacecraft system of adequate size and power—*Voyager*.

We do not agree entirely with Dr. Seamans in regard to manned spaceflight. To undertake an *Apollo* Applications Program without a clearly defined objective is to run the risk of an aimless, ill-defined effort for which it will be difficult to find broad national support. To say that we are extending our scientific and technical knowledge of spaceflight and retaining our options is not sufficient—there must be a goal. Any other course is an excuse for an unwillingness to make a commitment.

We believe that out of the national debate suggested by Mr. Webb should come a firm commitment to the next objectives in space beyond the lunar landing.

The first of the "three natural, potential targets" suggested by Dr. Seamans—a manned space station—is one which can be explored in the context of the Air Force *Manned Orbiting Laboratory* project. Obviously, this cannot in the end fulfill the scientific requirements of such a station. But the military program, with access to all of the hardware presently in the national space inventory, can develop the techniques and further hardware required to bring establishment of such a large, scientific manned space facility within easy grasp.

We believe the second target—a lunar base—should be the objective of a major White House diplomatic offensive to induce the West Europeans to undertake the program as their major space objective. As we have stated before (M/R, May 23, p. 46) and as the above outline of requirements by Dr. Seamans makes clear, the capabilities required are not beyond the competence of the European scientific and technical community—and would provide a major spur to technological advancement in that area.

NASA then could set its sights on a manned Mars landing—and the *Voyager* program outlined by Dr. Seamans. This not only is a rational scientific approach—there are compelling political reasons (M/R, May 2, p. 46) to make the decision as soon as possible.

WILLIAM J. COUGHLIN.

Nebraska Freedom Meal To Combat World Hunger

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLAIR CALLAN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 20, 1966

Mr. CALLAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to advise the Members of the House of Representatives of a significant breakthrough in efforts to solve the problem of world hunger. On June 14, 1966, Governor of Nebraska, Frank B. Morrison, and Pearle F. Finigan, Nebraska Director of Agriculture, announced the development of the Nebraska freedom meal. The freedom meal was developed by Mr. O. B. Gerrish, head, food sciences section of the Midwest Research Institute, Kansas City, Mo.

This new meal, a cereal, developed under Nebraska's agricultural products research program, is a nutritious food that meets the specifications of USDA for a foodstuff in the food-for-peace program. It meets tentative guidelines for food for infants and children, which include:

First. Wheat or corn should be the basic component.

Second. It should contain approximately 20 percent protein.

Third. The protein supplementation should be nonfat dry milk.

Fourth. Vitamin and mineral supplement should be included.

Fifth. It should have a bland flavor and a low bran content.

Sixth. It should be partially cooked and ready for serving after 1 to 2 minutes boiling.

The freedom meal is composed of Nebraska agricultural products. The basic elements are wheat, milo, corn, soy, and nonfat dry milk. It is the first major development of milo into a food for commercial use and it is estimated that commercial use of the freedom meal could result in the sale of millions of bushels of grain each year.

In accordance with the President's message to Congress on February 10, 1966, the new freedom meal not only provides new markets for agricultural products, but also provides an easily prepared food served in a form familiar to the people of the poorer nations of the world.

This new food does much to answer the problems presented to the House Agriculture Committee hearings held on February 14 to 18, 1966.

As it was pointed out by those hearings, it is not enough to look at the world's food deficit only in terms of calories per person. The quality of food is very important. A shortage of protein for example in the diet weakens the body so that it easily falls prey to other diseases.

It is well known that man cannot live by bread alone, but he must have bread first, before he can aspire to things more venturesome.

It is most certain that the Nebraska freedom meal is a step forward to solving the world food problem. It is hoped that Federal agencies will take full advantage of this development by the Nebraska Department of Agriculture and Economic Development.

June, Dairy Month

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. SCHMIDHAUSER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 20, 1966

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER. Mr. Speaker, in honor of National Dairy Month, I would like to call to your attention an editorial which appeared in the Marengo, Iowa, Pioneer-Republican. This editorial points out the importance to Iowa of the dairy industry. It also reminds us that dairying is no longer a "by hand" affair, but now requires highly mechanized equipment and intensive training. The dairy farmer today must be a skilled businessman and a resourceful production manager. He deserves our praise and admiration and I am happy to present to you this editorial in his honor:

JUNE IS DAIRY MONTH

June traditionally marks dairy month in Iowa county and is a time to salute an industry with sales of nearly $1½ million annually in Iowa county alone. Special open houses are planned at the Clair Marner and Jim Thompkins farms Sunday to give people a first hand look at a modern dairy operation—one so far from the "by hand" method when a three-legged stool and a pail were the only equipment used that those of us a few years removed from the farm will hardly recognize the milking operation.

June Dairy Month had its beginning in 1937 when National Milk month held June 12–July 10 was sponsored by the chain store organizations of the country and National Milk week (Nov. 14–20) was sponsored by the Olsen Publishing company.

In June 1939, National Milk month was sponsored by the institute of Distribution and National Association of Chain Drug stores. Sixty-three hundred stores participated using special materials provided by the National Dairy council. In that year June became established on a calendar basis as dairy month.

By 1954 the total number of dairy industry organizations cooperating in this event reached 13. American Dairy association, completely dairy-farmer financed and controlled, became the national headquarters of the event in 1955. The emphasis was changed at that time to add advertising and merchandising programs to the public relations program.

At least 19 other countries are now putting special emphasis on the dairy industry and dairy foods in June. Many of them celebrate International Dairy day on June 1. In several countries, the June 1 event opens a month-long dairy festival. In others it is the occasion for a children's contest on dairy foods, a safe-driving campaign emphasizing milk rather than alcoholic beverages, or some other event.

In this country Milk Day—U.S.A. was celebrated June 1 in Washington, D.C., and in other large cities.

According to the 1964 farm census, the sale of dairy products in Iowa county totaled $1,429,000 which included over 34 million pounds of whole milk and 405,700 pounds of butterfat. Of course the dairy picture is much larger than just the dairy farm image. Creameries, milk haulers, home delivery salesmen, super markets and corner groceries, ice cream stores and soft ice milk stands as well as those who sell to the dairy farmers are all a part of the over all picture, and all deserve a tip of the hat in this, June Dairy month.

IRS and the Grand Canyon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 20, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, the public's interest in saving the Grand Canyon was dealt a severe blow last week. The efforts of conservation organizations to inform the public of the threat posed by administration-backed legislation authorizing two dams in the Grand Canyon have been challenged by the Internal Revenue Service, with what some Members consider undue haste. I offer for inclusion in the RECORD an editorial from the New York Times of June 17, 1966, entitled "IRS and the Grand Canyon," which analyzes this critical action in terms of its impact on the defense of the Grand Canyon from the ill-advised dam proposals of the Bureau of Reclamation:

IRS AND THE GRAND CANYON

The Internal Revenue Service has introduced a new procedure for tax-exempt organizations that raises serious questions of fairness and administrative due process. The Sierra Club, a society of energetic and outspoken conservationists, is the first organization to run afoul of this regulation; but its implications are significant and ominous for many other nonprofit educational, scientific and conservationist groups throughout the nation.

Last week the Sierra Club ran newspaper advertisements to alert the public to the danger to Grand Canyon posed by the dam-building features of a pending bill backed by the Administration. The day after the advertisements appeared the Internal Revenue Service notified the club that as of that date contributions would no longer necessarily be regarded as tax deductible. Under the law, an organization cannot enjoy tax-exempt status if it devotes a "substantial" portion of its efforts and income to politics or lobbying, but the I.R.S. has no standard definition of "substantial."

The practical result of the I.R.S. action will be to put an end to most contributions to the Sierra Club until its tax-exempt status is re-confirmed, if ever. This is a new and thoroughly unfair procedure, comparable to inflicting punishment before guilt is established.

Tax exemption is undoubtedly a privilege. But it is a life-giving privilege that once granted should not, in effect, be suspended for an indefinite period of time at the discretion of an administrative officer prior to any investigation or hearing.

Any organization concerned with live public issues could be similarly curbed by the threatened loss of tax exemption.

In the present fight over the Grand Canyon dams, conservationists are bucking the Reclamation Bureau, a powerful bureaucracy which lobbies Congress and the public tirelessly and shamelessly with the public's own money. Since Secretary of the Interior Udall, an Arizonan, supports the Reclamation Bureau's position, he has silenced several other agencies in his department which, if permitted, could present a strong, factual case against the dams. Under these circumstances it is such private organizations as the Sierra Club that defend the public interest.

The Internal Revenue's attempt to restrict the club is a gratuitous intervention in this controversy. Under the guise of strict tax regulation it is making an assault on the right of private citizens to protest effectively against wrongheaded public policies. The Internal Revenue Service's action looks suspiciously like harassment and intimidation.

The Real Story Behind the J. P. Stevens Case

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 20, 1966

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks to the Appendix of the RECORD, I would like to bring to the attention of the Congress what I consider the real story behind the current controversy between the National Labor Relations Board, the AFL–CIO, and J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., one of the country's largest textile firms.

By way of review let me say briefly that this controversy began in 1963 with a massive effort on the part of a group of unions—working in unison with the Textile Workers Union of America—to organize the plants of Stevens.

It is not my purpose to argue here today the merits of this controversy. Let me just say that in elections held in eight Stevens plants, employees have voted against the union in each and every one of these elections. In one of these plants, the Dunean plant in Greenville, S.C., the NLRB ordered a rerun election. In that election, conducted this past March, the employees went to the polls and voted the union down by a margin twice as large as before.

This case has been argued in two U.S. district courts and the U.S. court of appeals as the union and NLRB sought an injunction against the company. Each one of these courts refused to issue such injunction against the company as requested by the union and NLRB.

In ruling on these findings, it is admitted by all concerned—either procompany or prounion—that the Board went further in punitive action than it ever has. Stevens has now appealed this ruling to the U.S. court of appeals.

I did not intend to address myself to these rulings, but on some points I cannot restrain myself as a representative of a district in South Carolina.

Defenders of the NLRB argue that many of the employees are illiterate, so the Labor Board ordered the company to read aloud the cease and desist order to assembled groups of employees.

I challenge this. Industrial employees in my State are as intelligent as those in any other State. The fact that they voted against union representation does not mean that they are illiterate. Many people in these United States would argue to the contrary.

The Board did not consider the educational level of the people of my State in its order. It acted only in an unprecedented punitive manner against this great company which has serrved this Nation well—and continues to serve it.

And it is on this basis that I address my remarks to this body.

As chairman of the Armed Services Committee, I consider myself in a position to be well informed on the subject of patriotic service to our Nation.

I say to you unequivocally, any individual or group that asks the Federal Government to withhold contracts for vitally needed war materials from a company simply because it has been found by the NLRB to be in violation of the Federal labor law is acting irresponsibly and without any thought for the welfare of our Armed Forces.

This is merely a desperate attempt by the AFL–CIO Council to gain, by fiat from our Government, bargaining authority which it has not been able to win in secret ballot elections.

I know this company. I know the unselfish patriot who heads this company. He has served his country in war—two of them. He has headed the Department of the Army. His company has taken the lead in the textile industry in supplying military goods for our forces in the escalating Vietnam situation.

One of this company's plants turned 98 percent of its production to the war effort in World War II and won the coveted "E" award for its work. Just a month ago, another Stevens plant was presented the Defense Supply Agency's coveted "Q" award which in 3 years has been given to only 62 military suppliers of all types.

I am proud of what American companies are doing in producing needed supplies for our military forces. What the union now asks President Johnson to do would not only cut off vitally needed textile goods but also many other critical supplies and equipment furnished by other industries.

I am proud of the textile industry and its record during the past several years because 65 percent of the industry in my State is textiles—and that means that a majority of my State's workers are contributing a portion of their production to meet the military needs of our country.

The industry has worked very closely with the Defense Personnel Support Center in its procurement program. Special committees have been set up to deal with problems which arise, and the entire industry has devoted a major portion of its time over many months to meet these problems.

Up to the present time the textile industry has succeeded in meeting every request of the military without it being necessary to issue a single rated order to any textile plant.

Does the union leadership which wants the President to cut off military orders to Stevens realize the consequences involved? I know—and members of our House committee know—such action would curtail the flow of military fabrics and many other essential items which are already in short supply.

Can these union leaders face our men in Vietnam, sweating and fighting and risking their lives in defense of freedom, after making a request such as this to the President?

If I were a union leader, I could not face them, any more than I could grow a beard and carry a placard while my fellow citizens were wearing their country's colors in a faroff jungle. And I do not believe that union members generally support the union leaders in this irresponsible demand.

We in the South may be illiterate in the eyes of some of the other parts of this great country. We may not have the highest per capita income nor stand at the top in some other national comparisons.

But Mr. Speaker, and Members of this House, we do not rank second to any one in love for our country or willingness to work to back our men in uniform as they fight our battles.

Let the courts decide the merits of this company's controversy with the union and the Labor Board.

And let us all—union members, nonunion workers, industry, and this Government—move forward together in the task that is ours—the task of winning the struggle in Vietnam and giving to our fighting forces the support they deserve.

Tightening Crime-Fighting Rules

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the recent Supreme Court decision relative to the rights of arrested individuals and the legality of their confessions raises many questions and, of course, they cannot be answered until we see the effects as they develop. The Chicago Sun-Times, in an editorial last Wednesday, June 15, points out the complicated questions involved. I believe this editorial comment is an especially objective analysis of what has become a very controversial question and insert it in the RECORD at this point as part of my remarks:

TIGHTENING CRIME-FIGHTING RULES

The Supreme Court decision extending the privilege against self-incrimination and to legal counsel into the police station house and tightening the rules of police procedure will unquestionably make the job of crime fighting harder.

It remains to be seen whether the grim prediction of dissenting Justice Byron R. White comes true. He said the rule, in some cases, will return a criminal to the streets to repeat his crime. If this should happen, the high court's concern about the rights of individuals under the Constitution will damage rather than protect all individuals the Constitution was written to serve. As the court observed, state and federal legislators will have to come up with new ideas for protecting the rights of individuals while in police custody, ideas that do not inhibit effective law enforcement.

Obviously there is going to have to be a try-out period to see just how the court's new rules work out in practice. Justice John M. Harlan, another dissenter, warned that the new rules are "hazardous experimentation."

The court's new rules change the traditional concept regarding the Fifth Amendment's injunction that "no person . . . shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself." The protection was regarded as taking effect in a court room. Now, the court says, it takes effect immediately upon arrest. Therefore the police must go further than they have in the past in which they merely warned a person that anything he said after arrest might be used against him. Now the police must, in addition, inform a prisoner that he has the right to remain silent, and that he has a right to a lawyer before and during the interrogation. This latter rule is based on the Sixth Amendment's guarantee of "the assistance of counsel" also formerly considered a courtroom, not a police station, guarantee. If the prisoner can't afford a lawyer, he must be provided one under a system similar to that used to provide public defenders in court, otherwise, questioning must stop.

The arrested person may waive all the above mentioned rights and say he is willing to answer questions without a lawyer present. But if he confesses under such circumstances then the prosecution, at his trial, must establish that he waived his rights voluntarily, knowingly and intelligently. Some critics comment wryly this might make it necessary for a prisoner to have a lawyer present in order to waive his right to a lawyer.

How can the police and other law enforcement agencies prove effectively in court that a prisoner "voluntarily, knowingly and intelligently" waived his right to silence and to a lawyer? Lawmakers may have to acknowledge and accept legally some modern developments in recording communications, such as sound movies or videotapes that would preserve for the court what went on in the station house.

In Cook County 80 per cent of criminal indictments are disposed of by a plea of guilty, a considerable portion of which result from pretrial police questioning and because the prisoners *are* guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. The new Supreme Court rules are intended to protect the innocent against unfair police questioning, but if they turn out to be mostly a shield for the guilty some fundamental changes in attitudes toward the Fifth and Sixth Amendments will become inevitable.

Centennial of a Discovery in Massachusetts—Christian Science

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 20, 1966

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, on a bleak winter day in 1866, Mary Baker Eddy, in Lynn, Mass., suffered a fall on the ice so serious that the doctors felt that not one of their medicines or skills could save her life. In these dire circumstances, on what many believed would be her deathbed, Mrs. Eddy turned wholeheartedly to God, and was quickly, completely, permanently healed. Not content to shrug this off as a once-in-a-lifetime miracle, Mrs. Eddy searched deeply into the Bible and her own consciousness for years afterward in the attempt to rediscover and set down in print the principles or spiritual truths which brought about her healing, and the many divine healings which Jesus and disciples performed, so that she and others might continue this long-neglected healing work, and obey the Master's command to "Go, and do thou likewise." She published her findings in a textbook, "Science and Health, With Key to the Scriptures."

This year, Christian Scientists all over the world are commemorating the 100 anniversary of Mrs. Eddy's discovery. The Christmas Science Publishing Society has issued a special volume entitled "A Century of Christian Healing." The formats of its periodicals have been revised and beautifully, artistically modernized. Ground has been broken for a new, approximately $11 million "church center" to surround the 72-year-old original edifice, in the Back Bay section of Boston. And, as part of this year-long centennial observance, Edwin D. Canham, editor in chief of the Christian Science Monitor, has embarked on a 50-city, 4-continent lecture tour, speaking on "the Spiritual Revolution."

It was quite fitting, then, that Mr. Canham was named by his church's board of directors to serve as its president for the next year. He is a man of international stature, both as a deeply religious Christian and as a astute, farsighted journalist, editor, and observer of world events. On the Monitor, Mr. Canham covered League of Nations activities in Geneva in between semesters as a Rhodes scholar at Oxford, later served as head of its Washington bureau, until appointed to its top editorial post in 1941, which he has held, although title and duties have changed, ever since.

In addition to his newspaper work, Canham has served as president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors in 1948, and of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in 1959. Canham has also represented the United States in the United Nations, as vice chairman of America's delegation to the U.N. Conference on Freedom of Information in 1948 and as alternate U.S. delegate to the U.N. General Assembly the following year. Other activities have included being chairman of the National Manpower Council, director of the National Bureau of Economic Research and the World Peace Foundation, and vice president for religious leaders on the National Safety Council.

On June 7, the day after Canham was announced to be new president of the Christian Science Church, on the first day of the church's annual meeting in Boston, the Christian Science Monitor carried a special magazine-style supplement, entitled "Centennial of Christian Science." Because Christian Science is one of the largest, most influential religions originating in the United States, I would like to submit herewith, for the attention of my esteemed colleagues, Mr. Canham's lead article in that supplement, "Centennial of a Discovery," and ask unanimous consent permission that it be printed with my remarks in the Appendix of the Record:

Centennial of a Discovery

(By Erwin D. Canham)

There is an inevitability about the time at which Christian Science came to the world. No doubt it is true to say that it could have come at no other time, in no other place, to no other person.

It emerged into an atmosphere of unusual politico-philosophical freedom and religious ferment. The American Republic was nearing the end of its first century. After the great outburst of creative political science which had produced the Federalist Papers, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution with its Bill of Rights, and the exhausting struggle of the Revolution, the young Republic took a breathing spell.

But by the early 1820's, ideas began to stir and unfold in the morning light. A sensitive and idealistic band of New Englanders started to break through the shackles of Calvinism and Puritanism. William Ellery Channing, Amos Bronson Alcott, Theodore Parker, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Henry David Thoreau, and less well-known thinkers and writers were dreaming dreams and seeing visions.

And not alone in New England. Remembering Augusta, Georgia, in the first years of the 19th century, John Donald Wade wrote: "This was the first time in the history of the world, even the youngest boy knew that, in which the spirit of man had ever been quite untrammeled by despotism. . . . Hope literally washed the heavens. Puritan Massachusetts, unable to rid itself of the idea of man's essential wickedness, could not as yet envision this earthly paradise. Georgia, with fewer preconceptions, accepted Mr. Jefferson's ideas with less resistance, and believed to an amazing extent, it seemed, that the world stood in a fine way of becoming shortly a place of unvarying loveliness." As in other Edens, such as Greece, alas, the vision rested in part on human slavery. But it was an atmosphere of hope unlimited, of expectation of good.

Elsewhere in the world, metaphysicians and poets and philosophers were asking new questions and listening to answers as old as the insights of Plato or the visions of the mystic East.

Then across what had been the clear utopian skies of the 1820's and 1830's came the moral conflict over slavery. The nation, which had been stirred by the common-man expectations of Jacksonian democracy and the opening of an ever-richer continent, found itself in a grim struggle for survival.

Increasingly during this period new knowledge about the material universe and the origins of human life battered at the gates of merely literal Biblical faith. Religion and science began a conflict which was to damage both sides.

Beneath these currents of thought, but touched by them, life in the young Republic gave great opportunity for individual unfoldment. Religion, education, and political freedom played large roles in the developing society. People read relatively few books but read them deeply; their winter evenings were long but often intellectually rich; family ties were strong; life was circumscribed but individuals grew and searched and developed.

Many of the elements which had first exhilarated and inspired and then tried and tormented American society were reflected in the early experiences of the Discoverer of Christian Science. Mary Baker had been born in the sort of farm family which Americans have always thought of as "salt of the earth." But there was stress. Her father was a stern, upright Calvinist, insistent on the doctrine of original sin and the necessity of a confessional, evangelistic experience to obtain hope of individual salvation. Her mother was a gentle, loving, spiritually-minded, receptive person. Her brothers and sisters were interesting, lively people. Her elder brother Albert, who helped largely in her education, was a talented and scholarly young college graduate and attorney.

But this happy, stable family was struck by conflict and tragedy. Mary herself was often unwell. Her brilliant brother was taken at the beginning of his career. Her first husband died in North Carolina not many months after their wedding. When she was 28, her mother died. Her second husband was unfaithful.

Throughout these years when simple joy and spiritual questing were often darkened into despair, Mary Baker practiced and nourished talents which were to help her give her ultimate discovery to the world. She had written poems and prose from childhood, contributing many of them to well-edited newspapers and magazines. She had read the Bible devotedly and explored much of the speculative philosophic literature of the period. She had become disillusioned through personal trials with much orthodox medical therapy.

Somewhat similar questing was taking place all around her. Homeopathists, magnetic healers, spiritualists, and many others were striving toward some sort of truth and salvation and health. Orthodoxy had failed them. Part of its failure was due to the hammer blows being dealt to literal Biblical religion by the discoveries of natural science. The geologists pushed the earth's origin far beyond the calendar assumed to arise from the Old Testament. The biologists traced the evolution of human life back to the caves and jungles. The astronomers punctured the notion of a heaven up in the skies.

But in spiritual interpretation of the revealed truth of the Bible lay the discovery which came to Mary Baker Eddy in 1866. She had been grievously injured by a fall and given up by medical verdict. Then, driven by distress, the searchings and gropings which had marked her life for years came into luminous focus. She glimpsed the fact that God was universal Spirit, that man and reality were spiritual, that matter was illusion, that man in God's likeness is perfect. This brought about her healing.

This discovery a century ago was but the turning-point in Mrs. Eddy's struggle to bring her insight to the world. She had been long preparing. Now arduous struggles lay ahead. It was nine years before her manuscript, first called simply "Science and Health," was ready for publication. Her efforts to convey through teaching the meaning and demonstrability of the discovery were marked by constant misunderstanding and defection. She moved from boarding house to house, from friendly haven to haven, constantly studying and writing and teaching and healing.

Finally, out of the discovery of 1866 a full and closely reasoned metaphysical system was constructed. An independent church organization had to be established when it became evident that the older churches were unwilling to accept the discovery and utilize it.

The discovery of Christian Science launched a challenge to human thought. The challenge was recognized by only a few. For the most part, the new religion met with criticism, hostility, or ridicule. But the profound challenge—seen or unseen, admitted or ignored—went deep into human thought and human action.

There have ensued in the century since 1866 such changes as the world had never seen before. In their fundamentals, these changes were strikingly consistent with and responsive to the premises set forth by Christian Science.

Thus, in the realm of natural science, concepts of the nature of matter have been searchingly revised. The 19th century's belief in rigid and immutable matter—the "billiard ball universe"—has dissolved into the relativity theory and the "principle of uncertainty." Reality is found in the realm of relationships. Matter is defined as energy.

The theologians turn from ancient orthodoxies and traditions, and adapt themselves to science. Most recently Roman Catholicism seeks to modernize itself. Protestantism adopts new definitions of God which get away from anthropomorphism. In the the process, some thologians confuse themselves and the public by proclaiming that "God is dead" without making clear what they mean. Yet clearer ways of identifying God do emerge, consistent with Mrs. Eddy's affirmation that God is "Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence." (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, 587:6) And, increasingly, many churches also now accept the mission of spiritual healing.

Medicine likewise turns to psychotherapy as it identifies the mental causation of disease. It is also making significant changes in the physical treatment of disease, as compared to the 19th century or even the first half of the 20th, but nevertheless it returns continually to the problem of the human mind's influence over the body.

Men's mastery over their physical environment, combined with the growing stockpile of knowledge, is in many ways the outstanding characteristic of the century which ends in 1966. The progress of the age is very conveniently summarized in the three realms of "omnipotence, omnipresence, omniscience," which Mrs. Eddy wrote of as "the three great versities of Spirit" (Science and Health, 109:32). Under these three rubrics may be identified the power of revolution, the communication revolution, and the accumulation of knowledge.

Power resources have been fantastically multiplied during the past century, and they continue to grow. They range from the generation of steam to the production of electricity to the internal combustion engine to the atomic plant to the solar source of energy. Where a century and a half ago, men and beasts, wind and falling water, and tide and steam were the only sources of power, today omnipotence itself is aped by the steadily growing sources of material energy. And this power, applied in skillful technology, helps life the age-old burden of toil from people and animals. Concentrated in nuclear weapons, the same inherently useful power—if misused by tragic human decision—constitutes one of the gravest threats to the survival of civilization.

Omnipresence is simulated by the revolutions in communication and transportation. One man's words can be heard today simultaneously by all men; the same image can be transmitted (with Telstar helping) to all viewers at once. Supersonic planes, flying faster than the movement of the earth around the sun, will before long be carrying regular passengers. Already astronauts circle the globe at speeds which make nonsense of day and night as measurements of time. Even today, scientists speculate that, when vastly swifter speeds are attained, the biological process of "aging" will be bypassed by speed.

The spiritual verity of omniscience is imitated by the total accumulation of knowledge. Exceeding even the multiplication of power sources, or the revolutions in communication, is the staggering growth of what we know: 90 percent of all the natural scientists who have ever lived are living today! And, most important, men of today are well aware—unlike their 19th-century forebears—that there is still a great deal to learn.

The changes of the past century are very meaningful to Christian Scientists, for these changes follow so closely the insights of their religion. The discovery, to them, coincides with the leaven which is working so furiously in all realms of human thought today.

Few indeed in 1866 would have believed that the concepts unfolding in the thought of a sore-beset but spiritually awakened New England woman would stand a century later in such close rapport with a new scientific age.

Yet it is the power of divine Mind that is changing human experience and men's relationship to the physical environment. And when Mind is identified with God, as it is in the Bible, and as was very clearly set forth by Mrs. Eddy's discovery, men can begin to see that it is a more effective, more demonstrable application of God's law that is changing the world.

"Eternal Truth is changing the universe," wrote Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, 255:1) and continued: " 'Let there be light,' is the perpetual demand of Truth and Love, changing chaos into order and discord into the music of the spheres."

Light is a singularly evocative symbol of the enlightenment which has spread steadily in human experience during the past century. It promises even more, far more, for the century ahead.

Rumania's Other Face

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, our press has been devoting some attention to the situation in Rumania of late, including the fate of the 1.7 million Hungarians in Transylvania. The New York Times published various articles by David Binder and Harry Schwartz which, however, other authorities have taken exception to.

Prof. Maurice Czikann-Zichy from Immacalata College wrote a letter to the editor of the New York Times contesting some of the assertions made and elaborating on the basic points at stake. Unfortunately, the editors did not publish the letter and I find its contents of sufficient significance to be included in the discussion and recommend it to the attention of my colleagues.

Also on May 25, 1966, Syndicated Columnist John Chamberlain wrote on the situation of the 1.7 million Hungarian minority in Transylvania in a column printed by more than 40 newspapers throughout the country. His clear and penetrating analysis certainly deserves all of our attention, and I include the same with the letter to the editor by Professor Czikann-Zichy:

MAY 26, 1966.

To the EDITOR.

The recent address of Mr. Ceausescu, Secreaary General of Rumania's Communist Party, focused once more the interest of the world's public opinion on Eastern European problems.

Rumania's tendency to severe here ties with Soviet Russia became apparent, but on the other hand, as Mr. David Binder, your correspondent in Belgrade pointed it out very correctly, this move shows also the revival of chauvinism, characterising the policy of pre-Communist Rumania. This trend can be explained by the increasing influence of Red Chinese ideologies over this country's Communist Party leadership.

Rumanian chauvinism seems to be mainly directed against Hungary and those 2 million Hungarians who are forming the country's largest national minority group. It was in 1920, by the stipulations of the Pezce Treaty of Trianon, never ratified by the Unitd States, that this large number of Hungarians were separated from their kin and forced to live under foreign domination.

In the name of the American Hungarian Federation, an organization representing one million American citizens of Hungarian descent, I want to point out two gross distortions of historical facts mentioned in Mr. Ceausescu's speech as proofs of the chauvinistic spirit of Rumania's "national communism."

Mr. Ceausescu states that for centuries the Rumanian people had to live under foreign domination in Walachia, Moldavia and Transylvania. As concerning the two first mentioned provinces, this statement is correct. They were independent provinces from the 13th to the 15th century, when they were conquered by the Ottoman Empire. Their full independence was restored only in the second half of the 19th century.

The case of Transylvania is different. This province formed from the tenth century on an integral part of Hungary and no historical evidence can be found that a Rumanian state existed in this area. The majority of objective historians, not influenced by some fancy theories concerning the origin of the Rumanian people, agree on it that the first migration of Rumanians into Transylvania began in the 13th century and the great exodus of Rumanians in Hungary started at the time when the Ottoman power already threatened the existence of the two independent principalities. It was by free decision that many inhabitants of these two provinces chose to live under Hungarian domination instead of being exposed to troubles in Walachia and Moldavia.

An even greater distortion of historical facts has been committed by Mr. Ceausescu, when he said that in 1940 under German-Nazi pressure his country was forced to transfer a part of Transylvania to "Fascist Hungary." If in 1940 any Eastern European country could be classified as Fascist, it was certainly Rumania. Already in 1937 when Nazi pressure over Eastern Europe was not yet so strong, King Carol II abolished the democratic parliament by appointing the leader of the anti-Semitic faction, Octavian Goga, as prime minister. The persecution of Jews began in Rumania already at this time. In 1939 a totalitarian type of a one-party parliament was established and one year later Horia Sima, the leader of the Iron Guard, the most radical Nazi organization of East Central Europe, became a member of King Carol's Government. No wide popular resistance against these Fascist trends could be noticed at this time among the Rumanian population, and only in 1943, when the defeat of Hitler became apparent did Rumania's public opinion toward the Allies.

When in 1940 the Rumanian, and not the Hungarian, Government asked for German-Italian arbitration in the protracted conflict between the two countries over the parts of Transylvania populated by an overwhelming majority of Hungarians, it was Paul Teleki who headed the Hungarian Government. He held in 1939 for the first time in the country based on a genuine democratic franchise, and as it is well known, committed later suicide in protest against Nazi aggression in Hungary.

Rumania's present policy does not contribute to the easing of tensions in Eastern Central Europe. On the contrary, it might lead to an increase of Soviet Russian influence and a revival of Stalinist type of control over the other countries of the area.

DR. MAURICE CZIKANN-ZICHY,
Associate Professor of Economics and History, Immaculata College.

[From the San Antonio (Tex.) Light, May 25, 1966]

THESE DAYS: RUMANIA'S OTHER FACE

(By John Chamberlain)

The Romanians, for the moment, are the heroes among those who hope to promote some kind of freedom from Moscow for the satellite states of Europe. Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian Communist Party leader, has been quoted as saying it is "anachronistic" to station foreign troops in independent countries and is asking for a revision of the Warsaw Pact which would give the satellites a veto power over the use of any atomic weapons stationed on their territory.

This "Romanian De Gaullism" will probably go as far as Moscow permits it to go, for Romania, after all, borders on Russia and must reckon that if the Red Army could suppress a revolution in Hungary it could certainly be used to a similar end in Romania.

The satellites, in general, are watching the Romanian defiance with a rather hopeful interest, but Hungarians have mixed feelings about the new East European "hero" nation. They have a special gripe about the way the Hungarian ethnic group in Transylvania, now a province of Romania, has been treated over the last decade. Just as the Soviets are trying to wipe out the cultural and religious identity of the Jewish community inside Russia, so the Romanian Communists have been doing their best to "Romanize" 1.7 million Hungarians who happen to live within the present-day borders of Romania.

FORCIBLE TRANSFERS

The Romanian "liquidation of the Hungarian question" is pursued by a combination of economic and social means. There has been a forcible transfer of Hungarian teachers, civil servants and other professions into purely Romanian areas, most of them outside Transylvania.

Hungarian refugees who have been trying to persuade the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee to conduct hearings on the mistreatment of minorities in Europe claim to have more than a hundred documented cases in which Hungarian professionals have been moved against their will. Sometimes the transfer is compelled by the simple means of depriving a housing license in a Hungarian-speaking district to a Hungarian intellectual.

The Romanians have also taken decisive measures to discourage the use of the Hungarian language inside the country's borders. Last autumn, on a trip to Transylvania, Congressman Edward J. Patten said he heard Hungarian spoken only in whispers. In 1957 there were more than 1,100 Hungarian grammar and high schools in Transylvania. These have been wholly abolished. Hungarian sections still exist in Romanian schools in the purely Hungarian areas of Transylvania, but the government has been slowly choking them by refusing to certify their graduates for acceptance in the universities.

CENTRAL PLANNING

Central planning of the Romanian economic system is another tool being used against Hungarians who wish to preserve their cultural identity. There was every economic reason for the Romanians to set up a chemical industry near the natural gas wells in one of the Hungarian provinces of Transylvania. But instead of doing this, the planning board sanctioned chemical plants some 200 miles away in Moldavia, piping the gas across the Carpathian mountains. The Translyvania Hungarians had to move out of their own communities to take jobs.

What goes on in distant Transylvania may not seem at first glance to be a fit subject for a U.S. House of Representatives investigation. But if the U.S. is to "build bridges" to East Europe, it should properly concern itself with what is to be found at the other end of a bridge.

The Romanian government, now posing as the champion of the East European satellites against the oppressive tactics of Moscow, has not been following the golden rule when it comes to dealing with its own Hungarian minority. Moreover, it has been violating the charter of the United Nations, the 1948 Declaration of Human Rights, the 1947 Paris peace treaty with the Allied powers which obtained Transylvania for Romania, and its own constitutional guarantee of free cultural and linguistic development of minorities.

Some champions of freedom, the Romanian Communists!

Milwaukee Journal Rightly Praises Congressman Kastenmeier for Bill To Abolish the Death Penalty Under Federal Law

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, the Milwaukee Journal in an editorial on June 15 praised the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. Kastenmeier] for his leadership in introducing H.R. 15615, a bill to abolish the death penalty under all laws of the United States.

I should like to join in commending Congressman Kastenmeier for bringing in this much-needed bill. I strongly support H.R. 15615 and hope that it will receive early and serious consideration from the Committee on the Judiciary. The United States cannot build a truly great society while it retains the relic of barbarism known as capital punishment.

In his eloquent statement on behalf of his bill, Congressman Kastenmeier said:

> To execute a man in the name of the law is not a solution to the problem or crime. Not only is it ineffective, it also cheapens the human life.

I include the text of the Milwaukee Journal's editorial hereafter:

Ending Capital Punishment

So-called capital "punishment"—execution of convicts—never was sound penology and is now thoroughly outmoded in the United States anyway. In recent years it has become practically obsolete in practice; the number of legal executions last year was down to seven.

One of the most enlightened features of Wisconsin's lawmaking record is that it set a pioneering example of abolishing the death penalty in state cases way back in 1853. The movement to follow suit among other states is just now gaining momentum. A federal example is needed. It is fitting that a Wisconsin congressman, Rep. Kastenmeier of Watertown, should be taking this lead.

He has just renewed the effort he began three years ago to get the death penalty off the federal books. This time he has the justice department behind him in his views that risk of execution does not deter crime anyway; it is mere retribution in a day when rehabilitation is the theme; it is morally wrong, finding most of its victims among the poor and ignorant who don't have fancy lawyers.

Federal executions are now so rare that no federal prison even has facilities; states' gallows or gas chambers or electric chairs are used. Yet the penalty is still provided not only for espionage and treason but for various other crimes within federal jurisdiction, such as first degree murder, rape, kidnapping with injury to victims, which is the so-called "Lindbergh law."

Some More Hard Facts

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 20, 1966

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, Columnist Joseph Alsop described this morning in the Washington Post what has happened in the last two decades to the racial makeup of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Alsop said the Negro immigration and the white emigration are not peculiar to Washington but are nationwide urban phenomena.

Because of the contribution which Mr. Alsop makes to the dialog now taking place on open occupancy, I insert in the Congressional Record his column titled "Some More Hard Facts":

Some More Hard Facts

(By Joseph Alsop)

As everyone knows, but few quite dare to say, race prejudice on Capitol Hill is the prime obstacle to home rule for the District of Columbia. The lunatic system of congressional management of this city is perpetuated because the city's population is 63 per cent Negro.

But the prejudiced and ostrich-minded lawmakers who block home rule do not appear to have thought very much about the national facts. The most important fact to note is that the District of Columbia, far from being a special case, is merely the most advanced example of a country-wide urban trend.

Where the District of Columbia is today, Detroit, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Saint Louis, Chicago and most of the other major American cities will surely be within 10 or 15 or 20 years unless drastic measures to reverse the existing trend are taken with the utmost urgency.

The school populations, which predict the future city populations, tell the story with stark clarity.

Briefly, 1947 was the last year when elementary schools of the District of Columbia had a hairline majority of white children. At that time, the District population was only about one third Negro. In the intervening 19 years, white emigration to the suburbs and Negro immigration from the South have produced a District population that is close to two thirds Negro.

But Negro children now comprise 91 per cent of the pupils in the District's elementary schools. Furthermore, the District has lost one half its white children of elementary age in the last five years. In 1960, there were 26,000 of them. Today, in all schools, including parochial and private, there are only about 13,000, against approximately 90,000 Negro children of the same age group in schools of all types.

Thus Washington, in a few years, is clearly due to be a city nearly nine tenths Negro. But the Negro immigration and the white emigration that are jointly producing this result in Washington are not unique District of Columbia phenomena. They are nationwide urban phenomena, which merely appeared a little later in other cities.

In Detroit, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago and Saint Louis, to name five, the racial mix in the elementary schools has already passed the half-and-half point which Washington reached in 1947.

Chicago, with an elementary school population containing only 53.3 per cent of Negro children, is nearest to Washington 19 years ago. The other cities listed are well down the road, with 66 per cent of Negroes in the Saint Louis elementary schools, for instance.

There are several things to be said about these figures. To begin with, it is fairly clear that the problem is most acute in Washington because Sen. Wayne Morse is the nearest thing the city has to a mayor of its own. A badly run city decays at the center; and there is no one to insist that Washington be well run.

Secondly, the decay of the city center and the flight to the suburbs is not necessarily linked to Negro immigration. It has also happened in cities like Minneapolis where the Negro population is trifling. But in these cities, where the tragic racial problem hardly exists, the trend is far easier to reverse.

Third, even the very unsatisfactory available studies of the emigration to the suburbs make it unchallengeably clear that the schools are the heart of the problem.

If Washington has lost half its white children of elementary school age in the short space of five years, this is because the people who move to the suburbs are primarily families with children needing good schools.

It must be added, however, that this primary movement of families with children is now being reinforced, in almost all American cities, by increasing construction of high-rise housing in the metropolitan areas, The childless couples, the older people, the single men and women, who used to stay in the city centers, are now moving to suburban apartments.

Finally, the fact has to be faced that now, this instant, in this very week and month and year, it is almost too late to reverse the trend the foregoing figures reveal.

Even if the most massive programs are immediately launched, movement towards a better demographic urban pattern will not be easy to promote.

A few more years of delay will make such movement all but impossible. A city which is predominantly Negro is bound to suffer from a hundred handicaps, most of them difficult to overcome.

Once a whole city has become a ghetto, it is hard to think of any public policy permitted by the Constitution that will afford an effective remedy.

Thus, now, this interest, in this very week and month and year, the United States is faced with the question, whether we wish to become a nation whose great cities are mainly Negro ghettoes.

Fishery Resources

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HASTINGS KEITH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 20, 1966

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, I wish to draw the attention of my colleagues to a resolution passed recently by the Senate—Senate Joint Resolution 29—which would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct surveys of the fishery resources available to this Nation.

The resolution points out that we have the richest and most extensive coastal and inland fishery resources of any nation, but that we have failed to fully develop or conserve them. The fact that our coastal waters now provide about 5 billion pounds of fish and could potentially yield 28 billion pounds a year on a sustained basis clearly indicates our failure to develop this resource. At the same time, we may very well be overfishing some species.

The resolution also is based on the fact that our rich coastal resources are attracting many foreign vessels into the waters off our shores. This is dramatized by the increased activity of the Soviet fleet off the coast of Oregon. My own area—Cape Cod and the islands—has had this problem for several years and we are, of course, aware of the potential problem of foreign fishermen, who may not follow good conservation principles and over whom our regulations have no control. Moreover, my recent trip to the Soviet Union made it clear to me that the Soviets will be fishing more and more intensively off our coasts. They are building large factory ships and mother ships in great numbers which will go anywhere in the world.

The resolution also mentions the 1958 Geneva Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas, which was ratified about 3 months ago. This convention establishes an international principle that coastal nations have a special interest in fishery resources in the high seas off their shores. Moreover, it states that the nations may adopt regulations to protect these resources for the future. In view of the riches we have in the waters in and around our country, it is important that we take prompt steps to implement this convention.

Our total annual catch has declined in recent years, and we have dropped to fifth place among fishing nations of the world. Foreign fishermen are going to take a growing share of the fish off our coasts. Our fishermen have traditionally taken the vast majority of their catch in our coastal waters, so they have a vital stake in the good management of these resources. But the foreign fishermen are equipped with large, ocean-going vessels that can easily move on to other waters. Unless we take action, it is likely they will not automatically practice the conservation measures we feel are necessary.

However, we cannot make reasonable regulations for fisheries without information about the population and migrations of fish; nor can we exploit these resources without such information. Unfortunately, then, we do not have the data we will need for both conservation and exploitation.

The resolution asks only for a small outlay of money to begin the critically important job of surveying fishery resources. The House has failed to take action on this kind of resolution when it was before us in the past. I hope—and strongly urge—that this year we concur in Senate Joint Resolution 29.

Disabled American Veterans

SPEECH

OF

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to join with my colleagues in saluting the Disabled American Veterans on the occasion of their 34th anniversary. From a small beginning in 1919 to its present status as the largest veterans organization for wartime injured and disabled, the DAV has personified for American fighting men the image of gallantry in action, patriotism, and devotion to duty.

The helpful assistance which the DAV offers to veterans and their families in obtaining medical care and hospitalization, as well as in their efforts to secure adequate compensation, rehabilitation, job training, and employment illustrates beyond description the faithful dedication with which they administer to their comrades.

Unfortunately for many in our country, the beacon of American patriotism has dimmed. Altogether too frequently student disorders, draft-dodging and draft card burnings command the spotlight. But—even though he does not appear frequently in news headlines—I hope it can never be said that the disabled veteran is forgotten or is in the process of being forgotten by the generation whose blessings he contributed so much to perpetuate. The memory of those resolute Americans who gave their lives or who suffered lasting disability to insure the continuation of our democratic principles must not fade before the shameful picture of civil disobedience and anarchy.

We as Americans must never forget the moral commitments expected of us as a free and democratic society. Those commitments include much more than proper consideration for America's disabled veterans. They have a right to expect that America will insure the continuation of the way of life for which they sacrificed. In all of this we should insure that the needs of the disabled veterans and their families are properly and adequately provided for by a grateful Nation. Then these courageous Americans can look out on a well-ordered and law abiding Nation and say with justifiable pride, "We helped to make this and we have no regrets."

Arnold Engineering Co. Pioneers Water Recirculation System

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 20, 1966

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to report that the Arnold Engineering Co., of Marengo, Ill., in the 12th Congressional District, has installed a successfully operated self-contained water recirculation system.

This modern system cools, conserves, and then recirculates for continued industrial use some 15 million gallons of water each month. In addition, Arnold Engineering operates a sewage treatment plant in conjunction with the recirculation facility. Treated effluent is utilized for control purposes and to replace water which is lost through seepage or evaporation. Thus, the Arnold Engineering plant through this self-containd unit completely eliminates the danger of pollution to streams, rivers, or other natural bodies of water in this area. Furthermore, because Arnold Engineering draws its needed water from its own private wells, no demand for even a single drop of water is imposed on the village of Marengo.

Particularly significant, it seems to me, is the fact that Arnold Engineering has taken this pioneering forwards step entirely on its own without either the compulsion or the financial assistance of Government. Here we see voluntary, private initiative at work, American industry solving its own problems at the local level.

This water recirculation system constitutes a remarkable breakthrough in behalf of the conservation of our water resources and can well serve as a model for our Nation as to what can be done to keep our water, and to keep it clean. For their part in the battle against water pollution, I salute the capable president of Arnold Engineering Co., Mr. Donald O. Schwennesen; and the plant's manager of maintenance, Mr. Bert Fish, who was one of the system's designers. Also, I wish to pay special tribute to the consulting engineer who developed this advanced facility, Mr. Gordon E. Sergant of Gordon E. Sergant & Associates, Spring Grove, Ill. In addition, I wish to congratulate Mr. E. J. Hanley, chairman and president of Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp., the parent corporation of Arnold Engineering, and the farsighted management of this industry for their constructive action.

It was my privilege to attend the dedication ceremony for this fine water conservation and antipollution facility on May 13, and to personally see the system in operation. Prominent leaders who where present at this event included: Mr. Charles H. Percy, industrialist and candidate for the U.S. Senate; Mr. George Janak, chairman of the McHenry County Board of Supervisors; the Honorable Harris Rowe, Illinois State representative; and the Honorable Herman Buesing, mayor of the village of Marengo.

Other officers and employees of Arnold Engineering who were in attendance included: Mr. E. J. Hanley, chairman and president of Allegheny Ludlum; Mr. Sam Dietz, industrial relations director of Arnold Engineering; Mr. Sam Phillips, manager of powder products; Mr. Al Hicks, product engineer; and Mr. George Schmitt, rolling mills manager. Also, reflecting the significance of Arnold Engineering's accomplishment, 30 representatives from the trade press, newspapers, radio, and television were in attendance.

The Arnold Engineering Co., as it exists today, traces its roots back to the late 1800's when Bion J. Arnold, an internationally famous electrical engineer, founded Arnold Electric Power Station Co. The founder was a friend and associate of Charles Steinmetz and Thomas Alva Edison. Bion J. Arnold's son, Robert, a graduate of MIT, started a permanent magnet manufacturing plant at a former railroad generating and repair depot located in Marengo. This is the present site of this large Arnold Engineering plant.

Among the list of finely rolled metal products produced by Arnold Engineering are bobbin powder magnets, vital components of the familiar walkie-talkies used effectively by our U.S. forces around the world, including Vietnam. I am told that Arnold Engineering can roll ultrathin metal 56 times thinner than a human hair.

Mr. Speaker, it was an honor to personally inspect the unique water conservation plant upon its dedication May 13, 1966. I wish to describe the system briefly. All of the company's buildings are connected to a prefabricated aerobic digestion sewage treatment plant, which has a system of lift pumps and underground piping. Septic systems which were in operation previously have been abandoned. There are three holding ponds, 80 feet wide and 200 feet long, having an average depth of 7 feet and a capacity of 600,000 gallons each. This capacity makes possible a 5-day turnover cycle.

The holding ponds were excavated in clay soil and each bottom is sealed with an expanding clay which keeps it from leaking. The sidewalls are covered with polyethylene plastics to prevent erosion. Arnold Engineering pumps about 50,000 gallons of fresh water per day from its deep wells. All of this water is returned to the recirculation system to serve as makeup water. This includes the discharge of effluent from the sewage treatment plant after it is chemically and bacteriologically treated. The physical facilities, including three ponds, take up an area of approximately 2 acres, and only 2 man-hours per day are needed to take care of the system.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for this opportunity to bring to the attention of the Members of the House and the citizens of the Nation the pioneering spirit and accomplishment of the Arnold Engineering Co. of Marengo, Ill., in conceiving, constructing, and operating such a modern recirculation system to help conserve our country's precious water resources.

Moon Glow

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Mr. William J. Coughlin's editorial in Technology Week of June 13, 1966, summarizes well the accomplishments of our space programs during the last week. It recounts the major steps forward which were taken with our Surveyor soft landing on the moon and the flight of astronauts Stafford and Cernan in Gemini 9 as well as the orbiting of a geophysical observatory. It is pointed out by Mr. Coughlin that this has been a week of major achievement in our effort to place a man on the moon in this decade and we can look forward to similar achievements in the weeks ahead as our confidence grows that our national lunar goal will be achieved.

The editorial follows:

MOON GLOW

(By William J. Coughlin)

A series of resounding space successes has given the National Aeronautics and Space Administration the most rewarding week in its short but action-packed history.

The period began with the incredible performance of *Surveyor* on its maiden flight. With literally thousands of photographs of the lunar surface flowing back from the three-legged spacecraft resting in the Sea of Storms, man is getting a look at the Moon which centuries of astronomy never have achieved. More important, *Surveyor*, like its Soviet *Luna* neighbor, has confirmed the feasibility of the *Apollo* Lunar Excursion Module design.

Surveyor is one of the most complex spacecraft yet designed. The fact that it performed perfectly on its first voyage is a credit to the competence and care of everyone connected with the project. Jet Propulsion Laboratory, which has taken its lumps on other programs, deserves the highest of praise for this performance, as does Hughes Aircraft, which designed, built and tested the spacecraft.

A very critical subsystem, the Ryan Aeronautical radar altimeter and Doppler velocity sensor performed flawlessly, General Electrodynamics, Lear Siegler, Bell and Howell, Ampex, Borg-Warner and all those concerned with the television system deserve the highest of plaudits.

Thiokol's main retro engine and vernier propulsion system accomplished, without a hitch, the delicate task of settling *Surveyor* on the lunar surface. The performance of the General Dynamics/Convair *Atlas-Centaur* combination, which has been a sometime thing, was flawless—as was that of the Pratt & Whitney RL–10 engines and the Honeywell guidance.

If space were available, every company participating in the project should be listed. They all deserve equal credit. In a vehicle as complex as this one, the smallest component is as critical as the largest subsystem. That each did its job is not only a tribute to those companies but to the management of JPL and Hughes.

Surveyor's performance demonstrates how far this nation has come in developing its space competence. When a task such as this can be accomplished on the first try, it is an indicator that the industry indeed is maturing rapidly in its knowledge of an extremely hostile environment.

Even as *Surveyor* was clicking away on the Moon, that environment got another working over from astronauts Thomas Stafford and Eugene Cernan in *Gemini 9*. Hard luck plagued the *Gemini 9* mission from the start, beginning with the death in a jet crash of the original crew. This was followed by loss of the *Agena* target vehicle when the always-reliable *Atlas* malfunctioned.

Even after the substitute Augmented Target Docking Adapter (ATDA) was sent successfully aloft, it became necessary to scrub the *Gemini-Titan* launch because of a fault in the guidance data-transmission system. *Gemini 9* finally got off the ground June 3.

Then Stafford and Cernan discovered they had an "angry alligator" to deal with in space. The ATDA shroud had hung up on the target vehicle and its jaws were agape in a position which prevented docking.

Cernan, during his extravehicular activity (EVA), ran into problems with the Ling-Temco-Vought Astronaut Maneuvering Unit, finally gave up on testing it and cut his space walk short because of a fogged visor.

To some, this might seem to put U.S. space competence in question. But the fact is that considerable knowledge was obtained from the very difficulties *Gemini 9* encountered. That, after all, is the purpose of the program—to advance knowledge and experience for the *Apollo* lunar flight. *Gemini 9* did just that.

A look at the accomplishments during the flight confirms that:

Three difficult and complicated rendezvous maneuvers with the ATDA were carried out.

Cernan's walk in space was the longest to date and revealed vital information on man's ability to work in space.

Analysis of the ATDA trouble by the astronauts was a significant demonstration of man's capability in space.

The controlled re-entry brought *Gemini 9* down less than two miles from the carrier *Wasp*—a new record of accomplishment achieved in full view of the television audience.

Dr. George Mueller, head of NASA's manned spaceflight activities, summed it up well when he described the flight as one of "great and exciting accomplishment."

As though these two major successes were not enough, NASA went ahead to chalk up a third when it put the 1,135-lb. *Orbiting Geophysical Observatory,* built by TRW Systems, into a highly elliptical orbit with an *Atlas-Agena* June 6. *OGO–3* carries more experiments than any previous U.S. scientific spacecraft. The huge satellite will study solar activity through 21 separate experiments. Like *Surveyor* and *Gemini,* it too is feeding valuable information into the *Apollo* project with its probing of solar wind, solar flares, radiation belt particles and many other aspects of deep space.

Taken together, these three successful flights are moving the U.S. manned lunar program ahead on a broad front. Not receiving as much attention, but also important in the *Apollo* program was a successful suborbital shot from Wallops Island June 7. Known as *WASP* (*Weightless Analysis Sounding Probe*), the purpose of the experiment was to study sloshing expected in liquid hydrogen tanks such as those of the *Saturn* S–IVB stage.

Big shots and small, it all added up to an active and highly promising seven-day period for NASA. As someone commented, this was indeed the week that was.

Raymond Paget Harold, Doctor of Commercial Science

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD D. DONOHUE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, at the commencement exercises held at the college of the Holy Cross in Worcester, Mass., on June 8, last, a local businessman and civic leader and one of this Nation's most distinguished citizens, Raymond P. Harold, received the honorary degree of doctor of commercial science.

Raymond P. Harold preeminently merits this additional honor because he is, indeed, significantly more than a mere civic leader and international business authority.

Raymond P. Harold represents the rock of responsible and dedicated personal citizenship upon which this Nation was founded and without which it cannot hope to endure.

In every aspect of his extraordinary career Raymond P. Harold serves as a living reminder that against all temptations of discouragement and despair mighty heights of personal achievement and distinction are attainable through persevering courage, persistent application and an unswerving belief in oneself, one's fellow man and in divine destiny.

Mr. Speaker, the fundamental challenge that faces us today and tomorrow is to make our Great Society a good society.

Toward the accomplishment of this vital objective all of us, including the youth of this Nation, are in imperative need of meaningful example and heroic inspiration to suffer the sacrifices involved.

Above all other honors and distinctions that is the greatest contribution Raymond P. Harold is daily giving in his community, in his country and in the world. If all Americans will follow, even in lesser measure, his stirring example and inspiration our continuing progress is assured and the promotion of peace among nations of good will is bound to succeed.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I would like to include a summary biography, of Mr. Harold and a copy of the citation read by the president of Holy Cross College at the moment the college bestowed the degree of doctor of commercial science on Raymond Paget Harold; they follow:

BIOGRAPHY OF RAYMOND P. HAROLD

Raymond P. Harold, Chairman of the Board and President of the Worcester Federal Savings and Loan Association of Worcester Massachusetts and President of the International Union of Building Societies and Savings Associations, was one of the five to receive honorary degrees from The College of the Holy Cross in Worcester at its 120th Commencement on Wednesday, June 8th, at 10:30 a.m. in the college stadium. The degrees were conferred by The Very Reverend Raymond J. Swords, S.J., president. Mr. Harold, well known for his activity in local civic affairs, was the only Worcester native among the honorary degree recipients. He was honored by the degree Doctor of Commercial Science.

Mr. Harold attended Massachusetts and Carnegie Institutes of Technology and has taken special courses at Harvard University. He served in World War I with the U.S. Army Engineer Corps, including two years in France as a commissioned officer.

Between 1946 and 1963 he was Chairman of the Worcester Housing Authority and the Worcester Redevelopment Authority and was awarded the Isaiah Thomas Award in 1959, the highest award granted by the City of Worcester.

For the past ten years Mr. Harold has been a consultant to the United States Department of State on the Alliance for Progress Program inaugurated by President Kennedy in South America. For his work in the field of housing and home financing in Peru Mr. Harold was awarded the Commander of the Order of Merit, the highest decoration bestowed on a non-Peruvian by that government, as well as cited by the United States government with a Certificate of Service from the International Cooperation Administration.

He is presently a member of the Advisory Committee to the United States Department of State Agency for International Development, the National Defense Executive Reserve, the U.S. Government Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D.C., and the International Advisory Board to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Harold also holds an honorary L.L.D. degree from Assumption College, Worcester, Massachusetts.

CITATION OF RAYMOND PAGET HAROLD

Stendahl may have been right when he wrote "A good philosopher can always be a good banker," but surely in these days of change and challenge the converse of that statement is also true, not merely as a dictum but as a mandate. In today's world, moreover, the banker cannot survive in the closed psychology of Robert Frost's isolated farmer, obstinately insisting "Good fences make good neighbors." He must be motivated by that energizing sense of community which maintains that good neighbors make good fences, good neighbors make good homes, good roads, good bridges, good cities, good nations.

Our Worcester community in its aspirations and strivings towards redevelopment has been fortunate in the guidance and leadership of Raymond Paget Harold, Chairman and President of the Worcester Federal Savings and Loan Association. Serving as director of the Worcester chapter of the Red Cross, of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Hahnemann and St. Vincent Hospitals, as an advisor of Anna Maria, Assumption and Holy Cross Colleges, and in various other capacities, he has been a tireless worker for the growth of the area.

But he is aware that no community exists in isolation today, and his vision and efforts have extended beyond the local scene. As President of the International Union of Building Societies and Savings Associations, as a director of the National Housing Conference and the National Thrift Committee, he has helped to define Worcester's contribution, and stake in, the national and even international economy. As an appointee of the Department of State to study housing and capital needs in South America, he has been decorated by the Government of Peru for his valuable services in our inter-American Alliance for Progress.

For his genuine and generous interest of his neighbors everywhere, Holy Cross is happy today to add her witness to the admiration of his colleagues, community and nation by bestowing on Raymond Paget Harold the degree of Doctor of Commercial Science.

Medical Research Involving Animal Experimentation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALBERT H. QUIE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend me remarks in the RECORD, I include a resolution adopted by the American Association for the History of Medicine at its 39th annual meeting at Rochester, Minn., on May 14, 1966. I believe that this resolution is one of the finest statements of the indispensable relationship between research involving animal experimentation and the scientific knowledge upon which modern medicine is entirely dependent. I call it to the attention of my colleagues today and also recommend for their reading an article by Dr. John S. Hirschboeck, entitled "Animals and Human Welfare" which appeared in the May 1966 issue of Hospital Progress.

The resolution follows:

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE AT ITS 30TH ANNUAL MEETING AT ROCHESTER, MINN., 14 MAY 1966

The American Association for the History of Medicine views with deep concern legislative proposals which would restrict animal experimentation for the purpose of scientific research. The Association does not condone the infliction of unnecessary suffering upon any animal and it believes that legislation ought to be enacted to control the procurement, sale and care of laboratory animals. It believes with equal firmness that research involving animal experimentation must be subject to no restriction whatever.

Since the time of ancient Greece, experiments upon animals have been indispensable to the development of what we know of the functioning of the human body and, therefore, of our power to treat and prevent disease. Without experiments upon animals we should not have our present knowledge of the circulation of the blood, of the function of the heart and lungs, or of the nervous, digestive or excretory systems. We should be unable to treat effectively diabetes mellitus, Addison's disease or thyroid deficiency. Medicine would have no power to check infectious disease. There would be no diphtheria anti-toxin, nor serums to immunize against typhoid, tetanus or bubonic plague. The specific cause and effective control of the nutritional deficiency diseases of scurvy, rickets, beriberi and pellagra was discovered only with the aid of animal experimentation. There would be no heart surgery. Modern medicine, as we know it, would not exist, and neither would modern agriculture nor veterinary medicine.

The members of the Association therefore wish to affirm their conviction, first, that experimentation upon animals has been indispensable to the development of the scientific knowledge upon which modern medicine is entirely dependent, secondly, that all our hope of future progress in the treatment and prevention of disease, the increase of food production and the solution of other biological problems rests upon the free continuance of scientific research in which experiments upon animals are necessary.

Freedom of inquiry is of critical importance to biological research. The results of experiments cannot usually be foreknown and the value of experiments cannot, therefore, be estimated before they are performed. The scientist is groping his way towards new knowledge. In these circumstances to ask him at each stage of his work to justify the value of the experiments he intends to perform is to ask him to foretell what he cannot know. The result can only be to hinder or prevent his work.

The Association therefore holds that legislation which, with the intent of preventing the duplication of research or of reducing the suffering of experimental animals, requires a scientist to justify his experiments to a public official before they are performed, would be a hindrance so serious as to be crippling to the further development of biology and medicine which require the replication and evaluation of research in order to advance.

Many distinguished physiologists, including men of the stature of Claude Bernard, Sir William Bayliss and Walter Bradford Cannon have been the victims of reckless and highly emotional charges of cruelty in the conduct of their work and these charges were in each case groundless. Allegations of cruelty have been made against scientists so often without any evidence that all such charges must be suspect.

The knowledge gained from the results of animal experimentation has brought about relief from an incalculable amount of pain and suffering in both man and animals. It is the foundation of present success and the chief hope for the future in medicine, public health and biological science.

Connecticut Land Used as Conservation Showcase

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to insert into the RECORD the text of a brief article "SCD-Owned Land in Connecticut Town Is Conservation Showcase," which appears in the June 1966 issue of the magazine Soil Conservation, published by the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture.

The article is written by Albion L. Weeks, a conservationist with the Soil Conservation Service at Brooklyn, Conn., in my congressional district. In this article Mr. Weeks points out how the area conservation district is utilizing a 76-acre tract which it owns to demonstrate how best to use this land for conservation purposes, including woodland, wildlife, grass and recreational uses. As a result many local landowners have found this a fertile source for ideas which they apply to their lands. I am sure this will prove of considerable interest to other parts of the country.

The article reads as follows:

SCD-OWNED LAND IN CONNECTICUT TOWN IS CONSERVATION SHOWCASE

(By Albion L. Weeks)

The Windham Soil and Water Conservation District in northeast Connecticut is making good use of a 76-acre tract it owns and operates as a conservation showcase.

The land was given to the district when the county form of government was abolished in Connecticut in 1960. Prior to that time the district was concerned mainly with farmland.

The broadened program of the sixties produced the need to serve a variety of interests involving private and public lands.

With the donated land strategically adjoining the Agricultural Center Building in the town of Brooklyn the district supervisors got help from the Soil Conservation Service and prepared a complete and coordinated conservation plan.

A small part of the acreage is in grass. The remainder is devoted to a variety of woodland, wildlife, and recreational land uses. Under this setup the district can show alternatives that can be used in a conservation program.

CONSERVATION PRACTICES

Practically all the woodland conservation practices applicable in eastern Connecticut are on display—tree planting, underplanting, weeding, thinning, prunning. Wildlife measures include cutback and planted borders, woodland clearings, annual food plantings, and others.

An important feature is a system of connecting grass-legume strips 60 to 80 feet wide which traverse the area. This system serves a multitude of purposes—firebreaks and access roads, nature trails, wildlife habitat, hiking and bridle paths. A variety of grasses and legumes are growing in the strips, including clovers, vetches, birdsfoot trefoil, reed canarygrass, tall oatgrass, and orchardgrass.

Where the woodlands meet the strips wildlife borders are being developed by cutting or planting.

FERTILIZING WILDLIFE SHRUBS

Perhaps the most dramatic lesson is seen in the effects of fertilizing and mulching wildlife shrubs. Many landowners of the Northeast have been discouraged after a few years due to high mortality or puny growth in their wildlife plantings.

On the district's land, supervisors show fruiting plants 5 to 10 feet high grown from seedlings set out in the spring of 1961. Fertilizing and mulching have made the difference.

A wide cross section of Connecticut landowners have found the 76-acre tract a fertile source of ideas to be applied to their own land.

Private landowners, towns, and municipalities, fish and game clubs, and schools all find answers on the district tract to their conservation questions.

On one plot the Soil Conservation Service is testing new plants. The wide variety of plants and practices makes up a conservation arboretum. It is a place where people become familiar with the trees, shrubs, grasses, and legumes that are important for conservation purposes.

Town conservation commissions have become an important force in southern New England, and the commissions and the district have many aims in common.

Promotion of conservation on private land is a basic aim and the Windham Soil Conservation District is using its tract to point out many of the conservation opportunities that exist on private land and how to develop them.

Address of Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller at American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association Testimonial Dinner

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of my colleagues the statement by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of the State of New York, with respect to the troubled situation involving the Patriarch, Athenagoras I of the Eastern Orthodox Church and the Greek Orthodox minority in Turkey. The Governor's remarks were made at the dinner of the Order of AHEPA, held in New York City on June 4:

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS BY GOV. NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER DELIVERED AT AMERICAN HELLENIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION TESTIMONIAL DINNER, HOTEL PIERRE, NEW YORK, N.Y., SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1966

The Greek heritage is so important in American life that contemporary problems primarily concerning Greece also tend to become American concerns to a very considerable extent.

Thus we are deeply troubled and aroused at the continuing Turkish harassment of His Holiness, Patriarch Athenagoras, as well as the Greek Orthodox minority in Turkey. Archbishop Iakovos well knows the intensity and the meaning of this religious persecution, for Turkish authorities actually prevented him from conducting Divine worship services last February in the Patriarchal Church of St. George at Istanbul.

This was equivalent in its offense to Greek Orthodox Communicants to what Roman Catholics would feel if the Italian authorities denied Cardinal Spellman the right to say Mass in St. Peter's at Rome. And Cardinal Spellman, incidentlly, was one of many Christian and Jewish religious leaders who joined in public protests against the pressures and provocations brought to bear upon the Patriarch and the American Primate.

This persecution is a tragedy for America because it intensifies a quarrel among our allies that benefits only the Communists. It is a tragedy also for Christendom and democracy, to the extent that it inhibits the ecumenical leadership of Patriarch Athenagoras and Archbishop Iakovos. For it was they who went to Jerusalem to meet the Pope Paul, ending centuries of mutual isolation.

And it was Archbishop Iakovos who at Rome personally represented the Patriarch in the first steps toward a reunion of Christendom—with all the fateful meaning this holds in terms of democratic survival.

As Americans, we join with the World Council of Churches and men of good will everywhere in protesting this persecution—in hopes for a settlement of the dispute on Cyprus that fans the flame in Istanbul. And as Americans we urge a Cyprus settlement based upon those hallowed American principles of self-determination and majority rule. The report of my old friend, Galo Plaza, once President of Ecuador, who sought to mediate the dispute for the UN, is an important step in this direction.

A Look at Farming

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WALTER H. MOELLER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 20, 1966

Mr. MOELLER. Mr. Speaker, last Saturday the so-called Republican Task Force on Agriculture invaded my district to sow seeds of dissension, discord, and gloom and doom among the farmers of the 10th District of Ohio. Like hawks and buzzards they moved in to destroy and devour. I am happy to report that this kind of scare tactic will not benefit the gloom and doomers. The good farmers of the 10th District appreciate deeds more than discord and hot air from politicians from without the State.

While the wrecking crew from Minnesota, Montana, and Idaho was invading my district on Saturday to tell Ohio farmers about agriculture, I was meeting with top agriculture department officials within the State of Ohio on positive programs which accomplish results.

Mr. Speaker, on Friday night, June 17, a large number of farmers in my district met with me in Athens, Ohio, to learn about the new 3-percent loans available from the Farmers Home Administration to aid fruit and vegetable farmers to recoup from the damaging frosts of early May.

It is this kind of action and service which is needed by our farmers, not politics.

In the same vein, Mr. Speaker, I should like to insert in the RECORD a fine editorial which recently appeared in the Gallipolis Daily Tribune, entitled "A Look at Farming." The following editorial represents a thoughtful analysis of farming, and I am happy to call it to the attention of my colleagues:

A LOOK AT FARMING

(By Dwight C. Wetherholt)

Farmers will have an opportunity to express either their pleasure or disgust with the current farm program of the country when a team of one of our political parties comes to the area to discuss the problems of farming in the space age. There are some hopeful signs that we might be turning the corner in the agriculture emergency that has existed now since World War II days. Over a period of several decades we have been faced with a period of surpluses, a large movement of people from farms to the urban areas and a plentitude of subsidies and supports on which many people differ in their interpretation of need.

There is no one yet willing to admit that we are anyways near the status of an open and free market. Some authorities state that we are in deeper than ever in subsidies, which means that farmers are depending less on markets, and more on handouts from the government. The direct payments now coming out of Washington nearly equal a fourth of the net farm income. Many say this is not a healthy situation as those payments are up for a vote every year, and with the emphasis in government now more directed toward the growing metropolis and the consumer minded citizens. The great hope that lies ahead is the arrival of the time when the need for all of the food we can raise rolls around.

In recent years we have withdrawn 60,000,000 idle acres back into production of such crops as rice and spring wheat, and there is a report that more acres will be put to the plow next year. There is always the chance that things could happen to set the day of improvement in the farming community back. There is always such things as an act of God, or the planning of man, or such other developments as a big war, which is in the realm of possibility, a major drouth, which is almost in the making at present in our area, and the ever present threat of a period of inflation, big government, and possibly other developments.

There are some things that appear good on the horizon. Not in a long time have so many farmers done well. Of course there is, like in any bid industry, pockets of hardship exist, and everyone knows that there is no such thing as universal prosperity. Most crops have been sizable, and for the most part prices have been higher. Farm income on a nationwide basis is at a record height, but we must not forget that a part of that comes from the subsidies. One of the brightest pictures is in livestock market. Prices are unusually good, and the demand for meat is at a high level. That situation could vanish if there was even a slight recession. A few of the bright signs the growth pattern that has to come with increased populations. More industry is moving to the country to provide a second income for at least part of the year. There is less of a hazard of weather with improved techniques of machinery to speed work, and also improved ways to utilize chemical factors, and a better system of harvesting and storage is most certainly going to bring about a better day for farmers generally.

The 34th Anniversary of the Disabled American Veterans

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in honoring the Disabled American Veterans on their 34th anniversary of achievement, of which we take note this month.

No country has sought so steadfastly to avoid war nor fought more valiantly when the call came than the United States. Atlhough our land has escaped the scars of battle, our young men have not. Hundred of thousands of men have returned from overseas with disabling injuries which will always remind them of the services they performed for the United States.

In 1919, the Congress chartered the Disabled American Veterans to speak for these men, and through these 34 years it has eloquently reminded us of our debt to them.

From a handful of veterans, the DAV has grown to its present 231,000 members. These men, disabled veterans themselves, represent other disabled veterans and their families, without charge, whether the claimant is a DAV member or not. The DAV also works on programs for the handicapped and voluntary services for hospitalized veterans across the country. In addition, the DAV actively sponsors national legislation beneficially affecting disabled veterans.

So, Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure that I rise to congratulate the DAV for its years of service and accomplishment.

The Case for Early Kindergarten

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 20, 1966

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, recently President Johnson, in an address at the graduation ceremonies of the Capitol Page School, suggested that the United States should keep pace with the knowledge explosion and aim to give every child an extra 2 years of schooling.

The President told the graduates:

> Today most of our children are untouched by education until they are at least six years old. But we know that the child's mind is wide open as early as four. In the formative years we now largely ignore it.

This Presidential interest in the future of American education is heartening indeed, for Mr. Johnson has put his finger on a very pressing matter for national attention. I am happy to report to this body that my own community of Milwaukee currently is attempting to come to grips with this important problem.

Mr. Walter B. Gerken, a member of the Milwaukee School Board, has sponsored a resolution calling for a look at the possibility of reviving a program of early kindergarten in the local schools. Milwaukee was forced to discontinue a preschool program because of space limitations.

This proposal has now received the editorial endorsement of the Milwaukee Journal, which has had a serious and continuing interest in opening kindergarten doors to 4-year-olds. I am pleased to insert that editorial in RECORD at this point and urge the attention of my colleagues to the arguments which it makes for extending the education experience of our children:

CASE FOR EARLY KINDERGARTEN

New appeals have been made locally and nationally to open kindergarten doors to children at the age of 4.

Walter B. Gerken, a member of the Milwaukee school board, has sponsored a resolution—based on recommendations from a commission of the National Education Association—calling for a look at the possibility of reviving this program. Milwaukee dropped it 10 years ago because of space problems.

A planned educational program starting at age 4 "can affect the character of the child and all his future life more deeply than his education at any later period," the commission says in a recent report. That's when he is ready to learn and has the appetite.

Such a program would not focus on the three R's or demand full time classroom sessions. It would aim at intellectual growth, as well as emotional, social and physical development. It would promote a sense of security and self-respect, expand experiences in the community, strengthen the ability to handle concepts and to confront problems, provide opportunities to observe and to listen and to develop relations with other children and adults.

"A young child tends to see himself as the center of the world," the report says. "If a child is to lead a happy and responsible life, however, he must balance his egocentricity with a concern for and responsibility toward others. He must learn that other children, too, are 'me's.'"

Wealthy families have long known the value of early schooling. Poor families are now discovering it through Project Head Start of the antipoverty program. The vast middle class should have the same opportunities, the commission says.

It recommends that the federal government provide general support for the education of these youngsters, with all levels of government co-operating in seeking the funds.

"It is difficult to estimate the cost . . . but it is well within the nation's capacity to pay," the report states. Returns, it points out, will be reaped in the greater development of young Americans and in a reduction of costly remedial programs.

The commission report should encourage the Milwaukee school board to approve the Gerken resolution, directing Supt. Vincent to look into the early reinstatement of a valuable program.

Iowa Soil Conservation Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. SCHMIDHAUSER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 20, 1966

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER. Mr. Speaker, this week has been proclaimed by the Governor of Iowa, the Honorable Harold E. Hughes, as Soil and Water Conservation Week. I would like to take this occasion to join with the Governor in calling attention to the great and urgent need we have to preserve the riches of nature which are our most important national resources. It has often been said that Iowa's soil is black gold, because of its fertility and the wealth which it brings to our people. Yet every year tons of this soil are allowed to travel down polluted rivers to be lost in the ocean. Unless we move now to halt the loss of our rich topsoil and to keep pure our waters, Iowa and the rest of the Nation will suffer bitterly for our neglect.

As a stirring reminder of the work that lies before us if we are to preserve our natural resources, I would like to call to your attention the proclamation of Governor Hughes initiating Soil and Water Conservation Week this year. I think it succinctly and urgently advances the principal reasons why we must act now if we are to act at all effectively.

I would also, Mr. Speaker, like to take this opportunity to commend several counties in my district for their very constructive efforts in this regard. This year marks the 20th anniversary of soil conservation efforts in Johnson, Cedar, Scot, servation efforts in Johnson, Cedar, Scott, Iowa, Louisa, and Muscatine Counties in Iowa on an organized basis and they are to be commented for the success which their efforts have met.

The proclamation follows:

Whereas, the development of Iowa land and water resources through soil and water conservation, flood prevention, and wise land use, is essential to maintain and improve agricultural and urban income and protect the economy and tax base of this state; and

Whereas, the State of Iowa and one hundred soil conservation districts within the state are coordinating and carrying forward a constructive program of soil and water conservation and flood prevention work; and

Whereas, it is imperative that we continue to advance our cooperative efforts in soil and water conservation programs, particularly in small watersheds, where opportunities are presented to further this important work:

Now, therefore, I, Harold E. Hughes, Governor of the State of Iowa, in order to call attention to the importance of this work, do hereby proclaim the week of June 19 through 26, 1966, as Soil and Water Conservation Week in Iowa; and respectfully urge organizations and citizens of our state to participate in soil conservation programs in order that we may place even greater emphasis on this important work.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State of Iowa to be affixed. Done at Des Moines this 27th day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred sixty-six.

Harold E. Hughes,
Governor.

(The great seal of the State of Iowa.)

Attest:

Gary L. Cameron,
Secretary of State.

Sp4c. Justin Stone

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I have made several trips to Vietnam, and have talked at great length with our men there. From the combat troops all the way to the rear echelon areas, all seemed to know that we had a job to do and knew exactly why he was there.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I want to include an article from the Ennis Daily News of Ennis, Tex., which quotes a letter written by a combat soldier, the son of former citizens of Ennis, Tex., which I feel exemplifies the feeling of the majority of our fighting men in Vietnam.

Stirring Patriotic Message on Eve of Flag Day Reaches Kin of GI—Combat Soldier Justin Stone Speaks Heart

On the eve of Flag Day—The Ennis News is pleased to present a most appropriate letter from a GI in Viet Nam—grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Stone of Ennis.

He is 21-year-old SP/4 Justin J. Stone, son of J. Beecher Stone, native of Ennis, and Mrs. Stone, of Freeport, L. I. New York.

A reproduction of the letter to the soldier's hometown paper; The Leader, was received today by Mr. and Mrs. Stone, with this explanatory note from Justin's father accompanying it: "This came as a complete surprise to me when I picked up our newspaper. It was on the front page." . . . The note at the end of the letter, appearing below, is by Editor Eddie Vasil of The Leader.

Here are the patriotic observations by young Justin Stone:

"May 30, 1966.

"The Leader
"154 E. Merrick Rd.
"Freeport, L. I., N.Y.
"Attention: Mr. Eddie Vasil

"Dear Sir: An often quoted but seldom remembered poem was written by John McCrae.

"It is titled 'In Flanders Fields,' and says in part: 'If ye break faith with us who die, We shall not sleep, though poppies grow In Flanders Field.'

"The poem, although it deals with World War I, has its meaning today here in Viet Nam, and has had its meaning since our revolution.

"It is a soldier's poem, not so much to be remembered by soldiers, but to be remembered about soldiers.

"We have no poppies here, at least none that I have seen. We have rice paddies and jungles.

"We are not in Flanders Field. We are in Viet Nam, from the Mecong River Delta to the Cambodian border—to Da Nang, to Hue and our aircraft fly into the North.

"Twenty years ago no one knew of these places, and those who did, thought them far-off, exotic, oriental places which might only have been gotten to in dreams.

"Today, the dream is a nightmare and the only dream is to get back home and out of here.

"Memorial Day has never meant much to me before now. Never before did I realize its meaning.

"It had always been just another holiday, some people flew flags, stores were closed and way back about ten years ago, taps were played at strategic intersections throughout the town.

"Today in Cu-Chi, Republic of Viet Nam, we stand at attention and remember our dead friends. We salute the Heritage of our country—the reason they have died—The Star Spangled Banner.

"Tomorrow is Memorial Day in your half of the world. Will there be many flags flown? Will the stores be closed? Will taps be sounded around town?

"Stopping the spread of Communism here in Southeast Asia is as important to us who are involved in it as was stopping Hitlerism in WW II to our fathers who were involved in that war, and stopping the Kaiser to our grandfathers who were involved in WW I.

"We who fight for the oppressed against the aggressor; we who have fought in past wars are not intellectuals who sing 'Blowing in the Wind' and then turn around and burn draft cards.

"We are American fighting men who are 'square' enough to believe in what our forefathers fought for when in 1776 we, rebelled against the British.

"We are here because the Vietnamese people are being stepped on by the Communists. We are here to help these people get the freedom that our college students claim they don't have.

"There have been people before who have refused to serve. Then they multilated themselves, now they burn draft cards.

"Either way, they have their heritage to uphold too. Benedict Arnold was a great man until the chips were down.

"Communism must be stopped here. The next country in Southeast Asia may cost more lives than any war before—if we're stopped short here.

"I know you will not get this letter by Memorial Day. I just wanted to write an opinion felt by most of us.

"If it comes down to doing it again, there are very few of us who wouldn't do it again.

"I think that is what Memorial Day is—a day to rededicate ourselves—'. . . To the proposition that they shall not have died in vain. . . .'

"Sincerely yours,

"Sp4c. Justin J. Stone,
"US 51551935, HHC 4/23 INF, 25 Inf. Div., 1st Bde. Task Force, APO U.S. Forces 96225."

(Ed. Note: This letter was received from a GI fighting in Viet Nam. We proudly printed it this week in its entirety because we believe that now is the time when we should be united together as real Americans in the eyes of the world. Because, if we let our enemies divide us, then some day we might not have the freedom to stand together as free Americans. Please, take a few minutes to write a letter to this American Soldier—who dodged bullets to write to us.)

LAWS AND RULES FOR PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Code of Laws of the United States

Title 44, Section 181. Congressional Record; arrangement, style, contents, and indexes.—The Joint Committee on Printing shall have control of the arrangement and style of the Congressional Record, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index of the Congressional Record semimonthly during the sessions of Congress and at the close thereof. (Jan. 12, 1895, c. 23, § 13, 28 Stat. 603.)

Title 44, Section 182b. Same; illustrations, maps, diagrams.—No maps, diagrams, or illustrations may be inserted in the Record without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. (June 20, 1936, c. 630, § 2, 49 Stat. 1546.)

Pursuant to the foregoing statute and in order to provide for the prompt publication and delivery of the Congressional Record the Joint Committee on Printing has adopted the following rules, to which the attention of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates is respectfully invited:

1. *Arrangement of the daily Record.*—The Public Printer shall arrange the contents of the daily Record as follows: the Senate proceedings shall alternate with the House proceedings in order of placement in consecutive issues insofar as such an arrangement is feasible, and the Appendix and Daily Digest shall follow: *Provided,* That the makeup of the Record shall proceed without regard to alternation whenever the Public Printer deems it necessary in order to meet production and delivery schedules.

2. *Type and style.*—The Public Printer shall print the report of the proceedings and debates of the Senate and House of Representatives, as furnished by the Official Reporters of and all matter included in the remarks or speeches of Members of Congress, other than their own words, and all reports, documents, and other matter authorized to be inserted in the Record shall be printed in 6½-point type; and all rollcalls shall be printed in 6-point type. No italic or black type nor words in capitals or small capitals shall be used for emphasis or prominence; nor will unusual indentions be permitted. These restrictions do not apply to the printing of or quotations from historical, official, or legal documents or papers of which a literal reproduction is necessary.

3. *Return of manuscript.*—When manuscript is submitted to Members for revision it should be returned to the Government Printing Office not later than 9 o'clock p.m. in order to insure publication in the Record issued on the following morning; and if all of said manuscript is not furnished at the time specified, the Public Printer is authorized to withhold it from the Record for 1 day. In no case will a speech be printed in the Record of the day of its delivery if the manuscript is furnished later than 12 o'clock midnight.

4. *Tabular matter.*—The manuscript of speeches containing tabular statements to be published in the Record shall be in the hands of the Public Printer not later than 7 o'clock p.m., to insure publication the following morning.

5. *Proof furnished.*—Proofs of "leave to print" and advance speeches will not be furnished the day the manuscript is received but will be submitted the following day, whenever possible to do so without causing delay in the publication of the regular proceedings of Congress. Advance speeches shall be set in the Record style of type, and not more than six sets of proofs may be furnished to Members without charge.

6. *Notation of withheld remarks.*—If manuscript or proofs have not been returned in time for publication in the proceedings, the Public Printer will insert the words "Mr. ——— addressed the Senate (House or Committee). His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix," and proceed with the printing of the Record.

7. *Thirty-day limit.*—The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record any speech or extension of remarks which has been withheld for a period exceeding 30 calendar days from the date when its printing was authorized: *Provided,* That at the expiration of each session of Congress the time limit herein fixed shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

8. *Corrections.*—The permanent Record is made up for printing and binding 30 days after each daily publication is issued; therefore all corrections must be sent to the Public Printer within that time: *Provided,* That upon the final adjournment of each session of Congress the time limit shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee: *Provided further,* That no Member of Congress shall be entitled to make more than one revision. Any revision shall consist only of corrections of the original copy and shall not include deletions of correct material, substitutions for correct material, or additions of new subject matter.

9. The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record the full report or print of any committee or subcommittee when said report or print has been previously printed. This rule shall not be construed to apply to conference reports.

10(a). *Appendix to daily Record.*—When either House has granted leave to print (1) a speech not delivered in either House, (2) a newspaper or magazine article, or (3) any other matter not germane to the proceedings, the same shall be published in the Appendix. This rule shall not apply to quotations which form part of a speech of a Member, or to an authorized extension of his own remarks: *Provided,* That no address, speech, the Congressional Record, in 7½-point type; or article delivered or released subsequently to the sine die adjournment of a session of Congress may be printed in the Congressional Record.

10(b). *Makeup of the Appendix.*—The Appendix to the Congressional Record shall be made up by successively taking first an extension from the copy submitted by the Official Reporters of one House and then an extension from the copy of the other House, so that Senate and House extensions appear alternately as far as possible throughout the Appendix. The sequence for each House shall follow as closely as possible the order or arrangement in which the copy comes from the Official Reporters of the respective Houses.

The Official Reporters of each House shall designate and distinctly mark the lead item among their extensions. When both Houses are in session and submit extensions, the lead item shall be changed from one House to the other in alternate issues, with the indicated lead item of the other House appearing in second place. When only one House is in session, the lead item shall be an extension submitted by a Member of the House in session.

This rule shall not apply to extensions withheld because of volume or equipment limitations, which shall be printed immediately following the lead items as indicated by the Official Reporters in the next issue of the Congressional Record, nor to Records printed after the sine die adjournment of the Congress.

11. *Estimate of cost.*—No extraneous matter in excess of two pages in any one instance may be printed in the Congressional Record by a Member under leave to print or to extend his remarks unless the manuscript is accompanied by an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing the same, which estimate of cost must be announced by the Member when such leave is requested; but this rule shall not apply to excerpts from letters, telegrams, or articles presented in connection with a speech delivered in the course of debate or to communications from State legislatures, addresses or articles by the President and the members of his Cabinet, the Vice President, or a Member of Congress. For the purposes of this regulation, any one article printed in two or more parts, with or without individual headings, shall be considered as a single extension and the two-page rule shall apply. The Public Printer or the Official Reporters of the House or Senate shall return to the Member of the respective House any matter submitted for the Congressional Record which is in contravention of this paragraph.

12. *Official Reporters.*—The Official Reporters of each House shall indicate on the manuscript and prepare headings for all matter to be printed in the Appendix, and shall make suitable reference thereto at the proper place in the proceedings.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

Appendix

National Wheelchair Games

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, June 21, 1966

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, a historic milestone in the development and growth of competitive sports for the physically handicapped in America was passed on June 10, 11, and 12 at Bulova, Park, N.Y. Some 250 athletes from 24 States competed in the 10th annual National Wheelchair Games.

These annual games were started in 1957 under sponsorship of the Joseph Bulova School of Watchmaking, located at Woodside, Long Island, in cooperation with the Paralyzed Veterans of America and the National Paraplegia Foundation. At that time, competitive sports for the disabled were practically nonexistent in the United States.

Since 1960 a U.S. team, led by the founder and chairman of the National Wheelchair Games, Benjamin H. Lipton, has made good-will tours to foreign countries. The U.S. team also has participated annually in the International Paralympics, the Olympics of wheelchair sports.

I ask unanimous consent that a report of the opening the National Wheelchair Games published in the New York Times of June 10, 1966, be printed in the Appendix of the Congressional Record:

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

NATIONAL WHEELCHAIR GAMES START IN QUEENS TODAY

(By John Rendel)

Alonzo (Willie) Wilkins, a New York watchmaker who is one of two men who have been in all the nine previous meets, was determined yesterday that his team would regain the championship of the National Wheelchair Games, which will open for three days today in Queens.

Wilkins is manager of the Bulova Watchmakers, which held the team title from 1957 through 1959 and runner-up to the University of Illinois Gizz Kids last year. The Kids, composed of wheelchair graduates and students of the university, are favored to repeat.

Wilkins looked forward to participation in eight events, a number he did not think at all unusual for a 35-year-old man in this sit-down form of sports. There are several others in the field of approximately 250 from 24 states who will engage in as many, he said, including members of his own team of 18.

WILKINS IN TWO SPORTS

The other athlete who has been in the games from the start without missing is Jim Mathis of Cleveland. The competition includes such standard track and field contests as dashes, relays, javelin and discus events along with swimming, table tennis, weight lifting, archery and bowling. Wilkins will be in the track events, plus table tennis.

The Wheelchair Games were started in 1957 under the sponsorship of the Joseph Bulova School of Watchmaking in cooperation with the Paralyzed Veterans of America and the National Paraplegia Foundation. Anybody with significant neuromuscular-skeletal disability who will benefit through participation in sports is eligible to participate.

The purposes of the program include the encouragement of disabled men and women by getting them to join physical rehabilitation programs that include therapy through participation in competitive sports. The games also serve to demonstrate to the public that severely disabled persons can rehabilitate themselves to lead active, nearly normal lives.

Part of today's program, table tennis and weight lifting, will be in the Col. Harry D. Henshel Memorial Gymnasium of the School of Watchmaking starting at 9 a.m. Bowling will be at the 34th Avenue Bowl in Jackson Heights starting at 1 p.m. and swimming at the Fitz-Gerald Gymnasium at Queens College, Flushing, starting at 7:30 p.m.

Tomorrow and Sunday will be devoted to the track and field games and archery at Bulova Park, Jackson Heights.

Wilkins told of his plans at a luncheon at the School of Watchmaking. Others present included Gen. Omar N. Bradley, the chairman of the school's board of trustees; Benjamin H. Lipton, the founder and chairman of the National Wheelchair Games and since 1955 the director of the school; Harold Russell, chairman of President Johnson's Committee on the Employment of the Handicapped, and Roy Campanella and Junius Kellogg, former sports stars now confined to wheelchairs.

"Ever since serving President Truman as administrator of Veterans' Affairs, I have seen, again and again, how participation in competitive wheelchair sports stimulates the physically handicapped man and woman to lead a productive and active life," said General Bradley. "So I am not surprised by the steady growth of wheelchair sports. The games will continue to grow, I am sure, because they make a unique and needed contribution to American life."

Service to Others, the Highest Distinction

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, it has been said that the highest of distinctions is service to others. It is fitting, therefore, that on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the chartering of the Disabled American Veterans' organization by the 72d Congress, we in the 89th Congress pause to honor the men of the DAV whose sole purpose is to provide dedicated service to the wartime disabled, their widows, orphans, and dependents.

Since the end of World War II, the DAV national officers located in Veterans' Administration regional offices throughout the country, most of whom are themselves disabled veterans, have provided free assistance to more than 1,500,000 disabled veterans of all of our wars, and their families, in obtaining medical care, hospitalization, disability compensation, rehabilitation, job training and employment, and have been sponsors of nearly all legislation affecting veterans benefits. An example of one of their projects is the presentation recently by the DAV Greater Pittsburgh Chapter No. 8 of a TV set, radio and dishwasher to the day center located in the VA regional office of the new Federal building in my congressional district. The day center assists veterans, most of whom have been confined to hospitals for a long time, to return to a normal pattern of living through programs of recreation, sports and discussions which will rebuild personality strengths.

Though the DAV was chartered as a Federal, nonprofit organization to champion the cause of the disabled veteran, it receives no Federal support and is maintained through membership dues and moneys received through the sale of Idento-Tags, the familiar miniature license plates which when registered by a return card assure the return of lost automobile keys. I would urge my colleagues, and all motorists, in keeping with the celebration of DAV Day on the Hill, to participate in this worthy rehabilitation effort.

Inflationary Food Prices

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THRUSTON B. MORTON

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, June 21, 1966

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the attached letter written by Mrs. M. E. Bartsch be printed in the Appendix of the Congressional Record.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

June 9, 1966.

Senator Thruston Morton.

Dear Senator Morton: Something must be done about these run-away prices. I am inclosing two labels from A&P powdered milk. It has been between 35 & 37 cents for years.

Tonight it was 47 cents!

We have nine children and use a great deal of both kinds of milk. A jump of ten to twelve cents on one item is unreasonable.

Anything you can do will be deeply appreciated.

Cordially yours,

Mrs. M. E. Bartsch.

VISTA: The Spirit of Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, in the midst of debate over many aspects of the war on poverty, one remarkable program has remained justifiably above criticism. This is VISTA, the channel through which dedicated Americans help their fellow citizens to escape the hard grasp of poverty and despair.

With great dedication and little fanfare, VISTA volunteers have gone out across the land to live in cities and small towns, teeming slums, and isolated backwoods areas, and there to make new friends and help their friends build new communities on a foundation of hope and renewed energies. In spirit and self-denying generosity, VISTA volunteers have surely matched the challenging examples of the Peace Corps, and have set new standards for public service in our own Nation.

One measure of the success of VISTA is the recent increase in applications by prospective volunteers. Another is the high regard in which VISTA is held throughout the country. In well-deserved tribute to VISTA Director Glenn Ferguson, his entire capable staff, and all the men and women of this remarkable corps, I would like to call to the attention of Congress the following UPI summary of VISTA's work and achievements:

HEADSTART, VISTA DESCRIBED AS BEST OF POVERTY'S PROGRAMS

(By Louis Cassels)

WASHINGTON.—A year ago the war against poverty was little more than a slogan. Today it is a massive program. . . . In quest of an objective judgment, United Press International assigned reporters in all parts of the nation to conduct the most comprehensive investigation yet of the Poverty Program. They were asked to bring in a fair and balanced report of achievements and failures in the war against poverty. . . .

The most generally admired OEO programs, the UPI survey revealed, are Project Headstart and VISTA.

VISTA is the domestic version of the overseas Peace Corps. It enlists Volunteers to serve in slums, backwoods communities, and other areas of America where poverty has laid its deadening hands on human lives and spirits. . . . Like members of the Peace Corps, VISTA Volunteers live at the same level of subsistence as the people they're working among.

The number of VISTA Volunteers has not grown as rapidly as originally hoped, but otherwise the program has been free of criticism and commands wide public support.

No VISTA Volunteer commutes from a comfortable suburb to put in eight hours of "good works" in a poverty stricken neighborhood. He lives there 24 hours a day.

The Volunteers receive living allowances but no salary. Upon leaving VISTA, they receive adjustment allowances equal to $50 for each month of service.

The only complaint UPI reporters heard about VISTA Volunteers is that there aren't enough of them. Communities all across the country are asking for more of these self-denying people.

Warnings Hoisted for Wildlife Refuges

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. MAURINE B. NEUBERGER

OF OREGON
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, June 21, 1966

Mrs. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, a report which appeared in the June 3, 1966, issue of the Outdoor News Bulletin published by the Wildlife Management Institute, indicates that our wildlife refuges may be in danger because of a precedent set in the case of the Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge in Alabama. The article states that the Department of the Interior was unable "to control the route of a highway across its Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge in Alabama."

In my opinion, there is a need to bring conservation, highway and other interests into better balance in cases such as this.

Fortunately, this problem has not escaped attention here in Congress. Three of our colleagues have introduced legislation, which would attempt to balance conservation interests with highway needs when routing affects wildlife refuge lands.

Bills relating to this subject have been introduced in the House by the distinguished Congressman, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Dingell] and in the Senate, by the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. Metcalf] and the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. Hruska].

Mr. President, I hope Members of Congress will take a few moments to read the article from the Outdoor News Bulletin. I think it underscores the need for legislation to cope with this problem, and I include the article as part of my remarks in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

WARNINGS HOISTED FOR WILDLIFE REFUGES

The inability of the Department of the Interior to control the route of a highway across its Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge in Alabama raises warnings for other refuges across the country, the Wildlife Management Institute reports.

News about the department's retreat at the Wheeler refuge barely came out, when it was learned that right-of-way for another interstate highway has been bought up to the boundary fence of the Savannah National Wildlife Refuge, South Carolina and Georgia. Again, the department is at a disadvantage, with a highway all but thrust down its throat before it is aware of what is afoot.

Interior's withdrawal on the Wheeler refuge road location caught conservation interests by surprise, because Secretary Udall has been saying that the right-of-way could not be granted at the site sought by the road builders. The objections were withdrawn early last month, with the road builders getting virtually everything they wanted.

Road builders use the same arguments at every proposed refuge crossing. First, they object to alternate routes that are suggested to spare wildlife values on the grounds of added construction costs. Next, they compute a cost-to-the public figure based on the theoretical expense to theoretical motorists who may travel the slightly longer stretch of highway. These figures ignore the fact that right-of-way across a wildlife refuge or other public land is free. They also fail to take into account damage done to wildlife refuge developments as well as the permanent loss of wildlife lands occupied by the highway and the decline in usefulness of nearby land because of traffic disturbance.

Clearly, help is needed to protect dedicated wildlife lands from road builders and other proponents of progress at any cost. That help has been offered, but the Administration does not accept it. There are the companion bills, H.R. 8807 by Congressman John D. Dingell (Mich.) and S. 2192 by Senators Lee Metcalf (Mont.) and Roman L. Hruska (Neb.), which would require reimbursement of the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund in the amount of the fair market value for wildlife refuge lands taken for non-wildlife purposes. These bills also propose that lands be eliminated from wildlife refuges only by the same process that new wildlife refuges are created, that is, by the approval of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission.

Effect of this plan, if adopted, would be to cause highway builders to look elsewhere for road right-of-way. Secondly, it would reinforce the hand of the Department of the Interior by bringing in the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, with its House and Senate membership.

The Interior Department has no agreement with the Bureau of Public Roads to receive notices of proposed highway locations before the road builders move into land acquisition and construction phases. Oddly, such an agreement was not made a condition of the Wheeler refuge settlement. The states are better off in this regard than the Federal Government.

Under regulations hammered out earlier by Senator Metcalf and Congressman Dingell, all plans for federally assisted highways and roads must be cleared with state conservation departments to protect streams, lakes, wildlife habitat, and parks and recreation areas from unnecessary destruction and disturbance. This warns state conservation agencies of the road builders' plans and gives them time to seek adjustments before the concrete is poured.

Congressman Dingell's subcommittee has been holding public hearings on bills to amend the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act to give the Department of the Interior warning of water projects proposed to be licensed by the Federal Power Commission, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the Tennessee Valley Authority. Purpose of the act is to enable the department to make recommendations to protect fish and wildlife. A desirable further amendment would require the Bureau of Public Roads to submit all highway locations to the Interior Department.

Further compounding the department's efforts to protect wildlife refuges is a sort of waterfowl myopia, which tends to view refuge intrusions only in terms of their impact on ducks and geese. Interior's charter is much broader, however, and the treaties with Canada and Mexico pledge the Federal Government to protect many species of migratory birds in addition to ducks and geese.

There are rumors that this myopia may influence the recommendations for locating a critical public access road connecting Virginia with the new Assateague Island National Seashore. The road could have an impact on the intervening Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge. Word is being passed that the study team is about to recommend that the road go up the willdlife refuge beach, no only accessible on foot, immediately behind the sand dunes, because a road elsewhere would impair duck and goose habitat. The hordes of people turned loose on the refuge beach because of easy access would greatly impair its use by other migratory birds for which the department also has a responsibility.

Under compromise language worked out by the Congress, the Secretary of the Interior, and conservation interests, there is no requirement in the Assateague Seashore Act that the access road pass entirely through the Chincoteague wildlife refuge. In fact, personal assurances were given by high authorities that the road would barely touch the wildlife refuge, if at all. Should the Interior Department succumb to the lure of free right-of-way and the pressures of groups who could care less about wildlife of any kind, a sharp conservation clash could result.

Two other puzzling developments involve elimination of as much as 100 acres from the National Elk Range, Jackson, Wyoming, for public school purposes, and the department's surprising recommendation that refuges not be exempted from the disposal of geothermal steam and associated geothermal resources. Elk have been on public dole for more than 50 years at the Wyoming refuge, because of the loss of natural winter range. Land taken from the refuge reduces the hay that can be grown. In the second matter, there is increasing interest in tapping underground hot spots for steam to generate electricity and for recovery of minerals. A number of refuges overlay such areas and, knowing of the extreme pressures put on the Secretary, conservationists are asking why the department currently is rejecting an opportunity to get the additional safeguard of law, particularly for the millions of acres that have been purchased deliberately for wildlife protection purposes. Multiple use holds many risks for wildlife refuges.

Sixth District Questionnaire on Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BERNARD F. GRABOWSKI

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. GRABOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, in March, I sent out some 120,000 questionnaires on U.S. policy in Vietnam to the citizens of the Sixth District. I am immensely pleased that more than 13,000 persons took the time to answer the questions and return the cards to me. Several hundred people wrote accompanying letters elaborating upon and explaining the reasons for their answers. I think it clearly reflects that the citizens of the Sixth Congressional District feel deeply the burdens and responsibilities of the conflict in Vietnam.

The questions asked were:

1. Do you agree with our present policy in Vietnam?

2. If you were President of the United States, would you—

A. Continue our present Vietnam policy?

B. Intensify our military efforts in Vietnam?

C. Pull our troops out of Vietnam?

D. Negotiate a settlement?

E. Follow another course?

The results of the poll were as follows:

Question No. 1: President Johnson's present policy in Vietnam won a 2-to-1 approval.

Question No. 2A: On the question of continuing our present policy in Vietnam, the endorsement was again 2 to 1.

Question No. 2B: This question produced the sharpest reaction and the heaviest response. Those voting in the poll voted 4 to 1 to intensify the military effort in Vietnam.

Question No. 2C: The response was 3 to 1 against pulling our troops out of Vietnam.

Question No. 2D: However, those responding to the poll gave 3-to-1 support for a negotiated settlement.

Question No. 2E: Alternative courses of action were rejected 2 to 1.

The 22d Anniversary of Independence of Iceland

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. QUENTIN N. BURDICK

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, June 21, 1966

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. President, Friday was the 22d anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Iceland. It is appropriate that the Senate pause to recognize this occasion because of the contributions made by this tiny island nation to our own country.

Coming to North America in the early 1870's, the Icelanders settled in central Canada, near Winnipeg. Some moved into the Dakota Territory and established communities there despite the hardships entailed in developing new settlements.

Thorstina Walters, a native of Iceland reared in North Dakota, in her book "Modern Sagas" stated:

> In general, most of the early settlers were young, energetic, and thrifty. They were anxious to learn from the experience of others who were better orientated to the new land than they were.
>
> In not too long a time the Icelanders in the Dakota territory began to take pride in breaking the sod and to have a liking for the prairie. To them, the prairie became a symphony of sounds. There were times when the tall grass swaying in the wind seemed to speak the language of the ocean waves that washed the shores of their oceanbound homeland. And often enough the faint stirring of the breeze whispered of hidden opportunities still lying buried under the soil of Dakota's vast prairie.

The Icelandic people who settled in North Dakota did take advantage of the opportunities of the country they lived in. They established thriving communities in the land they conquered and are constantly striving to improve the communities and their country. Today about 1,000 of these Icelandic-Americans are citizens of North Dakota. The community of Mountain, N. Dak., is among the few true Icelandic-American communities remaining in our country. It was among those established at the time of early settlement and depicts the characteristic unity and community pride attributed to the Icelandic people.

The small communities were and still are examples of the democratic way of life. Early local governments were centered around the individual and his life in the community. Representative forms of government were established in the community as was the means of protection for the individual. Trial by jury was initiated in Iceland and this essential part of democracy carried forth in the new communities.

Democracy has been inherent in the lives of the Icelandic people for more than 1,000 years as they had established a representative form of government characterized by their Parliament or Althing founded in the year A.D. 930. Consequently, when independence came in 1944 the Icelandic people were prepared to live under a democratic government.

History allowed Iceland to contribute significantly to the development of America. Historians have maintained that the Vikings would not have come to the North American Continent had it not been for the halfway point of Iceland. Early Scandinavian explorers were able to replenish supplies and repair their vessels before going on to further countries. Today the island country is an essential partner in NATO. The country has leased land to the United States for the use of NATO forces. Iceland is also a connecting link in our distant early warning line through which aircraft are kept aloft over the island countries of Iceland and Greenland for defense purposes.

And so, Mr. President, because of the contributions Iceland has made to our country, I believe it is only appropriate that all of us acknowledge Icelandic Independence Day, 1966.

The 34th Anniversary of the Disabled American Veterans

SPEECH

OF

HON. GEORGE M. RHODES

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, last Friday, June 17, the Disabled American Veterans celebrated its 34th anniversary as a national veterans organization chartered by the Congress of the United States.

With my colleagues in the Congress, I want to join in paying tribute to this fine organization. It has contributed to the welfare of disabled American servicemen and to the strength and progress of our Nation.

In the fast moving 20th century world in which we live, it has become necessary for even the most laudable groups to organize if they have to have any success in achieving their objectives. Compelled by such necessity, a group of battle-scarred veterans of World War I met in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1919 to launch a constructive program to bring to the Nation's attention some of the problems which confronted them.

Led by the late Judge Robert S. Marx this small group of 200 disabled veterans set about to assist their fellow veterans and became the voice through which their concerns might be heard. The achievements which they have made in this cause have been an important reason why this organization has become the largest single veterans organization of wartime injured and disabled, both in the Nation and the world, with a membership of over 230,000.

The Congress of the United States chartered the Disabled American Veterans in 1932 and today many of us in the Congress join in the commemoration of the 34th anniversay of the granting of the congressional charter to the Disabled American Veterans.

Since the organization was founded and chartered, Mr. Speaker, its aim has always been to aid disabled veterans and their dependents. Today this task is being undertaken by a staff of 150 professionally trained national service officers, each one a disabled veteran paid by the organization itself. These national service officers working with the Veterans' Administration have assisted since the end of World War II more than a million and a half disabled veterans and their families in obtaining medical care, hospitalization, disability compensaton, rehabilitation, job training and employment.

In performing these many varied tasks, the Disabled American Veterans, although it requires considerable numbers of people, money and facilities, have done it on their own. The Disabled Veterans receive no Federal financial assistance. While it does use the regional offices of the Veterans' Administration, it pays its own employees and officers who serve all disabled veterans and not only members of the DAV.

In this year then, which has seen renewed concern for the veteran result in a new GI bill, may I extend my congratulations to the Disabled American Veterans on their past accomplishments, and wish them success in the future in their endeavors on behalf of Americans in whom we should all take pride.

The 34th Anniversary of Disabled American Veterans

SPEECH

OF

HON. PAUL J. KREBS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. KREBS. Mr. Speaker, during a time of renewed involvement by American fighting men in mortal conflict, it is especially fitting and proper for us to recognize and pay honor to the Disabled American Veterans, an organization long dedicated to the service of assisting veterans and the dependents of soldiers disabled or killed in the defense of our freedom.

Founded in 1919 in the aftermath of the first brutal conflict of this century, the DAV last week celebrated the 34th anniversary of its charter by the 72d Congress of the United States. Its task is both noble and vital—to represent the interest and welfare of the disabled American veteran, to insure that these brave men who have given so much for their country are duly remembered by a grateful citizenry.

Today, the DAV rollcall of over 230,000 men counts among its members veterans of both World Wars, the Korean conflict, and the current Vietnam confrontation. To these members and to all disabled veterans regardless of membership, the DAV is available to provide expert counsel and representation to assist veterans in obtaining their just compensation and benefits for the wounds they received in the service of our country.

Even more so, the DAV does not merely insure proper benefits for the disabled. It works also to attain productive employment for these men by making employers aware of the many skills which the disabled possess. Who is not familiar with the miniature DAV license plate tags which have led to the return of over a million sets of lost keys throughout the land? Programs such as this provide employment for the disabled and enables the DAV to function as a self-reliant, nonprofit organization commendably free from reliance on the Federal Government for operating funds.

For the Members of the Congress, the DAV merits our special regard. Since 1920, it has played a crucial role in sponsorship of nearly all legislation of benefit to disabled veterans with a sense of responsibility which has evoked only the highest esteem from within these halls.

As we note this anniversary, I believe we can be readily assured that the Disabled American Veterans will continue to provide a voice of reason and compassion, highly deserving of attention as a worthy representative of the many men who have given and will continue to give of themselves in the service of their country.

"Holiday" in South Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, we Americans are noted for our sense of humor, and because we are able to find some humor even in the most trying circumstances, we have overcome great odds.

It is heartening to read in last Wednesday's Kingsport Times that our fighting men in Vietnam are keeping their sense of humor, and I would like to share with my colleagues and the readers of the Record the story of what Capt. John R. Gantt of Kingsport and some of his friends have done to improve the living conditions in Cu Chi, South Vietnam:

NO HOLIDAYS AT THIS INN

A Kingsport GI has opened the first "Holiday Inn" in Viet Nam.

Complete with a sign copied from a matchbook cover and "nightly fireworks directed at the Viet Cong," Capt. John R. Gantt's canvas-covered "motel" went into operation several weeks ago near Cu Chi, South Viet Nam.

Gantt doesn't guarantee a fresh change of linen every night, but Molotov cocktails may be served on the patio.

And his "Holiday Inn" will offer such "unique facilities and accommodations" as:

Six semi-private cubicles with individual electric fans and mosquito nets.

Private well with water available on a carry-your-own basis.

Country style "outhouse" (six-holer).

Self-service maid and laundry.

Private bomb shelter.

Nightly snack bar featuring sardines, saltines and peanuts.

Heliport with non-stop service to the Saigon International airport.

The sign was painted by a local Vietnamese sign painter.

Capt. Gantt put it up with the help of five buddies because, he said, "recently we experienced an abrupt change in our living conditions and wanted to obtain a little touch of home."

He said they were all looking forward to returning to the U.S. on completion of combat duty and enjoying a stay "at a real Holiday Inn."

The six GIs are Army aviators flying helicopters for the 25th Infantry Division at Cu Chi.

Applying for "franchise," Captain Gantt wrote this letter to Holiday Inn Headquarters in Memphis describing his motel's "facilities":

"In keeping with your traditional advertising program, this "branch" of the Holiday Inn offers the following unique facilities and accommodations:

"1. Six semi-private cubicles with individual electric fans and mosquito nets.

"2. Private electrical generating system.

"3. Private well with water available on a carry your own basis.

"4. Indoor wash stand.

"5. Open air showers (cold water only).

"6. Country style "out house" (six holer).

"7. Self-service maid and laundry.

"8. Daily trash pick-up.

"9. Private bomb shelter.

"10. Lounge, including television, bar with refrigerator, and nightly snack bar featuring sardines, saltines and peanuts.

"11. Community games including darts, checkers, chess, dominoes, card games, and outdoor volleyball.

"12. Nightly fireworks (flares, mortars, and artillery directed at the Viet Cong).

"13. Heliport with non-stop service to the Saigon International Airport."

Space Laws Needed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BERNARD F. GRABOWSKI

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. GRABOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to revise and extend my remarks in the Record, I include therein a timely and provocative editorial entitled "Space Laws Needed" which was published in the Waterbury Republican on June 2, 1966.

The editorial follows:

SPACE LAWS NEEDED

The United States' multiple efforts in the space race this week point up the need for laws to keep outer space free for peaceful exploration.

Russia this week proposed United Nations consideration of an international agreement which would bind all countries to respect the rights of all mankind in outer space.

Under the proposed laws to guide extraterrestrial conduct, no nation could claim any celestial body for itself. Nor would such bodies, like the moon, be used to set up military installations or for the purposes of testing or launching of weapons of mass destruction.

These proposals are similar to ones put forth by President Johnson last month. The U.N. General Assembly has already gone on record as favoring such proposals. But they should be given legal sanction.

The time to enact space laws is now, before other countries begin their adventures into space, before some nation which has developed nuclear weapons gets the notion to put them into space.

Here is a field in which the United States and Russia can lead the way, just as they have led all other nations to the verge of space exploration itself.

Aiken County Bar Endorses Judge Hemphill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, the Congress is justly proud of the outstanding record our former colleague, Judge Hemphill, is making as U.S. district judge.

There have been many splendid resolutions, petitions, and outstanding letters endorsing Judge Hemphill for the vacancy which now exists on the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Judicial District. Typical of these is the following superb resolution unanimously adopted by the Aiken County Bar Association, one of the strongest and most respected bar associations in the South:

Whereas, there now exists a vacancy for a Judgeship on the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Judicial Circuit, which in the normal course of events should be filled by a resident of South Carolina, and

Whereas, the Honorable Robert W. Hemphill, United States District Judge of South Carolina, has demonstrated in his service as United States District Judge that he is unusually well qualified to serve as a United States Circuit Court Judge, and his appointment to this Judgeship would bring honor and prestige to the Federal Judiciary, strengthen the Judiciary and uphold the integrity of the Federal Bench,

Now, therefore, The Aiken County Bar Association, comprising the lawyers practicing at the Aiken County Bar of South Carolina, by unanimous resolution, does hereby wholeheartedly support and endorse the Honorable Robert W. Hemphill for Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the Fourth Judicial Circuit.

This is to certify that the foregoing constitutes a true and correct copy of a resolution duly presented and unanimously passed at a meeting of the Aiken County Bar Association held at Aiken, South Carolina, on June 15, 1966.

JULIAN B. SELBY,
Secretary, Aiken County Bar Association.

Leadership Gap

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, former Vice President Richard M. Nixon recently wrote an article for the North American Newspaper Alliance, which was released on Sunday, June 4. He expresses his personal views on many of the current subjects which I am sure will be of interest to the readers of the RECORD. His column follows:

NORTH AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ALLIANCE COLUMN BY RICHARD M. NIXON

Public support for the Johnson Administration has sunk to its lowest point since he took office.

If the present downward trend continues, the presidential coattails that pulled Democratic candidates along to overwhelming victory in 1964 will drag them down to devastating defeat in 1966.

LEADERSHIP GAP

It is the critical leadership gap in Washington which is costing the President support across the country.

He has lost the leadership of the Free World.

He has lost the leadership of his own party.

He has lost the leadership of the economy.

Unless the President can pull an election-year rabbit out of his hat this Fall, he will lose the leadership of the nation in 1968—and the Democratic candidates who clamored to run with him in 1964, will be running away from him in 1966.

The country is reaping the consequences of one-party government—second-rate panaceas for problems that cry out for first-rate solutions.

Unless the leadership gap is closed, we are headed for a major recession in the United States and a major defeat in Southeast Asia.

There is only one way to close the leadership gap.

The deeply divided Democratic Party has demonstrated that it cannot provide the leadership America needs. Only by strengthening the Republican opposition in Congress can the leadership gap be closed.

VIETNAM

In the Vietnam crisis, the President is losing public support, not because the people oppose his policy, but because they simply do not know what that policy is.

The American people are confused about Vietnam, and the indecision in the White House and deep Democratic division in the House and Senate have added to that confusion.

The policy of dissident Democrats is to end the war with appeasement. The Administration's policy is an endless war without appeasement. Both are half wrong and half right. What America needs is a policy which will end the war without appeasement.

The President has not yet learned that you cannot fight a war by consensus. There is no military strategy that will satisfy both those who want to win and those who want to run.

THE ENEMY'S WAR

Today the United States is fighting the kind of war the enemy wants. The enemy wants a land war and a long war; they want to bleed America white.

We must not fall into this trap.

The longer the war goes on, the greater the chances for disintegration in war-weary South Vietnam and the greater the risk of World War III—because of the inevitable growth of China's nuclear capability.

The Johnson Administration has held back from adopting the only strategy which will reduce American casualties and end this war with the least risk of World War III.

We must quarantine the aggressor in North Vietnam, by reducing their war-making capacity through air strikes on all military targets, and by cutting off the flow of supplies from the sea through mining the harbor of Haiphong.

LONELIEST NATION

The crisis in leadership has produced two grim results.

For the first time in history, the President has been unable to unite his own party in time of war. For the first time in history the United States is fighting a war for freedom without the support of our European allies. We are the loneliest nation in the world.

Not only has the Johnson Administration failed to persuade our allies to help us fight the enemy in South Vietnam, it has failed to convince them to stop trading with and aiding the enemy in North Vietnam.

In 1965, the bulk of the cargo to the port of Haiphong was carried in merchant ships of NATO countries.

THE WORLD

Apart from Vietnam, the crisis in American leadership is evident around the world. Respect for the United States is at an all-time low on every continent of the globe.

Item: Eight American fishing vessels have been seized in international waters this year and held for tribute by Panama, Colombia, and Peru, and the United States has done nothing.

Item: In January, Cuba declared itself the international clearing house for Communist "wars of liberation" on three continents. America's reaction: silence.

Item: NATO is divided and disintegrating and the Johnson Administration has made no move to rebuild it.

Item: In the five years of this Administration there have been twice as many attacks on U.S. installations and property abroad as occurred in the first 60 years of this century.

Hardly a day goes by without news of another American embassy being stoned, a library being burned or another ambassador being humiliated.

THE ECONOMY

While the ship of state drifts toward disaster in Asia—for lack of a firm hand on the tiller—the economy at home wallows in a sea of inflation for the same reason.

Last year, along with other Republicans, I urged the President to declare war on inflation by submitting a responsible budget.

Instead, he submitted an irresponsible one and began waging war on the poor, who must pay for his irresponsibility in higher prices for food, clothing, rent, medical care and other essential items.

The New Economics has become the old economics—war and inflation.

Instead of becoming a pillar of strength in combating the threats to the economy, the Administration had become a troika of confusion—speaking in three voices and pulling in three directions.

The Federal Reserve Board leadership calls for tax hikes and economic restraint; the Treasury sees no need for either, and the White House watches and waits.

RECESSION AHEAD?

The crisis in leadership in Washington has produced a crisis in confidence in the business community. Thus, while prices rise, the stock market flounders; while the economy booms, economists talk of recession.

Unless the Administration assumes a decisive role of leadership and responsibility in economic matters, the dollar will be in deadly jeopardy, and the nation will be headed for a major recession in 1967.

The Administration's economic brinksmanship risks plunging the nation into a War on Prosperity.

POVERTY

The lack of leadership has been evident as well in the massive mismanagement of the poverty program—where we see the ugly spectacle of politicians making a profit out of the poor.

In many communities across the nation, the War on Poverty has become a melancholy mess.

In all these areas of national concern—Vietnam, NATO, Latin America, the economy—Republicans have offered constructive criticism and constructive proposals.

Among the many proposals advanced by Republicans in this session of Congress are:

Proposals to end the war in Vietnam without appeasement.

Proposals to rebuild the NATO alliance.

Proposals to win the war against inflation and halt the war against prosperity.

Proposals to take the politicians out of the poverty program and put the poor into it.

But their criticism has gone unheard and their proposals unheeded because the Republican voice on Capitol Hill is too weak. This weakness is not because of a lack of quality, but because of a lack of quantity—and that voice can be strengthened only by increasing the number of Republicans in the House and Senate.

ONE-PARTY RULE

The country has never been in greater need of great leadership. We need it to stave off disaster in Asia and to stave off recession at home.

But history has shown again that great leadership will never emerge from the stagnation of one-party government.

We need a strong loyal opposition on Capitol Hill to force the White House to act when it would vacillate, to stand firm when it would retreat.

Only a vigorous and loyal opposition, debating the issues and demanding action, can force the President to fill the vacuum of leadership at home and abroad, which has developed during his Administration.

The 34th Anniversary of Disabled American Veterans

SPEECH

OF

HON. EDITH GREEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, this week we are honoring the work done on behalf of the veterans of this country by the Disabled Veterans of America, an institution incorporated by Congress 34 years ago on June 17.

The DAV numbers more than 231,000 members and employs 120 full-time national service officers covering all of the States. It is by the important service of these people that the DAV represents the interests of those who are suffering the aftermath of war.

I salute these men whose efforts have helped settle claims for 1½ million deserving disabled veterans and their dependents. Many of these cases would have been hopeless had it not been for their efforts.

It is a misconception that veterans' benefits come automatically. Veterans must apply and be rated to the degree of incapacitation and amount of compensation. Formal presentations must be made for benefits.

With the help of the national service officer who represents the veteran and his family without charge, the veteran is able to secure benefits of medical care, rehabilitation, compensation, job training, employment, and insurance.

We are indeed indebted to the DAV which has worked so hard on behalf of those to whom all of us are deeply and permanently indebted.

Conservation Activity in Missouri Expands Through R.C. & D. Project Work

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD (DICK) ICHORD

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 1966

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Speaker, last November, Agriculture Secretary Orville L. Freeman designated areas in 10 States to receive U.S. Department of Agriculture planning assistance for resource conservation and development, a conservation program authorized by the Congress in the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962.

These locally sponsored projects, additions to ongoing USDA programs in resource conservation, are aimed at assisting rural communities in the development and multiple use of land and water resources.

Missouri was one of the States that applied for the USDA-assisted R.C. & D. project. Since receiving authorization for project planning, sponsors of the Missouri project have moved ahead with a number of proposals, many of which have been approved for technical help from appropriate agencies.

This activity, in addition to the recent organization of three new soil conservation districts making a total of 68 in the State, is an important advance in soil and water conservation work in Missouri.

It is an indication of the widening interest and involvement in improved soil and water management among Missouri farmers and ranchers. Indeed, a second group of landowners in a nine-county area in southwest Missouri have filed application for another R.C. & D. project in the State.

I am especially impressed with these developments because they reflect an intensification in concern for soil and water resources that conservation leaders in Missouri have worked hard to stimulate.

I am informed that since 1960, 26 counties have held successful referendums for formation of soil and water conservation districts. This is the kind of progress we need in Missouri to join the ranks of those States that are 100-percent covered by soil conservation districts.

The objectives of the Missouri R.C. & D. project collectively will contribute to increase living standards and enlarge economic development of the potential of small watershed projects for flood prevention, irrigation, and recreation—through improved management of woodland potential and a marketing cooperative for wood products and through improvement of transportation and communication facilities.

Farmers and other landowners as well as the whole State generally will benefit from Missouri's small watershed projects, which as of May 1 number 20 authorized for planning assistance including 11 approved for construction operations. These projects will reduce substantially the erosion on uplands and the flood damage to cropland and pasture.

It gives me great satisfaction to report that Missouri is taking advantage of all the conservation tools provided by the Congress toward greater development and care of our basic resources.

Bull's-Eye on the Moon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON FUQUA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 1966

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, it is possible to exaggerate the significance of Surveyor I's landing on the moon?

The Los Angeles Times declares in an editorial that it would be hard to do so, and I agree.

I also agree with the Times' statement that the bull's-eye on the moon is such a remarkable achievement that it staggers the imagination of a world which thought it had become blase about spectaculars in space.

The newspaper comments on the superiority of Survey's performance to that of Russia's Luna 9 and on its utility in working toward a manned flight to the moon. It also makes two other points.

First, our attempt was made with the whole world looking on—despite the chance of failure and in contrast to the Soviet's Luna 9 project.

Next, the very real progress made toward manned landings on the moon increases the need for action on international space law.

This is a matter of great concern to our Government, and I offer for inclusion in the RECORD the Times opinion as expressed in its editorial:

U.S. Proud of Moon Bull's-Eye

Surveyor 1's soft landing on the moon is such a remarkable achievement that it staggers the imagination of a world which thought it had grown blase about space spectaculars.

After a journey of 247,538 miles lasting more than 63 hours, the spindly-legged craft touched gently down on the moon within a few feet of the predicted impact point—and at almost the precise second planned.

Thirty-five minutes later, Surveyor began transmitting pictures back to earth, and these were immediately relayed onto television screens not only in America, but all over Western Europe via Early Bird satellite.

It is hard to exaggerate the significance of the achievement.

As Director William H. Pickering of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory at Pasadena observed, this was the first "truly soft landing on the moon."

The Soviet Union's Luna 9 apparently was dropped from an altitude of several hundred feet, with the impact cushioned by a collapsible ball.

In contrast, Surveyor—its sophisticated retro-rocket system functioning perfectly—came down at no more than 8 m.p.h.

Whereas Luna 9 is known to have sent only nine pictures, Surveyor transmitted 144 photos within the first few hours, and hundreds more are expected to be received in the next 12 days. And, the pictures are of startling quality.

Perhaps most striking of all, the United States succeeded on the first try at a soft landing, while the Soviets experienced four failures before Luna 9's success.

Elated space agency officials, who had expected that three or four flights would be needed to gain this much information, say the feat puts the Surveyor program ahead a year.

In addition, the achievement shows that the landing system planned for the first manned flight to the moon in 1969 is practical, and that the planet's surface is smooth and firm enough for manned exploration.

Two other points are worth mentioning.

First, Americans can feel justly proud that the Surveyor flight, unlike the Russians' Luna 9, was conducted in a goldfish bowl, with the whole world watching, despite the very real chances of failure.

Secondly, now that the ultimate success of manned moon landings seems increasingly likely, the need for action on international space law grows more urgent.

Fortunately, both the United States and Russia are reluctant to see the arms race extended to the planets. Both have submitted proposals to the United Nations under which all nations would foreswear territorial claims on the moon or other planets, and agree to bar all military installations or weapons of mass destruction.

The United Nations should lose no time in moving toward a treaty.

New Haven Has Unique Project of Legal Assistance

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT N. GIAIMO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. GIAIMO. Mr. Speaker, I have recently received the first annual report of the New Haven Legal Assistance Association which began its operations on Law Day, May 1, 1965. Its first year of operations, from all indications, has been a great success; that success due in large measure to men who believed that "equal justice under law" was a meaningless phrase unless all men, regardless of race, color or financial condition were adequately represented before our courts of law.

The New Haven project is unique, Mr. Speaker, in that it is a privately financed operation which believes in going to the people in economically deprived areas of the city in order to make them aware that they can get legal help.

Although the Legal Assistance Association maintains a municipal legal aid bureau, a circuit court public defender's office and a no-bail program, it is the neighborhood lawyer program which I believe is unique in concept and application. There are two offices, each in a different area of the city, staffed by two lawyers who are assisted by law students. These offices maintain a full 5-day schedule as well as evening hours 2 days a week.

There are three basic departures from traditional legal aid in the operation of these offices. First is decentralization to increase accessability and enable use of lawyers where needed. Second is the elimination of the distinction between civil and criminal problems in determining eligibility in order to provide individuals with a relationship similar to that of a person with a general practitioner. Third is the provision of legal services in close cooperation with other social services in an attempt to solve underlying problems which may cause reoccurring legal problems.

In 1 year's time, the Legal Assistance Association has made great strides in bringing to the poor of New Haven an understanding of what former Justice Goldberg believed to be the essence of the law's relationship with the individual when he said:

> Law is a powerful force. Alone it cannot make a man free—but it can strike the shackles from him. And it can make him realize that in a democracy such as ours, no man need be helpless, no man need be powerless—for every man is entitled to a say in the affairs of our nation and the conduct of our institutions.

I am sure that my colleagues will join me in commending this fine organization and those who have sacrificed to make it a success.

Memorial Day Address of Maj. Gen. Robert E. L. Eaton

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, on Memorial Day I was privileged to take part in the traditional commemorative ceremonies at the national cemetery at Sharpsburg, Md., the scene of the fateful battle of Antietam, 104 years ago.

As part of the 99th annual Memorial Day exercises at that historic site, a stirring address was given by Maj. Gen. Robert E. L. Eaton, USAF retired, commander of the Maryland Department of the American Legion. In his inspiring speech, General Eaton called on all Americans to recognize the cost of our prized freedoms, to assume our responsibilities, and to defend this Nation not only through military strength, but also through the strength of our beliefs and our convictions. I would like to share with the Congress his remarks:

Address by Maj. Gen. Robert E. L. Eaton, USAF (Retired), Commander, Maryland Department, American Legion, at Antietam National Cemetery, May 30, 1966

It is a great honor for any American to participate in a ceremony such as this one today—to pay tribute to our fellow Americans of all generations who have given their lives in order that we might have freedom.

Today, we honor the memory, not only of those for whom Antietam is the last resting place, but also of those countless thousands whose graves throughout the world bear proud witness to the American love of freedom.

Tradition tells us that Memorial Day had its beginnings in Mississippi. A Southern lady, distressed by the fact that the graves of Union soldiers were neglected, gathered together several of her friends to place flowers on those graves. Her idea was taken up by others, and in 1868 Decoration Day came into being. General John A. Logan, Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued an order designating May 30 as the day on which flowers would be placed on the graves of all soldiers who died during the Civil War.

The day has since come to honor the dead of all wars and has become more than just a day for decorating graves. It has become a true memorial—a reminder to us as Americans that freedom is not free.

This memorial service reminds us that we, too, must be willing to make sacrifices in defense of freedom. This reminder is timely. Today, perhaps more than at any other recent time, we are aware that we ourselves may be called upon to defend our freedom. Our willingness to do so is a measure of our devotion to the cause for which the men we honor gave their lives.

As we stand here together, we look in two directions—to the past and to the future.

In looking at our history, we see the determination and willingness to defend our country demonstrated by other generations. As we look forward, we know that this same kind of determination and willingness must be part of our lives also.

It is proper that we honor our dead. It is also right for us to pray that we have the firmness and the strength to assure that our nation will continue to be the home of freedom and a refuge from tyranny.

In the world today, we have, not so much two political concepts but two conflicting principles—slavery and freedom. On the one hand, there is a symbol of slavery and godless materialism. On the other, is a symbol of freedom and spiritual beliefs. A gigantic struggle for the minds of men is going on between these two principles all over the world.

We must win this struggle because we as a nation and as a people stand for freedom and spiritual beliefs. The nations of the Free World look to us for leadership because of our beliefs and our stated high ideals. For victory, we need strength of two kinds.

First we must have physical strength and superiority to enable us to protect our beliefs. We must be militarily strong to defend ourselves and our allies. In addition to this kind of power, we must have strength of character—moral strength. This kind of strength comes from a firm adherence to the ideals for which our nation has always stood. It is because of our ideals and our belief in the spiritual side of man that we know we must win this conflict.

Militarily we are strong. We know that our military forces are prepared to defend the United States against any attack. Our Air Force, our Army, and our Navy have a wide variety of weapons to respond to any threat. Each of the Services is ready in its sphere—they are ready as a combined force—to do the utmost to keep our nation secure.

This power is not a threat to any nation in the world. It is insurance that we could, if necessary, prevail over any nation which might attack us. Our military and industrial might is aimed toward only one end and that is the maintenance of peace.

The cost of keeping our military forces ready for any eventuality is high. When you measure it by what we are buying, however, the cost comes more into proper perspective. After all, when we invest in our military forces, we are really investing in freedom.

And money is a minor consideration compared with the price paid by those who have died for freedom.

Do we Americans of today have the determination and willingness necessary to protect our freedom? I sincerely believe that we do.

Today throughout America members of the American Legion are sponsoring events such as this one—in hamlets, in villages, in cities, and in great National cemeteries—honoring our war dead. At this time, when our troops are fighting in Viet Nam, we use this occasion to re-dedicate ourselves to the principles for which we as veterans fought. This we believe is the American way to show our support of the principles of democracy—to fight against communism and to see that we remain militarily strong.

We know that American Legionnaires stand ready to protect the ideals for which the United States stands.

To me, they are representative of the spirit of all true Americans. Their willingness to take an active part in providing national security, and American resolution in the face of aggression, is good evidence that the American people have the willingness, the stamina—the pure old guts and determination if you will—that we need.

In the conflict between slavery and freedom, this nation's stand on the side of freedom is a fact of history—history written in the blood of our honored dead.

This memorial service is an opportunity for each of us to rededicate ourselves—for us to examine—and if necessary—to renew our willingness to sacrifice to keep ourselves militarily and spiritually strong. For only by our own willingness to pay the price of freedom can we repay those who paid its greatest price.

The Other Side of the South Africa Story

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 1966

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago Mr. H. L. T. Taswell, South African Ambassador to the United States, delivered a speech before the Executive Club of Chicago. It is a speech that every American should read, and I shall include it at the conclusion of my remarks.

It is high time that Americans recognize what a friend we have in South Africa. We would do well to study that nation's approach to the difficult race problem, where tremendous progress has been made without the bitterness and repercussions that have marked our own efforts to find the answers. Before we are heard to criticize the South African policies of trying to achieve harmony among races, let us do some soul searching of our own. Let us realize that, however laudable the motives of many may have been, they have triggered extensive destruction and bloodshed. Our efforts have been tainted with a dozen major riots and many smaller ones, and threats of many more. This is certainly not a record to be proud of.

Above everything, it should not be our business to meddle in the domestic affairs of South Africa or of any other country, as different nations attempt to find the best solutions that fit their own situations. A policy in dealing with race relations which may be desirable in one country may very well be unworkable in another.

Mr. Taswell, in his very timely and remarkable address, reminds us that at a time when other nations falter, South Africa has been and remains a committed nation—committed on the side of the free nations of the world. Here are a few excerpts from the speech, which should be of particular interest to all Americans:

> This year, it is expected that American foreign aid to Africa will amount to about 205 million dollars.
>
> Not one cent of this will go to South Africa. We have never asked for or accepted foreign aid.
>
> South Africa is one of only three countries in the world which have paid all their war debts.

In commenting on the race issue, the Ambassador said:

> Problems in Africa will not be solved by emotional hysteria or by the incessant repetition of hollow slogans and platitudes. Nor will the lasting friendship of the black man be won by undermining the white man in Africa, as is still believed in certain quarters.
>
> We are proud of our achievements in South Africa. Each day takes us a further step forward on our path of positive progress. Our aim is to allow all groups to preserve their own way of life and to prosper to the maximum of their ability without undermining one another.

Let us with an open mind and in appreciation for a great nation that in war and peace has proven its friendship for us in a thousand ways, read Mr. Taswell's concluding remarks:

> In spite of the fact that some people in influential positions in your country at times make most uncomplimentary remarks about us, we remain friendly and well disposed toward the United States. American satellite and missile-tracking stations in our country receive the fullest assistance from our Government. We do not nationalize American industries, nor do we defile the American flag.

Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include Mr. Taswell's address in its entirety. It follows:

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE SOUTH AFRICA STORY

Recently, a certain millionaire revealed that his personal fortune amounted to about 40 million dollars. He likes to work on a cash basis, and put his "petty cash" resources at 5.6 million. In preparation for a big deal in properties, he had this "petty cash" counted out in bills. It took 20 assistants over two days to complete the task.

This millionaire happens to be a black man living in the Republic of South Africa—or, to be more precise, in the territory of the Transkei, the centuries-old home of the Xhosa people in the Republic. The Transkei already has its own all-black legislature, made up partly of traditional leaders and partly of members elected on a "one man, one vote" basis. Executive authority is vested in an all-black cabinet. The territory has its own national anthem, its own official language, and is currently deciding on the final design of its own flag. The territory's constitution, providing for self-government, came into effect two years ago. Of the 2,478 posts in its civil service, 1,900 were filled by black people. Within the next two or three years, all the posts should be filled by black people.

The biggest hospital on the continent of Africa treats on an average 2,000 inpatients and 2,000 outpatients every single day of the year. It performs 1,800 operations each month, and serves over 10,000 meals every 24 hours.

This hospital happens to be in the Republic of South Africa at Baragwanath, near Johannesburg, and it caters almost exclusively to black people.

In 1965, over 6,500 nonwhite undergraduates studied at South African universities. Among the Bantu alone in the Republic, there are already over 2,800 university graduates. In 16 years, South African universities produced more black graduates than nine other countries on the African continent, with a population of 70 million, succeeded in doing in 50 years.

In other parts of independent Africa, the number of children at school, in the age group 7–12, varies from 49 per cent down to 5 per cent. In our country, it is 83 per cent among the Bantu alone, and it is rising steadily. Today, virtually every black child in South Africa is within walking distance of a primary school.

This year, it is expected that American foreign aid to Africa will amount to about 205 million dollars.

Not one cent of this will go to South Africa. We have never asked for or accepted foreign aid.

South Africa is one of only three countries in the world which have paid all their war debts.

Latest statistics indicate that American exports to South Africa in 1965 reached a record figure of about 438 million dollars. Our exports to you were about 225 million, giving you a very favorable balance of trade.

Between 30 and 40 per cent of all American exports to the continent of Africa go to the Republic of South Africa.

Only 13 other countries in the whole world purchase more from you than we do.

Your investments in our country are valued at between 489 million and 650 million dollars. On these you obtain a very substantial return.

Total American and foreign investment in South Africa is equal to that on the rest of the African continent put together. People have not invested in our country for sentimental reasons. They have invested because of the soundness of our economy, because of the stability of our country, and because we have given ample proof that we believe in the principles of free enterprise.

Our industrial, mining, agricultural and economic production has been prodigious. Annual gold production has reached a record level of over 1 billion dollars. Between 1945 and 1964, industrial production increased sixfold. Our exports and imports last year reached new record levels.

Domestic capital formation has reached the point where we can, if necessary, maintain a reasonable rate of growth by financing developments solely from our own resources.

Our railroads carry as much freight as those on the rest of the continent put together. Latest figures show that we produce over seven times as much steel as the whole of the rest of Africa combined, 10 times as much coal, and over twice as much electricity.

About half of the telephones and automobiles in Africa are in our Republic. As a matter of interest, an independent survey showed that there is one car for every 13 persons in South Africa. Only six other countries in the world show better figures for car ownership than that.

Skills have greatly improved in our country. From a technical point of view, the number of things which we cannot ourselves produce is steadily diminishing. In common with the United States and Russia, we were one of the first three countries to make synthetic diamonds. With only 6 per cent of Africa's population, we generate 20 per cent of the continent's total geographic income. All sections of our population benefit from our prosperity. That holds good for our whites, whose ancestors came to South Africa over 300 years ago and settled areas which were virtually unoccupied; it also holds good for our colored people, for our Indians, and for our Bantu or black national groups.

These various Bantu national groups, each one with its own language, customs and traditions, migrated from Central Africa at about the same time as whites settled at the Cape. The black national groups occupied other parts of the country.

Our very close association over a long period of time with all the various groups constituting our population has given us a keen insight into their customs, traditions and general way of life. It has brought to light the sharp contrasts between them and shown the frictions which can readily arise when the differences are ignored.

Our aim is to improve relations between the various racial groups. We are against domination of any one race by another.

With this in mind, we are working in the direction of a commonwealth or common market, based on political independence and economic interdependence. Within this framework, we see the formation ultimately of separate states for the whites and for the black, or Bantu, national groups and the development of the greatest degree of governmental autonomy for the colored people and for the Indians. We also see the creation of a consultative body in which leaders may meet on a basis of equality to consider matters of common interest and ways of removing possible friction. The Transkei, to which I referred earlier, is one striking example of the positive progress we are making in this direction.

Such have been the achievements in our country that nowhere in independent Africa do people, regardless of their race or color, have as high a general standard of living, education or health as they do in South Africa.

Forming part of Africa as we do, we in South Africa watch with keen interest the developments taking place in various parts of that continent.

We are frequently asked what our attitude is to events in Rhodesia, our immediate neighbor to the north, which declared its independence from Britain on Nov. 11, 1965.

As our Prime Minister recently pointed out, our basic policy is one of nonintervention in this domestic confrontation between Britain and Rhodesia. We deprecate the intervention of others.

The question which many people ask is whether the actions being taken against Rhodesia might not bring about a collapse of order and economic development and precipitate the very confusion which it is said the actions are designed to avoid. What sorely tried Africa needs is not further confusion but the maintenance of order, stability and peaceful development.

We in South Africa continue regular relations with both Britain and Rhodesia. We do not support or participate in any form of boycott, nor are we yielding to any pressure to do so.

We have, over a long period of years, maintained and promoted the closest of relations with Rhodesia. Our bonds of friendship and our economic ties have grown.

It is our aim to maintain ties of friendship with all neighboring countries, whether white or black. We are anxious to expand our trade with them, to improve our relations with them, to assist and co-operate with them in any way we can.

Much has been happening on the African continent of late to cause concern.

One government after another has been toppled—five alone by military take-over during the last four months.

Sad to relate, these events have frequently been accompanied by violence, bloodshed, a heavy toll of life, murder, and even assassination. Some countries on which great hopes had been placed as models of stability and democracy have crumbled. Developments have occurred which have, unfortunately, made a mockery of the Western concepts of majority rule and "one man, one vote."

But what does not make the headlines is the untold human suffering, the hunger and disease that go with all this, while leaders vie for position and try to undermine other countries.

There are many ugly realities in Africa from which people wish to hedge away. Collapsing economies, instability, falling standards of living, of education, and of health have, unfortunately, characterized so many parts of Africa in recent years, following the rapid transition to independence.

Added to this there have been serious border clashes and other disorders. Tribal warfare in one country alone resulted in the slaughter of an estimated 8,000 men, women, and children. A revolt in another country caused loss of life estimated at 40,000. Barbarous atrocities included the savage beating to death or shooting of people whose only apparent crime was that they could read and write.

We in South Africa have so often been told that we are wrong in what we are doing and that we must conform to the pattern in Africa! We in the Republic do not claim to be perfect, but Africa has certainly furnished us with some striking examples of just how not to run our affairs.

Two decades ago, there were only four independent states on the African continent. Early last year, the number rose to 37. We in South Africa have much sympathy and understanding for the peoples of Africa. We can readily appreciate their desire for independence. We, after all, strove for many years to obtain our own.

Many of the ills from which independent Africa is suffering can be traced to the attempts to impose a Western form of government on people which is not only foreign to their nature, but one in the arts of which they have received very little training. Far too little value has been attached to the basic social structure on which so much of Africa has operated in the past and on which it will, no doubt, continue to operate for years to come. Attempts to destroy it—and there are many in progress—take away the very mainstay of African community life and create a dangerous void which promotes insecurity and instability.

Enemies of the West are profiting from instability in Africa and from the fact that African countries hold about one third of the total votes at the United Nations—this notwithstanding the fact that they contribute just over 2 per cent of the U.N. budget.

Red China is now represented in about 17 countries in Africa. Roughly one third of all Peking's diplomatic missions throughout the world are in Africa. When the issue of Communist China's membership arose at the United Nations recently, the voting was 47–47. Of the African countries, 18 voted in favor of seating Peking and seven abstained. South Africa took the same position as the United States and voted against admission.

Problems in Africa will not be solved by emotional hysteria or by the incessant repetition of hollow slogans and platitudes. Nor will the lasting friendship of the black man be won by undermining the white man in Africa, as is still believed in certain quarters.

We are proud of our achievements in South Africa. Each day takes us a further step forward on our path of positive progress. Our aim is to allow all groups to preserve their own way of life and to prosper to the maximum of their ability without undermining one another.

Today, about 1 million foreign Africans work in our country. One of our greatest problems is presented by the thousands of others who constantly cross our borders illegally in order to seek the benefits of life which our country has to offer.

We have great confidence in our future. We are jealous of our sovereignty, and highly resentful of attempts to interfere in our internal affairs. What we have built up during the last 300 years is something which we are ready to defend with all the forces at our disposal.

In spite of the fact that some people in influential positions in your country at times make most uncomplimentary remarks about us, we remain friendly and well disposed toward the United States. American satellite and missile-tracking stations in our country receive the fullest assistance from our Government. We do not nationalize American industries, nor do we defile the American flag.

Amendments to the Housing Act of 1949

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RODNEY M. LOVE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 1966

Mr. LOVE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced two bills, H.R. 15789, to amend title I of the Housing Act of 1949 to authorize financial assistance for urban renewal projects involving the central business district of a community without regard to certain requirements otherwise applicable and, H.R. 15790, to make certain expenditures of the city of Dayton, Ohio, eligible as local grants-in-aid for the purpose of title I of the Housing Act of 1949.

These bills would greatly accelerate the present urban renewal program by allowing noncash credits for the Sinclair Community College and the county courts-jail complex. These noncash credits could then be used for other urban renewal projects in Dayton. Also, these measures would permit us to begin, at an earlier date, a project of vital importance to the entire Dayton community. This would be a project in the inner west Dayton area—an area of extremely blighted housing and highly concentrated social and economic conditions. These problems are more severe in this area of Dayton than in any other part of the city.

My request for consideration of credits is a natural outgrowth of the present local grant-in-aid procedure which has been developing since the Housing Act of 1949. As you know, this act provides that cities should be given credit for public improvement activities necessary for revitalization of declining areas. This revitalization is very necessary for aiding private development.

Mr. Speaker, it is my feeling that all cities in the United States with urban renewal programs would benefit by the enactment of H.R. 15789 and, it is my sincere hope that the Congress will recognize the importance of this measure and the value of H.R. 15790 to Dayton, Ohio, by giving favorable consideration to these two measures during this session of Congress.

Clarifying and Protecting the Right of the Public to Information

SPEECH

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 20, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1160, a bill to clarify and protect the right of the public to information, and to commend the gentleman from California [Mr. Moss] and his subcommittee for reporting the bill out. As chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from California [Mr. Moss] has devoted 10 years to a fight for acceptance by the Congress of freedom-of-information legislation. It was not until 1964 that such a bill was passed by the Senate.

Last year the Senate again acted favorably on such a bill and now in this House, the Subcommittee on Government Operations has finally reported the bill to the floor principally through the effort of the gentleman from California [Mr. Moss].

The passage of this bill is in culmination of his long and determined effort to protect the American public from the evils of secret government. Although there has been some talk that the Government agencies are against this measure, the President will certainly not veto it. When signed into law, this bill will serve as a lasting monument to the distinguished and dedicated public servant from California, Mr. JOHN E. MOSS.

As it has been analytically observed by the editor of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin:

> What is demanded is not the right to snoop. What is demanded is the people's right to know what goes on in the government that rules them with their consent.
>
> Representative government—government by the freely elected representatives of the people—succeeds only when the people are fully informed.
>
> All sorts of evils can hide in the shadows of governmental secrecy. History has confirmed time and again that when the spotlight is turned on wrongdoing in public life, the people are quick to react.
>
> Freedom of information—the people's right to know—is the best assurance we have that our government will operate as it should in the public interest.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the gentleman from California [Mr. Moss] upon his final success in his untiring efforts, for there is no doubt in my mind that this bill will pass without any dissenting vote, but I nevertheless urge unanimous vote.

Pittsburgh Steel Plans To Close Down Portions of Monessen Works

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN H. DENT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 1966

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, every day new evidence turns up to prove my contention that a high cost economy cannot operate successfully in a free world market.

Too many of us are dreamers who get confused between the starry-eyed, soul-satisfying search for a one-big-happy-family world as against the belly needs of competing economics with their vary-needs and responsibilities to their peoples.

If world peace could be achieved through the self-sacrifice of free trade by a high cost nation it might be worth the effort and the necessary restraints that must be placed upon its national growth.

You cannot be sure, Mr. Speaker, that the will of the wisp of foreign trade can never blend with the hard realities of the exact science of trade economies.

The attached news story concerns another plant in my district affected directly and indirectly by the import impact. This corporation tried to tell its story before my subcommittee on this subject in 1960 and 1961. However, like the hearings recently before the Hartke committee on steel imports, the red herring of foreign relations, the GATT conference and the Geneva Kennedy round hearings with a little eyewash from the exporter-import groups, with the double entry bookkeeping figures on balance of payments thrown in, our hearings were played down and the real findings never really brought to light.

I warned of the impact of imports on jobs in Monessen, Latrobe, New Kensington, Arnold, Jeannette, Mount Pleasant, and others in my own district.

Right now with the war efforts false job growth many of our workers, merchants, and industry leaders are living in a fool's paradise.

The 400 or more or less jobs to be lost in Monessen means the livelihood loss to over 1,200 persons total.

This is serious because the jobs will be lost. To say that the men will be moved to some other plant or put into jobs in other parts of the Monessen works does not mean we have not lost the jobs.

If there are jobs elsewhere and locally for these men then the same jobs are there for the same number of workers who are looking for jobs.

All too often we look at the immediate and forget that in the long run the jobs are gone and they never come back. If a corporation makes room for its displaced—by imports—workers it only does so for that group and only until they either die or move on to other employment.

I fully expect much opposition to my new hearings on the impact of imports on jobs, but if we can save just a few jobs as we did last time for glass and textiles it is worth the effort.

I believe in free trade when the trade is protective to every worker in every country.

What good is it to protect the cotton worker by tariffs and quotas and then allow the extermination of jobs in the textile industry.

Who is to say which job is to be sacrificed to the exporter-import lobby.

The article referred to above follows:

[From the Wall Street Journal]

PITTSBURGH STEEL PLANS TO CLOSE DOWN PORTIONS OF MONESSEN WORKS—COMPETITION FROM FOREIGN STEEL IMPORTS CITED IN SHUTDOWN OF ROD, WIRE, WIRE-PRODUCTS UNITS

PITTSBURGH.—Pittsburgh Steel Co. said it will close down operations of its rod, wire and wire-products divisions at its Monessen, Pa., works.

Allison R. Maxwell, Jr., president, said the company has found it can't operate the divisions at a profit. He said those individual wire products that are profitable will be transferred to the company's subsidiary, Johnson Steel & Wire Co., which makes fine specialty wires.

While not pinpointing the causes of its problems with the rod, wire and wire-products divisions, Pittsburgh Steel made it clear that it blames its difficulties on the competition from foreign steel imports.

In a news release announcing the close-down, the company noted: "While company officials were formulating their decision, foreign-made steel continued—as predicted—to flood into American markets. Foreign-made rods already have captured half the American market. Imports of drawn wire have increased to an all-time high. Taken altogether, nearly one of every two tons of rods, drawn, wire, merchant trade products and other wire products used in the U.S. now comes from abroad."

Pittsburgh Steel didn't indicate whether it was hurt by a move by U.S. Steel Corp. last March to withdraw list prices for a wide range of popular nail and wire-rod products. U.S. Steel said it dropped list prices in order to compete with lower-priced imports. Some other major producers followed the action.

Competition from foreign imports was blamed by Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. for its decision in March to pull out of the nail business.

Pittsburgh Steel hasn't made nails since it closed its merchant-products division in 1959, a spokesman said, but it did produce a wide range of wire and rod products at the Monessen works. The company said production of most of these would be discontinued as soon as orders currently on the books are filled.

The products to be transferred to Johnson Steel & Wire Co. include such specialty lines as oil-tempered wire and shaped wires.

No firm date was set for the shutdown of all wire and rod operations at Monessen, but the spokesman said the company hoped to have the phaseout completed in about six months.

All other steelmaking and coke plant operations at Monessen will continue, the spokesman said. The Monessen works employs about 3,700 workers, about 400 of whom were understood to be in the rod, wire and wire-products divisions. The company said it wouldn't estimate how many workers would actually lose their jobs. A number will be transferred to other departments or other plants of the company, the spokesman said.

Thurgood Marshall Speaks at Indianapolis Housing Conference

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 21, 1966

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, a housing conference was held June 14 and 15, 1966, in Indianapolis under the sponsorship of the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing and the Mayor's Commission on Human Rights.

Principal speaker at the conference was the Honorable Thurgood Marshall, Solicitor General of the United States.

In his June 15 address, Judge Marshall said of urban housing problems:

> They are, in hard and unpleasant fact, a challenging and dangerous characteristic of urban America, North as well as South, West as well as East.

Under leave granted, I include in the Appendix of the Record Judge Marshall's eloquent and realistic statement:

DRAFT REMARKS OF SOLICITOR GENERAL THURGOOD MARSHALL, GREATER INDIANAPOLIS CONFERENCE ON ADEQUATE HOUSING FOR ALL, HOTEL SEVERIN, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., 12 NOON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1966

I am grateful to all of you here today, not simply for the courtesy of your invitation to participate in this conference but, far more important, for your willingness to confront the housing problems of the Greater Indianapolis community head-on.

I suspect that there are here, as in other urban areas throughout the country, varying and divergent assessments about housing—of its adequacy, its ready accessibility by all, its character and its quality.

There are those, I am sure, who see no real need for concern about the situation, who believe that things, in total, are not too bad at all.

Then, at the opposite end of the spectrum, there are those who are convinced we face a crisis in housing, that it constitutes one of the most serious shortcomings of our economy and our society.

And finally, there is that sizeable middle group who haven't given the matter much attention or thought, those who are relatively satisfied and at ease with their own lot and find it difficult to involve themselves in problems that may affect others but which don't, they feel certain, have any broader or more pressing impact.

While this conference cannot produce an absolute unanimity of view, it can define with some precision the true and real nature of the area's housing situation and, hopefully, point the way toward a communitywide attack on the problems that do exist.

It would be presumptuous for anyone to attempt that assessment for you or to present a ready-made formula for community action, and I shall resist any such temptation.

But urban housing problems, unfortunately enough, are not isolated to just a few communities; they are, in hard and unpleasant fact, a challenging and dangerous characteristic of urban America, North as well as South, West as well as East.

And it should be plainly evident that the scope and dimension of these problems make them a matter of interest and concern whose impact goes far beyond those who personally suffer the inadequacies, day in and day out.

It is not a problem just of the poor, although its effect on this economic group is a direct and telling one.

It is not a problem just of the Negro American although, once again, he is affected more severely than most of his fellow citizens.

It is not a problem of a particular religious or nationality group, although some of these have a more intimate knowledge of housing inadequacies than do others more fortunate.

Housing—and specifically the lack of adequate housing—is a community problem, an American problem.

To resolve it demands a community and a national commitment and program.

But what do we really mean by adequate housing?

The Congress of the United States, in the Housing Act of 1949, declared the national housing policy to be "a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family."

If that purpose were to be achieved, I am convinced most of us would agree that we would have met the goal of adequate housing.

But we must be sure of our terms and creative and persevering in developing the means and the responsibility for establishing needed programs and implementing them into effective reality.

As to terms, I am certain most people could reach a common understanding as to what "a decent home" should be. Yet ten million Americans live in dwellings that are substandard and, therefore, are denied the decency of housing which the 1949 Housing Act solemnly pledged.

But shortcomings of promise and performance—between goal and reality—become markedly more severe when we get to the point of defining and achieving "a suitable living environment" which is also the pledge for every American family.

Let us assume for a moment what is not a fact. Let us assume that all housing in our urban areas met the standard of decency. Would we then have satisfied our goals, even though some—a very sizable some—would be restricted to certain areas by deliberate design, confined to a section not by choice but by influence beyond their own desire and will, prohibited, as if by law of apartheid, from the exercise of freedom of mobility, which is a right enjoyed and utilized by others with varying degrees of flexibility?

There are some people, and we should never forget or ignore it, who would say "Yes, that can be a suitable living environment."

And then there are some who really haven't thought about it because, they believe, it doesn't affect them.

Finally, there are those who know, without doubt or reservation, that such an environment is suitable neither for the individual nor for the community.

We hold, with President Johnson, that "men are shaped by their world." And when it is, as the President described it, "a world of decay, ringed by an invisible wall, when escape is arduous and uncertain, and the saving pressures of a more hopeful society are unknown, it can cripple the youth and it can isolate the man."

It can also shake the community, that comfortable community beyond. It can shake its security, its tranquility, its treasury, and its purpose.

It imposes a social and moral cost beyond measure; it assesses a financial cost of physical maintenance and social and public service which must be calculated not in the millions, but in the billions.

And that does not take into account the cost of potential skills and talents—the productivity of mind and hand—which are thwarted and wasted and lost to society.

It divides, it separates, it weakens, and it destroys.

It not only thrives on distrust, dissension, ignorance, and fear; it fans and feeds these flames of frustration and social discontent.

Surely then, this society of two worlds must be merged, this widening gulf between affluence and poverty bridged, this separation of one group, one race, from another repaired and healed, once and for all.

To do that requires eventual dissolution of the ghetto, not necessarily its total physical destruction, but the removal of conditions which require certain people to live in it involuntarily.

And to do that, we must attain certain pre-requisites in terms of program and policy and their implementation.

First of these, most experts agree, is creation of an actual and genuine open housing market throughout every area of the nation, a market in which there are no religious or racial restrictions.

It means, as well, a tremendous expansion of the housing supply for low and moderate income families, dispersed throughout the metropolitan area and not concentrated on the other side of the tracks.

And with these factors established, it means rebuilding, physically and socially, the ghetto areas—many of which are the most attractive and advantageous geographically in the metropolitan complex. Revitalization would accomplish conversion of these sections into places of suitable environment once again, no longer physical slums and no longer racial or economic compounds.

If we are to succeed in this effort, we face staggering tasks and massive obligations. And I am in no way underestimating the role or absolving the Federal Government's responsibility when I say that the solution to this problem of housing rests not with Washington alone. It is shared by State and local governments, by business and labor, by fair housing groups and other community action agencies, by religious and civil rights organization, by those now isolated in the ghettos and, most assuredly, by those who now enjoy the foolish luxury of ignoring them.

But if we do that job, it will be effort and expenditure put to constructive use and devoted to a healthful purpose, as compared to the vast costs, in both time and money, which are ploughed into the divided society and the separate worlds of today. That is the kind of cost we can no longer afford, either in dollars or in depressed human values.

We have made some progress—indeed this conference today is an evidence both of thought and movement.

But we cannot delude ourselves by oversimplifying the complexity of the work to be done or in underestimating the difficulties we will encounter.

The alternative to facing up to that complexity and those difficulties, however is even more burdensome, because it would be a program of inaction which is fraught with terrible danger to our economy, our society, and our national conscience.

It would be wrong—tragically, destructively wrong.

It seems clear to me that is no alternative in the true spirit of the word.

We are left, therefore, with the massive and urgent task of correcting the problem, of overcoming the obstacles, of righting the wrong we have permitted to develop and grow.

As hard as the work admittedly will be, it must be done, and in the doing we will have made a lasting contribution toward fulfilling the American purpose and redeeming the American promise.

There is no higher function of citizenship than that.

Let us determine to perform it with wisdom and persistence, for the good of us all.

San Francisco Welcomes the U.S.S. *Enterprise*

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. MAILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, today the nuclear-powered attack aircraft carrier U.S.S. *Enterprise* will be arriving on her first visit to her new home port at the Naval Air Station, Alameda, Calif., following a tour of more than 8 months in combat operations in the South China Sea.

Commissioned on November 25, 1961, the *"Big E"* has been performing yeoman service for the United States. Along with the carrier *Independence*, she participated in the Cuban quarantine and was subsequently deployed to the Mediterranean.

In July 1964, the *Enterprise* in company with her nuclear-powered escorts, the *Long Beach* and *Bainbridge*, circumnavigated the globe in Operation Sea Orbit. This task force comprised of nuclear-powered surface ships performed the entire 65-day globe-circling voyage without receiving any fuel, food, or other provisions en route. It was an unprecedented history-making feat, impossible of duplication without replenishment by conventional-powered surface ships.

In December of last year, the *Enterprise* was deployed to Vietnam and became the first nuclear-powered ship to engage in combat operations. For the first time in our naval history, vessel operations were completely independent of the limitations of propulsion by either wind or limited fossil fuel supply. Two oil-burning escorts were her sole limitation, for which the nuclear-powered carrier carried black oil for refueling.

On her second day on station in South Vietnam waters, the *Enterprise* broke the existing record for the number of sorties flown in a single day by setting a new high of 165.

Displacing more than 83,000 tons, the *"Big E"* is the largest warship in the world. Her flight deck area is equivalent to almost 4½ acres, and the total height of the ship from the keel to mast top is equal to that of a 25-story building.

Powered by eight nuclear reactors producing over 200,000 horsepower, this $444 million carrier has a top speed of more than 28 knots. Her evaporators produce enough water for the daily consumption of almost 1,500 homes. She has over 900 telephones. The total output of all electronic equipment on board is equal to the output of about 300 powerful radio stations operating simultaneously. She has 900 television receivers, a closed-circuit television station, and generates sufficient electricity to meet the needs of a city of over 2 million people. In addition, her equipment includes such modern and complex items as the naval tactical data system, a data processing and communications system which evaluates enemy threats and recommends counter moves to shipboard commanders in millionths of a second. A second mechanical brain is the integrated operational intelligence system which stores data from reconnaissance flights to be called up as needed in order to provide the tactical commander with a full background of information on any given target area. She represents, therefore, one of the most amazing engineering feats of modern times.

The word "enterprise" signifies boldness, initiative, and readiness to undertake important missions, and this aptly describes the world's only nuclear-powered aircraft carrier which is the pride of the U.S. Navy. It also characterizes the shipbuilding and ship repair capabilities of the San Francisco Bay area and particularly the naval shipyard, and represents a tribute to these Pacific coast facilities by the selection of the Naval Air Station at Alameda as her home port, joining as she does the three other aircraft carriers also homeported at this location—the U.S.S. *Hancock* (CVA-19), the U.S.S. *Coral Sea* (CVA-43), and the U.S.S. *Ranger* (CVA-61).

As befitting the occasion, there will be a huge welcoming reception for the *Enterprise* and her crew today at the Alameda Naval Air Station, and I wish to join my voice in extending a warm personal welcome to the commanding officer of the U.S.S. *Enterprise*, Capt. James M. Holloway III, USN, and the approximately 5,000 officers and men of that gallant ship.

The 34th Anniversary of Disabled American Veterans

SPEECH

OF

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I am very much pleased and happy to join my colleagues today in paying a well-deserved tribute to the Disabled American Veterans on this 34th anniversary of the chartering of this outstanding organization.

The DAV was established in 1919, largely through the vision of one man, Judge Robert S. Marx, of Cincinnati. It held its first national convention in 1921 and today it speaks for more than 231,000 members.

Its record of achievemnet is an outstanding one. Actively supporting all of the legislation benefiting disabled veterans since 1920, this great organization is particularly noted for its successful campaign in behalf of the employment of the handicapped.

DAV leaders, by virtue of their own disabilities, know only too intimately the problems of medical care, rehabilitation, compensation, job training, and employment that must be faced by the disabled veteran and therefore are in a unique position to help find solutions to these trying problems.

Though most of the accomplishments of the DAV are concrete, perhaps the greatest is immeasurable and intangible, and that is hope.

It is impossible to measure hope and the great part it played in raising the morale, lifting the spirit, and fortifying the indomitable courage of thousands of disabled, war-stricken veterans, scarred by battle, broken in body, and sometimes in mind by the heroic struggle against the enemy.

Giving them hope and renewed courage to hold on, so to speak, and to continue to face up to the problems of serious handicaps and the wounds and scars of bloody war experinces during the post-war period when DAV was founded, was one of its most memorable contributions to the cause of the veteran.

To the suffering and the helpless, DAV in many instances brought a new lease on life, a new, fresh spirit, a resolve to bear up when it would have been easy to surrender to the pessimism and despair that beset them.

So, we must be proud to recall, not only the invaluable support of DAV of all veterans legislation, but also the tremendous morale-building services, yes, and personal services, which this great organization has performed for so many disabled veterans. Such loyal, effective devotion to a cause so deeply cherished by the American people is something that will always be gratefully remembered.

I would like at this time, Mr. Speaker, to observe in a very personal sense the deep appreciation I feel, and which I know is shared by many others, for the personal assistance that has been rendered me throughout the years by the great leaders of the DAV, national, State, and local, in working out vital legislative and administrative problems designed to implement the overall veteran's program which has proved to be so conspicuously helpful to veterans and their dear ones. Without this aid, which is unselfishly given me by DAV and fellow veteran organizations, my task in striving for the great Magna Carta of the veteran's cause and other very important work, would have been inestimably more difficult. I am pleased to take this opportunity to repeat what I have said so many times before, that I am and will always be very grateful to the leaders and members of DAV for their tremendous zeal, loyalty, devotion, and effectiveness in working, striving, and fighting for the disabled veterans, for all the veterans, and for their families.

DAV can boast of some of the greatest leaders this Nation has ever known, men of courage who have felt the stings of battle, men of compassion who have deeply felt for their stricken comrades, men of vision who found a way to help them, men of judgment, ability, and dogged persistency who never ceased their labors until the job at hand was accomplished to assist those who so urgently needed help.

The services of these men at every level is needed today to insure that the veterans' cause will never be swept under the table of indifference and procrastination, and that this Government will continue to discharge in fullest measure its obligation to those who put country before self, and who upheld freedom in their time, just as other gallant American boys are doing today.

To all these courageous men, these gleaning patriots of this great Nation, past and present, I tender my admiration, esteem, and gratitude today, and I know that DAV can be relied upon to carry on its superb work for those who offered their all on the altar of American patriotism.

Hon. Robert L. F. Sikes Honored by National Rivers and Harbors Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I have the honor and distinct privilege of applauding the accomplishments of a distinguished public servant and outstanding Member of the House, the gentleman from Florida, the Honorable Robert L. F. Sikes. As a senior member of the House Appropriations Committee, Bob Sikes has rendered invaluable service to our country in the 26 years of his tenure, an unequaled record for a Florida House of Representatives Member.

For 6 years, he has served as vice president of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. For his service to that organization, and to the waterways development of America he has received the George Washington Memorial Award from the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. I know that the Members of the House will want to join with me in congratulating the achievements and service of this outstanding American. Under unanimous consent, I include an editorial and a news story about Bob Sikes in the Congressional Record:

[From the Ocala (Fla.) Star Banner, June 15, 1966]

REPRESENTATIVE SIKES HONORED BY RIVERS AND HARBORS UNIT

One of the highlights of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress annual convention in Washington was the presentation of the Congress' highest award, the George Washington Memorial Award, to Representative Robert L. Sikes of Florida. The presentation was made at the luncheon meeting of the Congress on the closing day of the convention.

The presentation was made by Col. Frank H. Collins, USAF retired, a member of the board of directors. The selection of Representative Sikes to receive the award was made by the executive committee of the Congress, the directorate concurring. In making the award the committee ordered the following citation:

"For more than 20 years of loyal service to the House of Representatives of the United States throughout which he has held a high place in front rank of those devoted to the support of a wise public service for the prudent and far-seeing use and conservation of the Nation's water resources, the George Washington Memorial Honor of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress is awarded to Robert Lee Fulton Sikes of Florida, statesman and legislator. His wisdom and courage as a molder of public policy with respect to water will be written large in the history of his country's welfare and security."

Representative Sikes is a senior member of the Florida delegation, and is a ranking member in the House of Representatives. He has served in the House longer than any other Floridian in history.

SENIOR MEMBER

He is a member of the House Committee on Appropriations and is one of its senior members. This committee, which controls the purse strings of the nation, is divided into a number of sub-committees which have responsibility in various fields of government enterprises.

Rep. Sikes is a member of three top-ranking subcommittees and is chairman of the subcommittee on military construction. This committee makes appropriations for construction of all U.S. Military bases throughout the country. He is vice chairman of the defense subcommittee which is charged with the responsibility of apportioning more than half the money in the federal budget each year. He is also vice chairman of the subcommittee on state, justice and commerce which appropriates for these three important departments of government.

Rep. Sikes has a long record of legislative interest in conservation. He has written many of the laws on the statute books dealing with forestry, and is credited with having a major part in the work of establishing the present nationwide federal-state forestry program. He is one of the authors of the watershed program under which substantial progress in conservation has been possible.

SOIL CONSERVATION

He has been a constant supporter of soil conservation and other practices designed to insure the best of the nations lands, and has helped to develop the recreational programs which are now possible through farm bills, soil conservation measures and the area development program. The congressman was active in the passage of the Wilderness Bill and the land and water conservation act. He has been a life-long supporter of conservation practices.

His interests have not been limited to expansion and improvement of the facilities of the First District, which he represents, the Cross-Florida Barge Canal and other waterway projects. He is active in legislative matters and is a vigorous supporter of his views on the floor of congress. As an instance, during House debate on the Civil Rights Bill, he spoke eleven times in opposition and offered a number of amendments intended to reduce its harmful scope. He never leaves any doubt as to where he stands on major legislation.

Another honor bestowed upon Rep. Sikes was the presentation, by Sen. Spessard Holland, for the State Conservation Department, of a large plaque bearing a replica of the Florida state seal, in bronze, and a citation praising the congressman for his continued support in Congress of appropriations for Florida public works projects.

[From the Orlando (Fla.) Evening Star, June 14, 1966]

NATIONAL AWARD FOR BOB SIKES

The coveted George Washington Memorial Award, presented each year by the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, has been conferred on Representative Robert L. F. Sikes of Crestview, distinguished Florida congressman.

Congressman Sikes has done a most outstanding job for all of Florida in many areas and particularly so in the furtherance of the great Cross-Florida Barge Canal which is now under construction. He richly deserves this high national honor which is given in recognition of distinguished service to the cause of water development.

As a ranking member of the House Appropriations Committee and head of the subcommittee for military construction, Florida's Bob Sikes has done his state yeoman service. He was first elected to Congress in 1940 and his long experience and dedicated service have made him an outstanding member of the House of Representatives.

To Bob Sikes, dean of the Florida delegation, must go much of the credit for turning the century-old dream of a cross-Florida canal into a moving project headed for completion within the next few years.

The Evening Star which deeply appreciates all the fine things Bob Sikes has accomplished for the Sunshine State extends its hearty congratulations to him for the signal honor of the George Washington Memorial Award by the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. Few men have so thoroughly deserved this coveted national honor.

Big Brother's Blackjack

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, I was distressed to read in the local newspapers of the pressure being put on Federal employees to participate in the President's savings bond program.

The following editorial comment from the June 16, 1966, edition of the Evening Star, Washington, D.C., puts this outrageous coercion in proper perspective:

BIG BROTHER'S BLACKJACK

It's a few years ahead of schedule, but George Orwall's 1984 is upon us. And if you work for the Federal government, don't think Big Brother isn't watching.

The word has come down from no less an authority than Postmaster General Larry

O'Brien, who doubles in brass as chairman of the President's savings bond campaign. In a letter to all department and agency heads, O'Brien has laid it on the line.

1—The President is personally following this campaign and he will accept *nothing less* than the minimum immediate goal of 75 per cent participation.

2—The President will consider adequate *nothing less* than realization of our long-range goal of 90 per cent, and he will be satisfied with *nothing less* than achievement of the 100 per cent record established by the White House.

Some employees say they have been threatened with denial of promotions or even loss of jobs unless they sign on the dotted line. Others have had their "loyalty" questioned and still others have been told their superiors will make life miserable for them unless they toe the line.

This is outrageous. There is no other word for it. And it is a disgrace to the Federal establishment.

Why should Federal workers be blackjacked into buying Federal bonds if they can't afford it or don't want to buy them? Especially since they know that the dollars they get back when the bonds mature are likely to be worth less than their original investment.

It seems to us that Big Brother has more important things to do. Chief among these is to put the government's fiscal house in order and thereby stop the steady erosion of the dollar's purchasing power. If this were done it might be possible to sell the bonds without twisting arms and knocking heads together.

DAV Day on the Hill

SPEECH
OF
HON. JAMES A. BURKE
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Speaker, those of us who have been able to serve our country in time of war have a special understanding of the real spirit in which the Congress meets to commemorate the 34th anniversary, on June 17, 1966, of the granting of the congressional charter to the Disabled American Veterans as a national service veterans organization.

It is significant that this civilian effort, beginning back in 1920 following World War I, was first organized to help America's disabled veterans, veterans' widows, orphans, and dependents to band together with the purpose of helping each other. But, this was only a beginning. During World War II eligibility was extended to any American citizen who had been either wounded, gassed, injured, or disabled by reason of active service in the Armed Forces of the United States or of some country allied with it during time of war. Today, 2 million war veterans are receiving disability compensation from the U.S. Veterans' Administration and a great many have been assisted by the legislative and rehabilitative activities of the DAV.

I want to pay particular tribute also to the spirit in which these services are rendered by the leadership of the DAV. This organization's special contribution to our country has been to see to it that all ex-servicemen and women should have the benefit of expert advice and assistance in order to realize their rights after discharge. And this decision was reached, not by a ukase of a single individual but in a democratic way by a vote at the DAV National Convention at Louisville, Ky., in June 1941.

The following resumé of some of the services extended by the nationwide staff of full-time national service officers of the Disabled American Veterans for a 10-year period speaks for itself. During that decade, 2,527,647 claim folders were reviewed; 1,186,131 rating board appearances were held, and 496,571 favorable awards were obtained. This represented a total of $178,416,000 in increased compensation and $426,233,252 in monetary benefits obtained.

Such advice and assistance to claimants, each with his own particular problem, may take a few minutes or countless hours. It may include such services as proving entitlement, adjusting a disability rating, medical treatment, obtaining prosthetic appliances, and vocational training. It calls for a careful study of the evidence in official claims folders, preparing briefs, and making presentation to claims and rating boards. During last fall, in a column in the DAV magazine, which goes to all members, Irving Peltz, national service director, summarized the workings of this national service program, to help both veterans and the Congress to understand the scope and the goals of the Disabled American Veterans. It is an impressive story.

I want, too, at this time, to pay tribute to Claude Callegary, the national commander of the Disabled American Veterans. We hear much today about the problems faced by "school drop-outs." Claude Callegary was a "school dropout" back in the 1930's when he was forced to leave school at the seventh-grade level in order to help support his family. Between 1935 and 1941 he took any job he could find—working in the cotton mills, tending filling stations, and driving trucks. Nine months before Pearl Harbor, in March 1941, Mr. Callegary volunteered for service in the Army. After serving with distinction in the Aleutians he was ordered in 1944 to the South Pacific where, in October of that year, he was one of only three survivors of a plane crash on the tiny Pacific island of Biak.

While recuperating in Army hospitals he spent his time studying for a high school diploma and, at the end of the war, he enrolled in the University of Maryland. He passed the Maryland bar exams in 1949, ranging among the top 10 in the State. At present, in addition to playing a very active role in veterans' affairs, he is a senior partner in his own law firm and a recognized expert on labor law. On his return from a recent visit to Vietnam, Commander Callegary had this to say about our servicemen now stationed there:

> In the course of my visitation to the Pacific theater of operations, I visited our wounded soldiers in American and Vietnamese hospitals in many areas. I also learned, of course, that there are new hospitals being opened as quickly as possible to take care of the additional American wounded. During my stopoff at DaNang, I watched hundreds of wounded GI's being brought out by helicopters and taken on hospital planes for swift shipment to general hospitals. I spoke to many of these soldiers, some of whom were 19 and 20 years of age, and they were all very much concerned about what would happen to them as a result of their impairment when they became civilians again.

Commander Callegary gave them the only answer any one of us would give. He told them that he would do everything in his power to assist them in overcoming their wounds so that they could once more become productive members of the American community.

In holding "DAV Day on the Hill," in which we have set aside time for a special ceremony on behalf of our disabled veterans, I hope the Congress purveys the same message to the men and women who have suffered injury in the service of their country in the past—and to those who are now serving us so nobly in Vietnam. We want to do everything in our power to assist them.

Agriculture: "The Peoples' Department"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, the March-April issues of the Transmitter, the magazine of the C. & P. Telephone Co., included an excellent article describing the activities and aims of the Department of Agriculture. Written by Secretary Freeman, the article is the fifth in a series on the Federal departments. I offer it for inclusion in the RECORD.

YOUR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN ACTION—AGRICULTURE: "THE PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT"

(By Orville L. Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture)

FOREWORD

An executive of one of the nation's largest department stores confided to me that he found the contents of the Department of Agriculture's newest yearbook, *Consumers All*, astounding. His reaction, he said, probably would be echoed many times over among millions of people in a city like New York.

What did he find so astounding? The fact that the activities of the Department, expressed in the book as practical information for consumers, had a direct influence and bearing on the way his family lived—from the breakfast juice to the very merchandise used in his business.

Until then his word picture of the USDA was fairly typical. It represented an impression common to city people whose closest association with agriculture is the supermarket. He related the Department with barns, cows, farmers and surpluses.

Accurate? Yes, but only as far as he went. When Abraham Lincoln established the Department back in 1862, his concept was broader. Lincoln called it "the people's Department." This Department, he said, was to be in direct contact with the people. It has been, through more than a century.

In its service to farmers and ranchers, the Department works to assure an abundance of food, fiber and timber supplies at reasonable prices. It follows that the true beneficiary of our agricultural productivity and abundance—unsurpassed in the history of mankind—is the American consumer. Yet, agriculture's capacity to produce could never have been attained without the Department's contributions in research, education, engineering, credit, technical guidance and other fields.

Because of our efficiency, one farm worker in 1965 produced enough food and fiber for himself and 35 others. In Lincoln's day, a farmer could produce enough for 3 or 4 others. Then more than half of the nation's population was engaged in agriculture; now it occupies 6½ percent of our work force. This efficiency in agriculture has freed the manpower to produce other goods and services essential to our growing economy.

Ironically, a Russian farmer today produces enough food and fiber for only 5 or 6 others, and it takes more than 40 percent of the labor force to do it. The ratio of people in farming in Russia today is not far different from that of Lincoln's time.

The following article highlights some of the many services of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Transmitter provides us with an opportunity to tell about them. I appreciate the opportunity.

AGRICULTURE: "THE PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT"

To say that the exclusive mission of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is to serve only farmers would be like saying a power company serves only those people who turn on their lights. The Department is dedicated to serving all the people—including farmers.

Two of every three dollars the USDA spends are devoted to services of primary benefit to the public at large. Last year only one dollar in three was spent for price support, income stabilization and other programs in which farmers were the primary beneficiaries.

To put it another way, about 90 percent of the man-hours, and over two-thirds of the Department's expenditures are utilized in work that is of greater benefit to business and the general public than to farmers. USDA provides far more direct services to more consumers than any other branch of government.

Consumers profit in many ways from the services and safeguards provided by USDA. Some services are direct, as inspection of our meat and poultry for wholesomeness. Some are indirect, as research to develop more exact knowledge of the kinds and amounts of food Americans need for maximum health and growth. But daily USDA benefits every American in one or more of the 50 areas of consumer service.

USDA inspects 85 percent of all the meat and nearly 90 percent of all the poultry that is sold commercially—insuring a wholesome food supply. It supervises for cleanliness and sanitation the plants in which meat, poultry and other products are processed. It checks the honestly of labels, as well. USDA stamps and labels on food are there to tell the shopper what she is getting.

Less obvious to the average person, and often unknown is that USDA—

Administers the biggest recreation complex in the world.

Operates the biggest fire department.

Sells more timber than the biggest lumber company.

Has photomaps covering nearly 80 percent of the entire U.S.

Developed the aerosol container.

Holds the patent for instant potato flakes.

Lends more money than the biggest bank in the world.

Carries out the biggest emergency feeding programs in the world.

The Department has charge of the biggest outdoor playground in the world—the 186 million acres of National Forests. That's an area as big as all of New England, New York and the other Middle Atlantic States, plus Virginia and most of the Carolinas.

This year the American people will make about 150 million visits to National Forests for camping, boating, picnicking, hunting, fishing and general recreation. There are 199 winter sports areas, financed by private funds and operated under paid permits from the Forest Service.

To safeguard your forests, USDA does have the world's biggest fire department. Utilizing the latest conventional equipment, bulldozers, patrol planes, chemical-carrying air-tankers, helicopters and the world-famous smoke jumpers, it fought last year over 9,000 fires in the National Forests.

As part of its effort to conserve and develop national resources, Agriculture sells more timber than the world's biggest timber company. Last year's harvest was worth $147 million. Almost one-fourth of the wood used for homes, paper, furniture and other products is supplied by the National Forests. The total cut last year was 11 billion board feet—enough to build about 2½ million average size homes or a boardwalk around the world.

Photomaps of some 80 percent of the entire U.S. land area are maintained by USDA. Who uses them? Farmers, of course—but also municipal, county and state governments, as well as builders, architects and engineers.

San Antonio, Texas, a few years ago planned to install a 24-inch steel main along city-owned right-of-way. The bids were high because the route was underlaid by limestone. The Department's soil survey found a route that was free of rock and shorter, besides. Even with the added cost of easements for a new right-of-way, the city saved a considerable amount in construction costs. Now few municipal agencies propose construction without a soil survey as one of their basic tools.

Unfortunately, soil surveys are sometimes called for too late. In fairfax County, Virginia, a new school was being built. After construction was underway, it became evident that the ground was too unstable to keep the foundation from settling. The foundation had to be strengthened—at an extra cost of $250,000. The soil survey report showed that another site only a few hundred feet away, and still on school grounds, would have been well suited for the building.

Agricultural research plays an important role in modern farming, which has advanced more in the past 50 years than in all prior years of history. The Department's research in laboratories and the market place aims to expand markets for agricultural products.

The aerosol container, which today is used for everything from cream to car wax, was developed by Department scientists. Originally intended as a container for DDT, it was first used by American soldiers to ward off malaria-carrying mosquitoes during World War II. Recently USDA also developed a leech repellent for Viet Nam jungle fighters who are plagued by the bloodsuckers. Prior to that, USDA scientists discovered a way to convert ordinary sugar into the blood plasma extender, dextran. Mass produced by methods developed by the Department, dextran helped save lives of fighting men in Korea, and of countless civilians since. Commercial methods for making penicillin also stemmed from USDA research.

PIONEERED CONVENIENCE FOODS

Convenience foods, which offer homemakers built-in maid service, have long been pioneered by the Department. Instant potato flakes are among the most popular, and at least 10 U.S. companies are producing them under a public patent held by the Secretary of Agriculture. Sweet potato flakes are also popular, but the best known product is frozen concentrated orange juice. "Explosion puffing"—a process similar to that used for breakfast cereals—has created instant blueberries, carrots, turnips, beets, apples and apple sauce. Announced in February was a new peach product—sliced peaches frozen fresh. All came from USDA research.

USDA research that made cotton more lustrous, water repellent, and resistant to rot, wrinkles and flame has now made it stretchable and moldable. Two new processes have produced all-cotton stretch socks that retain their stretch properties after more than 30 launderings.

The Department pioneered in the development of wash-and-wear cotton shirts and blouses, and chemists are working to make the wash-and-wear finishes even better.

A decade ago wool could not be machine washed without shrinking. It can now and this is the "new" story in the woolen mills this year. Wool treated to hold creases and pleats is on the market and several manufacturers are turning out shrinkproof and mat-proof wool apparel. New treatments for leather are reflected in some ultra-stylish leather garments—coats, jackets, trousers, even swim suits.

Remarkable products from wood have also been developed, and some are now in commercial production. A new laminated wood—outstanding in beauty, economy and strength—is ideal for schools, churches, even bridges.

COUNTRY'S LARGEST BANK

To help in the development of our rural resources, USDA's outstanding loans do exceed those of the country's largest bank. These loans finance both farm and non-farm rural housing, community facilities—such as water systems—electric power and telephones in rural areas, and farming activities.

Of timely interest are the Department's recreation loans. Since the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 authorized the Department to assist farmers in recreation development, it is estimated that more than 28,000 farmers were helped to establish a recreation project on their land. This gives the farmer a new and profitable use for his land—and it helps provide outdoor recreation areas city dwellers and suburbanites want and need.

Under the Cropland Conversion Program, a limited test effort which got underway in 1963, more than 8,000 farmers shifted land out of surplus crop production and into income-producing enterprises—grass, trees and recreation. In the first year, more than 2,800 farmers agreed to convert more than 129,000 acres of cropland. Of these, 123 farmers went into the recreation business, diverting 8,344 acres of cropland to boating, picnicking, riding, golfing, shooting and other recreational uses. For the 1964–65 program, the Department designated 101 counties in 36 states as test areas, with some 5,500 agreements being written to convert more than 435,000 acres of cropland to other uses. This pilot program has provided much valuable experience for administration of the shift of 40 million farm acres into other uses.

Housing needs are extremely critical in rural America, where substandard housing is almost three times that found within city limits. In the last five years, the Department administered nearly $700 million in rural housing loans. This has meant improved housing for some 80,000 rural families—not solely farmers. Credit was not available to these rural families from regular sources.

In recent years special attention has been given to the needs of elderly rural people, many of whom live in dilapidated houses without the basic necessities. In 1962, Congress authorized the Department to make loans so rural people over 62 could buy a home, or a site to build on. Loans were also authorized to finance rental housing for senior citizens.

NO RUNNING WATER

Presently, there are more than 30,000 rural communities without running water. Since 1961, USDA loans have provided systems to bring enough fresh running water to more than 750,000 people.

Take the case of 37 families living near Somerville, Texas, who were forced to haul water from town. In the dry season, the women had to ration water for washing clothes and taking baths. There wasn't enough water to fight a fire. The group formed the "Somerville Rural Water Association," and each family bought a $35 share of stock, and—coupling this with a USDA loan—they built themselves a water system.

Rural electrification and telephones contribute significantly to agricultural progress and better family living. More than 20 million rural people are now served through REA-financed facilities. Last year REA advanced borrowers $400 million for electric and telephone facilities.

Loans are not the only approach used by the Department to reach and assist rural communities. Nationally, more than 100,000 local people are working on 2,100 Rural Areas Development Committees and have created an estimated 410,000 new jobs in rural areas. The RAD Committees bring together local know-how and initiative to revitalize rural areas. They have attracted industrial and commercial development, have stimulated better housing, new educational facilities and other improvements.

Price support loans and programs are probably the most publicized and least understood of all of the Department's activities. Most consumers have an uneasy feeling that such programs exist exclusively for the farmers' benefit at the expense of the nonfarm public. Stabilization programs protect the city consumer as well as the farm producer. They have a dual purpose—assuring both ample supplies and reasonable prices.

Directly in the national interest, the Department of Agriculture *does* carry out the biggest emergency feeding programs in the world. A ready network exists and works cooperatively with the states to provide USDA foodstuffs in time of need. Last September when hurricane Betsy left thousands of families hungry and homeless, USDA shipped to Louisiana and neighboring states about 5½ million pounds of food.

Through regular non-emergency food distribution programs designed to make full use of our food abundance, the Department helped improve diets last year of over 40 million Americans—mostly children and the needy who comprise one-fifth of our total U.S. population.

In 1965 nearly 6 million of these people received over one billion pounds of USDA donated foods. Nutritious lunches were made available to some 17 million pupils each school day. Schools received more than 972 million pounds of foods, and $130 million in cash to round out the lunches and add to their substance and variety.

In 1961 the Department initiated the Food Stamp Program, a unique project designed to get more nutritious food into low-income households. By the middle of 1966, the program will reach some 1.3 million needy persons in about 350 areas of 40 states and the District of Columbia. Needy people, judged eligible by local authorities, pay cash equivalent to their normal food budget for food stamps, and get extra bonus stamps to increase their food-buying power.

For example, a West Virginia coal miner was trying to support his family of 11 on $68 a week. Under the Food Stamp Program, he bought $57 worth of food stamps every two weeks and got $28 worth as a bonus. With this he puts on the table three pounds of meat a week instead of only one.

The Food Stamp Program not only serves needy families, but since the coupons are redeemed in local food stores, it also bolsters the community's economy. Food sales have increased about 8 percent in Food Stamp areas.

The output of one out of every five acres harvested in America is for export. Exports of U.S. farm products in 1965 were estimated at a record $6.2 billion. In fighting famine, the Food for Peace program has made a significant contribution to the attack on world hunger. Since 1954 the United States has shipped 140 millions tons of food to more than 100 countries populated by over one billion people.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is at this time making every effort to help ease the famine in India, and has stepped up its wheat shipments. Our wheat is providing 13 billion loaves of bread a year for India's people.

The hope of countries threatened with famine is that they develop a capacity to help themselves. Application of our knowledge on their land is one answer to this hope. Last year almost 5,000 agriculturalists from 118 nations got technical help and training in the U.S. The Department also sent experts to 26 countries.

The ability to produce is a weapon for world peace. In the words of President Johnson, "Hunger poisons the mind. It saps the body. It destroys the hope. It is the natural enemy of every man on earth."

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the Congressional Record, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the Record.

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this office.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

Appendix

Tribute to the Delmarva Poultry Industry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROGERS C. B. MORTON
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend I had the great pleasure to attend the 19th annual Delmarva Chicken Festival held in Pocomoke City, Md.

Along with the 40,000 other people who attended during the festival's 3 days I was treated to some wonderful chicken and even more wonderful hospitality.

As a result, I would like to take leave to bring before the House a few thoughts by way of congratulating the Delmarva Poultry Industry, Inc., which sponsored the festival.

The year 1965 marked a milestone for the Delmarva broiler industry as over 1 billion pounds of broiler and frying chicken was marketed from the great tri-State peninsula area of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

That is a lot of chicken and much of the credit for this industry's continuing success and growth in Delmarva goes to DPI.

This organization, composed of the men and women who grow broilers, produce their feed, process the finished product and all the rest, shows what can be done by that fine quality known as American initiative or more plainly stated: "helping yourself."

The chicken festival is one example of this as it draws visitors and contestants from almost every State.

This year's prizes were won by men and women coming from Maine, Texas, Iowa, Nebraska, and many other States.

The publicity generated by the festival, both in the press and by word of mouth, is helping sell Delmarva chicken.

Over 5,000 families on the Delmarva Peninsula raise chickens and coupled with the supporting feed and service industries represents one of our economic mainstays. About 1 out of every 5 persons in Delmarva derives all or a major part of their economic livelihood as a result of the poultry industry.

This industry has grown and developed without Government support and has managed without Government control. To give some idea of how far these people go to help themselves and their industry, the DPI's latest fund drive has raised $185,175.20 to be used for product promotion and marketing.

A great deal of the credit for this year's excellent showing rests with one of the most energetic and capable women to be found anywhere: Mrs. Emily H. Womach, vice president of one of Delmarva's principal banks.

My good friend, Mr. Charles R. Fulton of Snow Hill, Md., president of DPI had kind words for us in Congress when he said "they have never let us down" when it came to poultry industry problems. For one, I pledge to keep that particular record intact.

Mr. Fulton will turn his DPI office over to the organization's president-elect, Mr. William R. Stephens of Bridgeville, Del., soon.

As a conclusion to any remarks and congratulations to DPI, I include Mr. Fulton's report as part of my statement:

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Just look—Delmarva has done it again. They are a rare breed, these folks from Delmarva. They pioneered the giant broiler business. They have continued to operate through many readjustment periods. They have done this without calling on the government for aid. And in each case have improved their efficiency and grown stronger.

What is ahead of us now? Where do we go from here? Let's look at the facts.

What other area can reach 25% of the nation's population in just five hours?

What other area is self-sufficient in corn and soybeans, major feed ingredients for the production of broilers?

Are there any other areas with more dedicated leadership?

Our area is first in facilities, hatcheries, feed mills, housing, etc.

We have the only remaining growers' exchange, where prices for all areas are governed.

The most dedicated farmers and growers.

The most powerful broiler representation in our Delmarva Poultry Industry organization.

Considering all these factors, would you agree the light is green?

Last year we grew over one billion pounds of poultry. A milestone, yes, a stopping place, no. This is only a new starting place.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all of our DPI members for the tremendous job they are doing. To our new members, welcome. To our officers, committee chairmen and committee members who have been the work horses, a special thanks. Also to the wonderful people in Pocomoke City for their extreme efforts in making this year's festival a success.

Any time is the time to start serving, any age is the right age to start doing. My wish for you tonight includes many things—happiness, health, strength, success, wealth and comfort.

Thank you.

CHUCK FULTON.

October Excursion Train Through New River Canyon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT C. BYRD
OF WEST VIRGINIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, the date of the next excursion by train through New River Canyon, W. Va., has been set for Sunday, October 16, 1966. Because of the tremendous popularity of this daylong train trip from Huntington, W. Va., through New River Canyon and return, I wish to provide notice well in advance of the next excursion date, so that early reservations may be sought by interested persons.

Details of this picturesque outing are stated in the article, "Sunday in the Canyon," by William C. Blizzard, published in the June 19, 1966, Sunday Gazette-Mail State Magazine, Charleston, W. Va.

I ask unanimous consent that this newspaper article be printed in the appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SUNDAY IN THE CANYON

(By William C. Blizzard)

As Maurice Brooks points out, there is no modern highway meandering through the famous New River Canyon from Kanawha Falls to Hinton.

This fact (which is, I am sure, unlamented by many streamside residents) no doubt accounted in large part for the stampede when tickets for the "New River Train," a family passenger excursion through the New River canyon on May 15, were put on sale. Those who couldn't drive cars along the bottom of West Virginia's most picturesque gorge were eager to travel that route on the mainline tracks of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co.

On May 15, 438 sightseers made the daylong, round-trip excursion. The "New River Train" left Huntington at 8 a.m., picked up the major portion of its passengers at Charleston at 9, and was in Hinton shortly before 1 p.m. Those who had boarded the train at Charleston were back in the Capital City that afternoon at 5, and the Huntington embarkees completed their return trip about an hour later.

Those in charge of ticket sales claim that potential ticket buyers turned away for lack of space far exceeded in numbers the lucky 438 who made the trip. So delighted with this response was the Collins P. Huntington Chapter of the National Railway Historical Society, sponsor of the excursion, that a bigger and better "New River Train" is planned for this fall.

The date of the next excursion will be Sunday, Oct. 16, 1966. The train will be enlarged to accommodate 600 persons, and provision has been made to secure coaches to seat 300 more, if such facilities are needed. There will also be more open observation cars than the two on the May 15 excursion.

Your inquiries should be directed to the Collins P. Huntington Chapter, National Railway Historical Society, P.O. Box 271, Huntington, W. Va., (25707).

One purpose of the autumm excursion, of course, will be to observe the beautiful and photogenic fall color. For the "New River Train" may be West Virginia's major contribution to the welfare of Eastman Kodak.

On the May 15 safari there must have been no fewer than 400 cameras among the 438 passengers. I didn't actually count the glass-eyed monsters, but passengers without such pets were hard to find.

On most trains the wheels seem to say, "clickety-clack, clickety-clack." On the May 15 "New River Train" the wheels seemed to say, "clickety-clickety-clack, clickety-clickety-clack." That extra "Clickety" wasn't made by the wheels; it was the noise of moving camera shutters.

A major interest of passengers, without doubt, was to bring back good photos of their New River trip. As a photographer of long experience, I am certain that many people were disappointed. Only those owning rather expensive cameras (because such cameras are equipped with motion-stopping high shutter speeds) got anything worth snapping while the train was moving.

There was only one photo stop. This was a logical stop, just below Hawks Nest, but there should be more on future trips. Many more. It isn't necessary that passengers get off the train at all stops, as good shots may be taken from open observation cars.

Judicious use of saws and axes to cut out view-blocking shrubs and trees might be made at major locations, such as Kanawha Falls and Sandstone Falls.

Some sort of communication system could add greatly to passenger enjoyment and safety. People enjoy knowing something of the history and local color of the places they are passing, and entertainment could be piped to all cars without the necessity of a 20-mile hike by performers. In this manner, passengers might easily be warned to observe all possible safety precautions, and warned more than once.

For that "New River Train" can move, and at high speeds the open observation cars may be dangerous to the unwary and careless. From Huntington to Charleston the May 15 excursion traveled at 65 miles an hour, and from Charleston to Montgomery it slowed to 60.

Diesel engines eliminate nearly all cinder hazard in the open cars, but at 60 miles an hour those in them may feel they are in training for the bull-riding event at the rodeo. As for taking pictures at that speed, I saw people try.

I have seen people try a lot of things, many of those things with a camera. So long as their efforts keep money in circulation, and they can afford it, I suppose it's all right. In the interest of sharp photographs, however, I suggest that the "New River Train" make brief stops for the benefit of observation-car Ansel Adamses.

It should be pointed out that no one on the May 15 trip was forced to go into the open observation cars at any time, as there was ample room in enclosed, comfortable coaches. But most people did spend a lot of time in the open cars, especially on the return trip when temperatures had risen.

One last word about safety: Passengers might feel better if they knew that competent medical aid and ample medical supplies were immediately available. I do not mean to intimate that the "New River Train" is inherently dangerous. To the contrary, the May 15 journey was made without incident, although passengers ranged in age from toddlers to past 70.

But being prepared for the worst, as the social worker told the planned-parenthood group, is the surest way of enjoying the best.

Passengers on the May 15 train were not all West Virginians. Some were from Washington, D.C., and Ashland and Grayson, Ky., although the largest out-of-state group came from Ohio, hailing from Akron, Urbana, Columbus, Portsmouth, Oxford, Wheelersburg, and Ironton.

If you want to be on the Oct. 16 "New River Train," it wouldn't be a bad idea to get your application in early. If you make the trip with your family, it would also be wise to bring a picnic basket and refreshments. They sold food and drink on the May 15 train, and it was good, but those who brought their own didn't regret it.

I speak (burp!) from experience.

Recipients of Certificate of Commendation of the Committee of 100

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am extending my remarks to include the winners of the Certificate of Commendation of the Committee of 100 from 1962 to 1965, as follows:

The complete list of winners of the Certificate of Commendation for 1962 were:

Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America; Beatrice Foods Company; Board of Commissioners of Cook County, Illinois; Chicago Board of Education, Chicago Board of Health; Chicago Cubs Baseball Club; Chicago Housing Authority; Chicago Metropolitan Mutual Assurance Company; Chicago Motor Club; Chicago Police Department; Chicago Post Office; Chicago White Sox, Inc., Continental Baking Company; Cook County Department of Public Aid; Cook County Hospital; Curtiss Candy Company; Charles O. Finley, President, Kansas City Athletics Baseball Team; Leo Fischer, Sports Editor, Chicago's American; Fisher Pen Company; Follett Publishing Company; Ford Motor Company; Goldenrod Ice Cream Company; Grocery and Food Products, Food Processors, Food Canneries, Frozen Food Plants, Warehouses and Related Office Employees Union, Local 738; Hefter Coal and Oil Company, Inc.; Earl A. Meyer, M.D., Medical Director, Cook County Institutions; Lag Drug Company, Inc.; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Office of the County Clerk, Cook County, Illinois; Office of the Sheriff, Cook County, Illinois; Oscar Mayer & Company; The Palmer House; The Pick-Congress Hotel; Playboy Magazine; A. M. Saperstein, Owner and Coach, Harlem Globetrotters Basketball Team; Shell Oil Company; Sherman House; Swift & Company; The Tuberculosis Institute of Chicago and Cook County; United States Steel Corporation; Wagner Baking Company; Wieboldt Stores, Inc.; Winbush Associates, Inc.; David Zaransky.

The recipients of the Certificate of Commendation for 1963 were:

Acme Steel Company, Chicago, Illinois; Agar Packing Company, Chicago, Illinois; Al Abrams Motor Sales, Inc., Chicago, Illinois; Allied Chemical Corporation, New York, New York; American Broadcasting-Paramount Theatres, Inc., New York, New York; American Can Company, New York, New York; American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York, New York; Balaban & Katz Corporation, Chicago, Illinois; The Bendix Corporation, Detroit, Michigan; The Borden Company, New York New York; Bresler Ice Cream Company, Chicago, Illinois; Burroughs Corporation, Detroit, Michigan; Burton-Dixie Corporation, Chicago, Illinois; Caterpillar Tractor Company, Peoria, Illinois; The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Companies, Washington, D.C.; Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois; Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York, New York; Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York; The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Chicago, Illinois; The Garrett Corporation, Los Angeles, California; General Dynamics Corporation, New York, New York; General Motors Corporation, Detroit, Michigan; General Precision Equipment Corporation, Tarrytown, New York; The Greyhound Corporation, Chicago, Illinois; Guarantee Reserve Life Insurance Company, Hammond, Indiana; Illinois Bell Telephone Company, Chicago, Illinois; Illinois Public Aid Commission, Chicago, Illinois; International Foam Corporation, Chicago, Illinois; S. S. Kresge Company, Detroit, Michigan; Mercy Hospital, Chicago, Illinois; Michigan Bell Telephone Company, Detroit, Michigan; Motorola, Incorporated, Franklin Park, Illinois; National Broadcasting Company, Inc., New York, New York; New York Telephone Company, New York, New York; Pepsi-Cola Company, Chicago, Illinois; Schenley Industries, Chicago, Illinois; The Standard Oil Company (an Ohio Corporation) Cleveland, Ohio; Stouffer Foods Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio; Transportation Services and Allied Works Union, Chicago, Illinois; The University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois; Western Electric Company, New York, New York; Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; F. W. Woolworth Company, Chicago, Illinois; Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago, Illinois.

The recipients of the Certificate of Commendation for 1964 were:

The Admiral Corporation, Chicago, Illinois; American Motors Corporation, Detroit Michigan; American Airlines, Chicago, Illinois; American National Bank and Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois; American Oil Company, Chicago, Illinois; American Tobacco Corporation, Chicago, Illinois; Bell & Howell Company, Chicago, Illinois; Davidson Bros., Inc., Chicago, Illinois; Eastern Airlines, Chicago, Illinois; Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Chicago, Illinois; Hyde Park Postal Station, Chicago, Illinois; International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Millinery Workers Union, Local 52, Chicago, Illinois; Johnson & Johnson, Chicago, Illinois; Herbert M. Kraus & Company, Chicago, Illinois; National Biscuit Company, Chicago, Illinois; Pabst Brewing Company, Chicago, Illinois; Pet Milk Company, Chicago, Illinois; The Pillsbury Company, Chicago, Illinois; Printing Specialties and Paper Products Union No. 415, Chicago, Illinois; The Prudential Insurance Company of America, Chicago, Illinois; The Quaker Oats Company, Chicago, Illinois; Renfield Importers, Ltd., Chicago, Illinois; Royal Crown Cola Company, Columbus, Georgia; Sidney Wanzer & Sons, Inc., Chicago, Illinois.

The recipients of the Certificate of Commendation for 1965 were:

Allied of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois; Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Brunswick Corporation, Chicago, Illinois; Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company, Chicago, Illinois; Radio Station WBEE (Continental Broadcasting, Inc.) Chicago, Illinois; Continental Casualty Company, Chicago, Illinois; Detroit Steel Corporation, Detroit, Michigan; Drexel National Bank, Chicago, Illinois; General Foods Corporation, White Plains, New York; General Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio; B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio; Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio; Humble Oil and Refining Company, Houston, Texas; Hunt Foods and Industries Incorporated, Fullerton, California; Kellogg Company, Battle Creek, Michigan; Kennedy & Heyne Incorporated, Chicago, Illinois; Lever Brothers Company, New York, New York; Malcolm Hale and Associates, Chicago, Illinois; Mobile Oil Company, New York, New York; Modern Laundry and Dry Cleaning Company, Chicago, Illinois; Pepsi-Cola General Bottlers, Incorporated, New York, New York; Proctor and Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Singer Company, New York, New York; Southern Pacific Company, San Francisco, California; Triangle Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Illinois; United Transport Service, Chicago, Illinois; Vienna Sausage Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Illinois.

The River of Beauty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ROBERT C. BYRD

OF WEST VIRGINIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, West Virginia, the Mountain State, has long been noted—and justly so—for its beautiful rivers. An article, "The River of Beauty," by Maurice Brooks, published in the June 19, 1966, edition of the Sunday Gazette-Mail State magazine, Charleston, W. Va., discusses beautiful New River and its canyon.

I ask unanimous consent that this newspaper article be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE RIVER OF BEAUTY

(By Maurice Brooks)

West Virginia has been called, and rightly so, "the birthplace of rivers." Our mountain topography and our abundant rainfall combine to produce many streams which flow from our borders to other states. Most of our water, therefore, is exported, and few major streams arising elsewhere cross our boundaries.

There are, of course, exceptions. The Shenandoah, having its origin in Augusta and Rockingham counties, Virginia, flows for a few miles in Jefferson County before it joins the Potomac at Harpers Ferry. The conspicuous exception, however, is the New River, which flows across Southeastern West Virginia, and joins with the Gauley to form the Great Kanawha.

The New River rises in the high Blue Ridge country of Ashe County, North Carolina. Its origins are near the Tennessee line, and Roan Mountain and Grandfather Mountain, giants of the Southern Appalachians, look down on its headwaters. The Blue Ridge Parkway, scenic mountain drive which follows the crests for 400 miles, passes nearby. Motorists coming north from resorts at Blowing Rock and Boone cross it where it is already a considerable stream.

It flows northward squarely across the Great Valley of Virginia, enters mountain country once more near Radford, cuts through the main Allegheny ridge at Narrows, and enters West Virginia at Glen Lyn. Through our state its course is across one mountain ridge after another, and it has carved for itself the spectacular New River Canyon. Its last precipitous drop is just below Gauley Bridge, after it has received Gauley waters and has become the Great Kanawha.

Before the age of glacial ice, so geologists tell us, it was an even mightier stream, emptying into one of the great lakes which was a predecessor to present Lake Erie. Teays River is the name given to this ancient stream, and it flowed from Charleston through Teays Valley to Huntington, cut across Ohio, and reached the lake in the northern part of that state. Advancing walls of ice, however, blocked its passage, and when the Ohio River was created, Teays River, having changed its course somewhat, was captured.

The headwaters of a river have ways of influencing its lower courses. Seeds fall into the stream, and are carried downward, sometimes to lodge and grow in a sand bar or a flood plain. Birds learn to migrate along a watercourse, and other animals travel along this natural highway. Fish, of course, use this watery thoroughfare and are sometimes trapped above or below falls and cascades. Man's culture and his developments are influenced, to some extent, by the river's origin and course.

Plants which may be carried downstream, are, of course, the most noticeable of these living things. The New River valley in Mercer, Summers, Raleigh, and Fayette counties, shows many evidences of this plant influence. Here are to be found a number of species whose centers of distribution are southward.

One of the showiest of these southern migrants is the handsome purple-flowered Catawba rhododendron. In the Southern Highlands it grows in immense beds, called "slicks" in the local parlance. Its blossoms form a prime tourist attraction in the Pisgah forest near Asheville, and in the Great Smoky Mountains.

Catawba rhododendron reaches Southern West Virginia along the New River and some of its tributaries. On the slopes of the New River Canyon, it forms dense beds. Toward the latter part of May it opens its clustered blossoms, and the Canyon country becomes a natural flower garden. Although it is so abundant along the stream, it never gets far away from the watercourses, and it finds its northern limits in Southern West Virginia.

Another highly attractive and interesting plant of the southern mountains is silver-bell, also known under the more prosaic name of "possum-wood." Silver-bell reaches tree size, but it usually grows as a tall shrub. It is abundant in the New River Canyon from Deepwater southeastward, and it reaches its best development around the Cotton Hill bridge, where U.S. 21 crosses the river.

In April every twig bears a profusion of paired bell-shaped blossoms, white in color but often delicately shaded with pink. Its flowers open before the leaves are fully developed and, to me at least, it is one of the handsomest of North American shrubs.

Sweet gum, known to lumbermen as "red gum," is one of the more important southern timber species. It has a wide distribution southward, and it is abundant in the New River and Great Kanawha valleys. Its leaves are five-pointed, giving rise to one of its common names, "star-maple." In autumn the foliage assumes variegated tints, some of the leaves turning yellow, and others a deep wine-purple, while there are still green ones on the trees.

On the hills above Hinton there is another showy southern shrub, the fringe tree, or "white-fringe," also known, unfortunately, as "white ash." This shrub blooms in May, when the twigs are a mass of lacy drooping, greenish-white flowers. These blossoms have the odor of lemon flowers, and in their cutting have an exotic, Oriental look.

With these trees and shrubs, there are many smaller plants of southern association. In addition to the rhododendrons, there are such broad-leaved evergreen species as American holly, Leucothoe, and others. Azaleas are abundant, and in good variety.

As a fishing stream, New River has much to offer. Sportsmen have been lured by the fame of the Potomac, the Cacapon, and the Greenbrier, but New River has, perhaps, more steady, and more rewarding, day-by-day fishing than these other streams combined. It produces large and regular catches of bass, pike, catfish, suckers, and other food and game species.

There is a reason for New River's productivity. Water is only as good for fish as the food and fertility it contains. A stream's fertility is determined pretty much by the character of the land which it drains. New River has the inestimable advantage of drawing water from the rich limestone land of the Virginia Valley, hence it enters West Virginia loaded with minerals and rich with plankton. Such a stream can sustain heavy fishing, and still continue to produce good fish crops year after year.

There is another interesting feature of New River's fish life. In the section of the river above Kanawha Falls, there are several species of minnows and darters which have never been found elsewhere. These small fish are bright in color, and they have attracted wide interest among scientists. Apparently, they were in the stream before the days of glacial ice, and today they are blocked from downstream passage by the Kanawha Falls. One of them, Osburn's darter, is often the only other fish found in brook trout waters; hence it may be of considerable importance as food for that game species.

Unfortunately, there are no roads which parallel the New River on its course through West Virginia. U.S. 60 runs for a time along the north rim of the Canyon, and U.S. 19 and 21 cross the river. There are state parks from which the Canyon can be viewed at Hawk's Nest, Fayette county, and Grandview, Raleigh County. From Hinton southeastward, however, there is a long stretch of the stream which is difficult of access, save by boat.

Much of this section is part of the great Bluestone Reservoir. This reservoir impounds the waters of the New and the Bluestone, and has a wealth of fish life. It has opened up wholly new recreation possibilities, with boating, swimming, fishing, and sites for summer camping. Hills which rise above the lake are rugged, and scenic values are great. It is one of the more popular play centers for much of Southern West Virginia.

If it be blessed both to give and to receive, then West Virginia is giving much of its water wealth to other states, but it is also receiving a noble stream in the river which rises in North Carolina.

Can Killers on Wheels Be Curbed?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, Byron Nichols of Chrysler Corp. may have come close to the heart of the problem recently when he stated that—

> The chief cause of traffic accidents is apathy—public apathy. People are not yet aroused enough to demand improvements. They are not yet ready to do their part in operating their cars safely. Traffic accident figures seem to be only statistics—as long as it doesn't include me.

One of my constituents, Edward Auten, Jr., of Princeville, Ill., who is 85 years young, has become aroused enough to write me his views on the problem. I certainly commend his statement to the attention of my colleagues and the Nation.

A special report by the Hunter Publishing Co. states:

> It has been predicted that an 18-year old boy has one chance in 25 of becoming involved in a fatal accident in his lifetime. One chance in 40 of being killed himself. Traffic accidents are the leading cause of death among all persons from ages 5 to 31. What a price we are paying for mobility.

The Food and Drug Administration estimates that half of the highway deaths are caused by alcohol. Mr. Speaker, I am still attempting to draft legislation to provide for punitive action for those apprehended for drunken driving without violating their constitutional rights. I hope I can draft a satisfactory bill in this session.

Under unanimous consent, I include Mr. Auten's article at this point:

Automobile Accidents

(By Edward Auten, Jr.)

Princeville, Ill.—As a nation, we have not cared one bit about the appalling loss of life, injuries and costs of automobile accidents. Enjoying the advantages and pleasures of using autos we have chosen to ignore the dangers, and to rely on inefficient safeguards and lax law enforcement.

With stiff competition, auto makers have striven for speed, comfort and style. The public has bought willingly. But fatalities have increased. Building an auto is fundamentally an engineering problem. So far the companies have almost entirely overlooked one vital problem. Man can make a machine that will function a million times or more without error. But no human being is born who will never make a mistake.

A car standing still does not generate accidents. As speed increases, accidents and deaths increase. Therefore we should have unbreakable speed limits. Laws alone don't make them so. With many speed limits set at about 65 miles per hour, the companies have been building cars capable of 90 to 140 miles and dumping them on an eager public. Other regulations will still be necessary, but this national horror will not be materially reduced until cars are built or regulated so that top speed can only be as low as 50 or maybe 40 miles, for the general public. New cars should have such speed as top possibility. Present cars should be fitted with governors limiting speeds to the same figure. These to be under seal and with severe penalties for changing them.

The other great cause of accidents is alcohol in drivers, enough that efficiency is impaired. The inborn human possibility of error is increased several times when a driver has been drinking. Stiff penalties should be established for such accidents. A proven alcohol test is available. It should be mandatory, and if guilty the offender should be given a mandatory jail sentence of at least 90 days, and total abstinence during confinement obligatory. Some severe penalty should be imposed on drivers trying to drive who have been drinking, but have not yet had an accident.

Man's uncontrollable thirst should not be allowed free rein when it is costing thousands of lives annually.

The time-saving feature of high speeds now in use must be abandoned. An auto can be serviceable and pleasurable with top speed of 50 or even 40 miles per hour. The lower speeds will not prevent all accidents but they should eliminate a very large proportion of them.

With total auto casualties for 60 years reported to be twice those of all our wars during the 165 years, it is time that we as a nation cease "don't caring." What we do must hit at the three basic causes, speed, drinking drivers, man's inherent susceptibility to making mistakes.

Any measures that do not bear down effectively on these three points are simply a waste of opportunity, same as shooting at a flying duck with the gunner's eyes closed.

Father of the Year

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT C. BYRD

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, Mr. Nick Joe Rahall, former Beckley, W. Va., businessman was recently named "Father of the Year" in the tristate area served by television station WHTN, Huntington, W. Va.

This award was reported in the June 18, 1966, issue of the Register and Post-Herald, Beckley, W. Va., newspaper.

I ask unanimous consent that this newspaper article be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Rahall Is Named "Father of Year"

An 85-year-old retired Beckley businessman, Nick Joe Rahall, has been named "Father of the Year" in the tri-state area covered by TV channel 13 in Huntington, the TV station announced Friday.

Selection for the recipient for the annual honor is done by a panel of judges who this year had to choose from a list of several hundred names and biographies submitted from West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky.

Rahall was awarded not only the title but gift certificates and a plaque signifying the honor.

Born in El Kfier, Lebanan, he came to this country and to Beckley in 1903, arriving virtually penniless.

In 1909 he returned to get married in Lebanon where he remained two years before returning to the United States and Beckley. Rahall's ladies wear shop was started in 1929.

Meanwhile he and his wife had four sons and two daughters: N. Joe Rahall, Farris, Deem, who was killed in an airplane accident near Charleston in 1952, and Sam; Mrs. Josephine McCarris of Beckley, and Mrs. Sam Newey of Norristown, Pa.

Today he lives at his home in St. Petersburg, Fla. But his advice and counsel play a large part in the Rahall business activities.

He is a member of the Beckley Presbyterian Church, the Elks Lodge, Beckley-Raleigh County Chamber of Commerce, and the Al Kareem Club in St. Petersburg.

The 34th Anniversary of Disabled American Veterans

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM R. ANDERSON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to have the opportunity to congratulate the Disabled American Veterans on the occasion of their 34th anniversary, which was observed last week.

Most American motorists are familiar with the DAV as a result of the annual Idento-Tag fund appeal. While thousands of Americans contribute to this outstanding veterans organization, I wonder how many are fully aware of the vital work they perform for America's wartime disabled veterans.

They serve disabled veterans, members and nonmembers alike, assuring that they are receiving the Federal benefits to which they are entitled. They serve also by lending their support and influence to legislation which makes these benefits possible. Through the years DAV national service officers have helped disabled veterans process over 1½ million individual claims. This is an outstanding record of service to men and women who have truly sacrificed in service of country.

Mr. Speaker, note should be taken of the fact that the DAV employs over 120 full-time national service officers, in every section and State of the Nation, in order to effectively serve all disabled veterans. And, they carry on this work without benefit of Federal subsidy or Federal aid of any kind.

I am well aware of how the Disabled American Veterans constantly work to assist disabled veterans in my State of Tennessee and I want to join my colleagues in humble thanks for the tremendous contribution they are making and have made to veterans throughout the country. I wish them every success in the years ahead.

The Fuss Over Water—What's It All About?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. TENO RONCALIO

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, I should like to call my colleagues' attention to a fine article which appeared in the June 19 edition of the Denver Post Empire magazine. Mr. Jack Guinn, the author of "The Fuss Over Water—What's It all About ?" appears to have a perceptive insight into the difficulty faced by the Rocky Mountain State and attempts to delve into every area of proposed solutions to this problem of water. As was pointed out, the one outstanding problem existing in any proposed solution is the overwhelming cost of necessary construction. But we are beginning to use more foresight with regard to future uses and sources of our water resources and, hopefully, future generations will not be without water for crops, industry, and personal consumption.

Mr. Guinn's article follows:

The Fuss Over Water—What's It All About?

(By Jack Guinn)

In 1999 or some other year of uncertainty in the overpopulated future, the American home may be built around a "total utility" unit providing electric power, sewage disposal, heat, air conditioning and distillation of water.

Engineers who dream of such developments say that this Utopian household facility would eliminate the present-day city electrical network, abolish or at least reduce the size of the sewer system and, most important of all, curtail steadily increasing demands on the municipal water supply.

Conserving water is the primary aim.

Science may or may not revolutionize the mechanical department of the American home in the next 33 years, but finding enough water to go around is of great concern. The total utility house is just one of many schemes which have been inspired by recurring water crises, such as the almost annual shortages that plague the big cities.

These range from proven but expensive methods of desalinating sea water to a grand but disputed $100 billion plan to move water from Canada to the western United States and all the way to Mexico.

In between are cloud-seeding projects, which sometimes work; plans for halting evaporation and seepage, which have had some success; and several curious proposals which nobody has tried, such as covering thousands of square miles of the Arctic with carbon black to absorb the sun's heat and melt the ice.

Some of the suggestions which may seem outlandish to the non-scientific mind were thought up to benefit California, where there is considerable fear that the rapidly increasing population will be stricken by a monumental thirst before it is immobolized by the inevitable traffic jam.

One of these, proposed by a scientist at UCLA, calls for a five-megaton nuclear blast to create a huge chamber two miles underground. This would be filled with sea water which the intense heat would convert to steam. When this rushes to the surface, it would be used to operate power plant turbines and then condensed into potable water.

The fact that such plans have won serious consideration would seem to underline the urgency of the situation, but there is much evidence that no gathering of experts can agree on what exactly the situation is.

For example, a recent Water Resources Engineering Conference held in Denver by the American Society of Civil Engineers heard (1) that there is plenty of water available, (2) that there is not, and it will have to come from Canada or other inter-basin transfers, (3) that there never have been any shortages in the first place, only state and municipal mismanagement, (4) that the greatest need for water projects is in the West and (5) that too much money has been spent on water development in the West and not enough in the East.

A barrier to the taxpayer's ready understanding of all of this is that each argument is partially right.

There is considerable water. An average of 4.4 trillion gallons in the form of rain or snow falls on the continental United States each day. Of this, 1.1 trillion gallons becomes potentially usable by entering lakes, streams and underground reservoirs. The rest returns to the atmosphere or is absorbed by plants. Of the usable supply, we consume 350 billion gallons a day.

According to the U.S. Geological Survey, the potentially usable water amounts to about 6,000 gallons per person per day. But because of floods, untrapped runoff and other factors only a third of this, some 2,000 gallons per person per day, is actually available during most of the year.

The demand for water is more than five times as great as it was in 1900. By 1980, it has been estimated, the per person daily use will be more than 3,000 gallons and by the year 2000 it will be 4,000 to 5,000 gallons. Add a few more years and the figure will come close to the total available supply of 6,000 gallons.

Although these figures show the total per person consumption of water each day in the United States, each citizen personally accounts for about 60 gallons. The remainder attributed to him for the sake of per capita figures is used by industry and agriculture. For each person in the U.S. farmers draw 500 gallons a day for irrigation. To irrigate one acre of farmland for one growing season requires 1.6 million gallons of water.

Industry uses more than 170 gallons per person a day and by 1980, it has been estimated, this will double. It takes approximately 1,400 gallons of water to produce $1 worth of steel and 200 gallons to turn out $1 worth of paper. One ton of synthetic rubber requires 600,000 gallons of water and it takes 300 gallons to make one barrel of beer.

The United States has an average precipitation—rain and snow—of 30 inches a year, which is considerable. The trouble is that it doesn't fall in the areas experiencing the greatest growth. Sen. Frank Moss of Utah, reporting a couple of years ago for the Special Subcommittee on Western Water Development, said that the population of the nation was expected to double in the next 50 years, while the population of the 17 western states will nearly triple, going from 43 million to 108 million by the year 2000.

The wettest spot in he continental U.S., the understandably sparsely settled Wynoochee Oxbow region of northwestern Washington, gets 150 inches of rain a year. Just 1,000 miles away, sprawling Los Angeles, which is adding an estimated 1,000 new residents a day to a population of well over 2.5 million, gets less than 15 inches.

Denver and Cheyenne get about the same as Los Angeles. Helena, Mont. gets 10 inches a year, Albuquerque, N.M. has 8, Phoenix, Ariz. has 7, Chicago gets 33 and Houston, Tex. gets 45.

DEMAND TO EXCEED SUPPLY

Gov. Mark Hatfield of Oregon, alarmed by plots to take Columbia River water, has argued that people and industry ought to move where the water is instead of spending a lot of money moving the water to the people and industry. It is a reasonable point of view, but people keep moving to places where the sun shines. Arizona has a population of more than 1.7 million persons and expects this to grow to over 6 million by the year 2000.

If the areas of scant rainfall continue to grow at the expected pace, the day will come when the demand will exceed the supply.

At present, Denver's outlook is good. Robert S. Millar, the retiring manager of the water department, says that adding the Dillon reservoir to the storage system doubled the capacity to 520,645 acre feet. An acre foot is the amount of water required to cover an acre one foot deep and is equal to 325,850 gallons. Denver's storage capacity is roughly 170 billion gallons. Says Millar: "We're not only ready, but we face this summer with confidence."

Such optimism is not widespread in the West and doesn't extend to the big cities in the densely populated East where storage facilities are inadequate, resulting in periodic "shortages," and pollution of streams is a major problem.

Nor is there such optimism in Central Arizona which takes some 3.5 million acre feet of water each year from wells, with nature putting back only 1.3 million acre feet. Consequently, irrigation wells must go increasingly deeper; some must be dug down another 25 feet each year to reach the water table. There is a limit to such efforts.

Arizona looks to the Colorado River to supply its wants, but six other Colorado River basin states and Mexico are entitled to a share. Floyd E. Dominy, commissioner of reclamation, noted in a speech to the recent engineers' meeting in Denver that an "event of great significance" to the Colorado basin area occurred in 1961. Said he:

"This was the first year that almost no water from the Colorado River reached the ocean at its delta on the upper end of the Gulf of California in Mexico. Since that time virtually the entire flow of this river has been either placed in storage or consumed—the first time in U.S. history that a major river has been fully utilized."

He also noted that after nearly a half century of argument over water supply, the seven Colorado basin states—California, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico—got together this year behind a legislative proposal to develop increased water supplies for the entire basin. A major part of the $1.8 billion Colorado River Basin Bill, pending before Congress, is the Central Arizona Project which includes two controversial dams in the Grand Canyon region.

The dams would produce power to move water into Arizona and would provide revenue to help pay for the Arizona development, Dominy said. In addition, the revenue would help finance future projects to bring more water into the "fully utilized" Colorado.

So where does the dry West go for additional water? The answers that have been proposed for large-scale supplies involve transferring water from somebody else's basin—an expensive undertaking and one that has already prompted howls of protest from the people whose water basins are coveted.

A half dozen plans have been aimed at the Columbia River and one of the most spectacular is a suggestion by F. Z. Pirkey, retired planning engineer for California's department of water resources. He would extract some 12 million acre feet of water annually from the Columbia—taking it during the spring flood stage and storing it in Oregon—lift it 5,000 feet over mountains with atomic power and transport it 1,200 miles to Hoover Dam on the lower Colorado. Branches would send water into California. All this would cost about $11 billion, he figured.

As can be expected, this has met with something less than enthusiasm in Washington and Oregon and has encountered loud outcry in the eastern states where officials say the taxpayers are tired ponying up money for western extravagance in water matters.

Governor Hatfield has said that these water diversion schemes "have quite naturally evoked a certain amount of hostility in our area." Washington state officials have declared they would fight any attempts to take Columbia water but the general attitude appears to be that if any plan to tap the river ever is agreed upon under federal leadership, there won't be much Oregon and Washington can do about it.

The grandest water diversion plan of all, however, is a $100 billion project to move Alaskan, Canadian and Pacific Northwest waters as far east as the Great Lakes and as far south as Mexico's Baja California. In brief, it would take the water from rivers now running unused to the Pacific Ocean and, through a system of reservoirs, canals, pumps, locks, and tunnels channel it thousands of miles to the water-scarce areas.

Called the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA), this project was proposed by the Ralph M. Parsons Co., a Los Angeles engineering and construction firm. To complete it would require 30 years, but its proponents say it would take care of water needs and boost industrial and agricultural development for the next century.

Senator Moss's subcommittee gave it enthusiastic support and it has won expressions of admiration from engineers—who say something like this eventually must be done—but Canadian officials regarded it as just short of grand larceny.

Dominy probably pronounced the verdict as well as anybody else when he said at the civil engineers' recent Denver meeting:

"This proposed North American Water and Power Alliance plan is a visionary proposal which will not come to pass in my day or probably in the lifetimes of most of you here today. Nevertheless, it is symptomatic of the long-range thinking that is going on as we seek to meet the water needs of the future."

The latest proposal for international water diversion came from a Canadian, Thomas W. Kierans of Sudbury, Ontario, a member of the water engineering firm of Gibb, Underwood and McLellan. Costing an estimated $2 billion, his plan is the Great Replenishment and Northern Development (GRAND) canal project which would bring water from James Bay, the southern extension of Hudson Bay, into the Great Lakes.

THE QUESTION IS COST

Water from the Great Lakes storage system could replace water flowing down the Mississippi and canals could be built southward out of the Upper Missouri basin, connecting with rivers such as the Platte and the Arkansas and perhaps even carrying water to the Southwest.

Meanwhile, a fantastic sum is being spent on water development and research. By 1980 it is estimated that $228 billion will have been spent on water resource projects, not counting the $220 million the Atomic Energy Commission expects to spend before 1975 on nuclear work relating to de-salting of sea water.

Sooner or later, it comforts the taxpayer to believe, all the problems will be solved. Solutions are possible now, as a matter of fact; the only question is how much we are willing to pay.

Irving K. Fox, vice president of Resources for the Future, Inc., put it this way in a speech to the civil engineers in Denver:

"It is technically possible to treat used water so that effluent is chemically and biologically pure, to desalinate unlimited quantities of sea water, to contain all flood flows and to greatly enlarge our inland navigation facilities. I have no doubt that large additional supplies of water can be brought to the Southwest and that many badly polluted streams can be made suitable for swimming. The question the engineer must help to answer is how the costs compare with the returns."

In another day perhaps the $100 billion for NAWAPA will be considered a bargain.

After that, who knows? After all, the mighty Amazon River dumps 3.5 million cubic feet of water into the Atlantic Ocean every time a second ticks away.

Seattle Meeting Protests Discrimination Against Jews in Soviet Union

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, a protest meeting in behalf of Soviet Jewry was held at Pigott Auditorium, Seattle University, on Sunday, June 5, 1966. I participated in this meeting of more than 500 citizens; and among the other non-Jewish citizens who attended were Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON; Bishop Thomas E. Gill, auxiliary bishop of the Catholic archdiocese of Seattle; Rt. Rev. Ivol I. Curtis, Episcopal bishop, diocese of Olympia; Bishop Everett W. Palmer, resident bishop of the Methodist Church, Seattle area, and a large number of other distinguished religious and political leaders.

In addition, endorsing the purpose of the meeting but unable to attend, were many notable citizens, including Gov. Daniel J. Evans.

An outstanding address was given by Dr. David W. Weiss of the University of California, after which a resolution was adopted and ordered transmitted to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, His Excellency Anatoly F. Dobrynin, the Russian Ambassador in Washington, subsequently refused to accept this resolution, saying it was offensive to all the Soviet people.

The Ambassador, in rejecting the resolution, suggested that slanderous propaganda was misleading and impeding establishment of mutual understanding between our two countries.

However, the truth is, it is national policy in the Soviet Union to wipe out the religion and cultural background of the Jews. However much the Russians disavow this, they cannot cover up the facts.

Mr. Speaker, at the protest meeting, I heard speakers of other faiths emphatically state that an attack on the human rights of Jews is an attack on Christians, as well. Discrimination against one is a discrimination against all.

Hereinafter is the resolution which the Soviet Ambassador refused to transmit to his Government:

RESOLUTION

We, Jews and Christians, human beings concerned about human rights, protest discrimination against the Jews of the Soviet Union. We will not be silent, we will not condone, we will never accept the denial of basic human rights to three million fellow human beings in the Soviet Union. We condemn with outrage the anti-semitism which continues to mar the humanity of the persecutor and the life of the persecuted. The Soviet Government can, should and must firmly change its course and make anti-semitism unacceptable within its borders. Assembled here today, June 5, 1966 in Seattle, Washington, we call upon the government of the U.S.S.R.:

1. To restore its Jewish citizens to a position of equality with its citizens of all other nationalities.
2. To permit its Jewish citizens freely to practice, enhance and perpetuate their culture and religion by removing all discriminatory measures designed to restrict this freedom.
3. To make available the institutions, schools, text books and materials necessary to teach Jewish children the languages, the history, the beliefs, the practices and the aspirations of the Jewish people.
4. To permit the Jews of the U.S.S.R. freely to develop Jewish communal life and to associate and work with Jewish communities and groups inside and outside the Soviet Union.
5. To use all the means at its disposal to eradicate anti-semitism.
6. To permit Soviet Jewish families, separated as a result of the Nazi holocaust, to be reunited with their relatives abroad.

Going Beyond the Law

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACK EDWARDS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, a number of Congressmen over the past months have attempted to say that in considering legislation which appears to be righteous and fair in its social aspects, we must also have in mind that we may be inviting new measures of control which would be not only odious but dangerous as well.

We have tried to argue that opportunities for all American citizens should be expanded and should be made as nearly equal for all as is possible. But we have said that in trying to accomplish these goals overzealously through Federal Government legislation we put ourselves on the path of tyranny.

We have also tried to say that the letter of the laws we write is only part of the consideration all throughtful citizens should have. The other part is the manner in which the executive establishment of Government will interpret the law and use it in support of programs and methods which Congress may or may not have intended.

Unfortunately these arguments have been overwhelmed in a climate of opinion which seems to demand an appearance of action whether it represents real progress or not. And in support of this kind of superficial appearance, well-intentioned persons have set about to create great expectations, only to find them impossible of fulfillment.

In this unfortunate and cruel process we have given to the executive branch of Government an extraordinary control over the lives of individuals to the extent that instead of expanding individual rights we have done the opposite. Instead of a government of laws, we are far along the way to having a government of men.

As one example, the Office of Education has expanded its control and its personnel and expenditures by huge proportions over the past few years. The question can justifiably be asked today whether this growth is accompanied by a greater concern on the part of the Office of Education for education matters or for social issues.

The destruction of local school systems seems to be the aim of the U.S. Commissioner of Education. The neighborhood school system which has been the underlying factor in the great growth and prosperity of this Nation is about to go down the drain as we head toward the superschool system envisioned by the Commissioner of Education. Unfortunately, this is the price of Federal help.

The columnist Jenkin Lloyd Jones contributed a significant piece for discussion of this matter, appearing in the Evening Star of Washington June 18. Since this is a matter of such great concern, I include the column here in the general interest:

END NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS?

(By Jenkin Lloyd Jones)

Last month, U.S. Commissioner of Education Harold Howe II made a little-noticed speech to the City Club of Chicago which deserves a lot of attention.

For this powerful federal official, with billions of dollars at his command, is apparently dedicated to the destruction of the neighborhood schools and the bussing of children long distances from their homes.

Said Commissioner Howe, as quoted, in the May 31 Congressional Record:

"Traditional school district boundaries often serve education badly and may have to be changed. . . . We could, for example, alter political boundaries to bring the social, economic, and intellectual strengths of the suburbs to bear on the problems of the city schools.

"Building programs for the future could be planned so that new schools break up, rather than continue, segregation of both the racial and economic sort. The Office of Education will provide Federal planning funds for such efforts right now . . . and if I have my way the office will provide construction funds before long.

"We have recently been considering financial support for a comprehensive study of a system of educational parks to be established within the inner city. We visualize each of these centralized school complexes as educational centers that would provide classes ranging from pre-kindergarten through junior college.

"And we are particularly interested in finding one or two great American cities that are adventurous enough to join us in planning the educational park of the future. These entities will house 20,000 or more pupils, and will cut across all geographic, economic and social boundaries to draw students. While such a park would deny the neighborhood school, it would express the vitality, the imagination, and the cultural mix that every vigorous city exemplifies."

Well, there you have it. "The educational park of the future." The use of government funds "if I have my way," not merely to plan but to construct super-schools to which even pre-kindergarteners will be transported to provide a "cultural mix." This, remember, is the U.S. commissioner of education speaking.

When federal aid to education was first proposed doubters expressed the fear that this would open the way for federal direction of America's public education. The proponents vigorously denied this. All that was wanted, they swore, was to enlist the federal government helping in improving schools that would still be under "local control."

Now, what is Howe up to? He would take money from all the taxpayers living in all school districts and use part of it for special construction bonuses for cities that adopted his plan. Such a special bonus, conferred upon the few made up of funds contributed by the many, is the same as a penalty against the many. This, then would be a form of punishment levied against all school districts that didn't fall in with Commissioner Howe's scheme.

When agitation was started to create some form of "cultural mix" by hauling children long distances to schools in strange neighborhoods the outcry from parents, particularly in the New York City area, was loud. In a subsequent opinion even the U.S. Supreme Court disclaimed any intention of outlawing the right of a parent to send his child to the school closest to home.

And even the far-out social theorists, who revel in compulsion designed to achieve noble aims, were reluctant to grasp the nettle of picking specific pupils to go to specific schools. But Howe has apparently solved the problem. He would destroy the neighborhood school, itself. It would do parents no good to move around, seeking a better school environment for their children. If they lived in a city in which five per cent of school age children were Negroes, the "educational park of the future," with its 20,000 or more pupils, would be five percent Negro. And if the Negro school population were 60 per cent, the superschools would be the same.

Some unreconstructed parents might then attempt to move out of the city school district altogether, to flee to the suburbs. But Howe has prepared a whammy for them.

You recall that he said: "We could, for example, alter political boundaries to bring the social, economic, and intellectual strengths of the suburbs to bear on the problems of the city schools."

What else can you read into this except that Commissioner Howe is prepared to rush in where the Supreme Court feared to tread? And the power behind the revolution he seeks to engineer are the dollars taken from all citizens which, his boys were swearing a year ago, would never be used in any attempt at federal direction.

Bribery or Bravery

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON FUQUA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, my close personal friend, Mike Beaudoin, of Tallahassee, Fla., was recently singularly honored by Toastmasters International as the winner of the southeastern region speaking contest. This is an area comprising eight States, and he will now represent the region at the international contest in San Diego on August 4.

This outstanding member of the Capital Toastmasters made a stirring address which I wish could be heard by all Americans.

I am, therefore, including it in the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, for here is truly a message for our times:

BRIBERY OR BRAVERY

Bribery in City Hall—bribery charge rocks State Legislature—bribery scandal on the floor of the U.S. Senate.

Today's headlines, and they are becoming rather commonplace. These are today's headlines in today's paper but they could very easily be any day's headlines in almost any paper.

Bribery is a disgusting thing but it is even more sickening and despicable when we watch our own government—the most powerful nation the world has ever known—resort to international bribery. Your government is trying to bribe its way out of an undeclared war against a nation so small it wasn't even known to most of us 10 years ago.

You call it international diplomacy—you call it foreign aid—and you may call it something else, but I call it bribery.

A few months ago, President Lyndon Johnson appealed to the North Vietnamese to meet him at the peace table. In the one hand he held the dove of peace, but in the other hand, instead of holding reason and honor, he held a blank check for billions of dollars worth of economic aid. He spoke of peace in one breath but in the next he talked about more money than this little war torn country had ever heard of.

Is this anything but bribery?

But the Communists didn't take the bait. They've been this route before. They knew we'd be back with another—probably better offer.

They didn't have long to wait. A few weeks later Johnson sent Vice President HUMPHREY on a tour of world capitals asking the leaders of these countries to help us bring the Vietnamese to the peace table. As HUMPHREY pleaded with these leaders to help us, he rattled the coin of the realm in his pocket. It was somewhat reminiscent of the Roman soldier who offered Judas Iscariot 20 pieces of silver!

Can this be called anything but bribery?

Now I can see some of you saying to yourselves: "This man is a warmonger. . . . He wants to take a chance of starting another world war."

Yes, I want to take a chance. We've got to take a chance or the walls of this once great nation are going to come crumbling down. But I ask you: Since when did taking a chance stop the United States of America from standing up and fighting for its rights?

Our parents and grandparents in World War I took a chance when they stormed out of those mud-filled trenches and crossed over barbed wire into the face of enemy machine gun fire in Flanders. . . . They took a chance. . . . And the millions of men who today lie under those little white crosses in France, they took a chance.

In our own generation, some of you here tonight, we took a chance on Omaha Beach as we stepped over the bodies of our fallen comrades and waded ashore.

Just 10 years ago in Korea, our boys took a chance when they climbed to the top of Heartbreak Ridge which was already red with the blood of American boys.

Why Americans have been taking chances since before this nation was formed. They took a chance crossing the ocean to get here—they took a chance on the wagon trains moving westward. Why if they hadn't taken a chance at Valley Forge, there wouldn't be any America today.

But then I suppose things have changed. We finally quite taking chances. We decided to quit taking chances in Korea and what happened? Still today in that country there is a line across that country guarded by troops who remember a war we never lost—but we never won—simply because we refused to take a chance.

We didn't want to take a chance back in 1945 when we sat down at the conference table with Russia and divided the city of Berlin. And today, because we didn't take a chance, there is a concrete and steel wall separating the people of that once mighty city—a wall of infamy which is a monument to bribery and appeasement.

We decided not to take a chance in Cuba five years ago when we left those brave Freedom Fighters stranded on the beach at the Bay of Pigs. We promised them air cover and support and at the last minute we decided not to take a chance and let them walk into the very jaws of hell.

I say to you if we are going to win this fight against worldwide Communism—and we must win it—we are going to have to take some chances. We are going to have to talk to the Communists in the only language they understand—the language of brute force.

We must take a chance in Korea.

We have to take a chance in Viet Nam.

We must take a chance in Washington!

We must replace bribery with bravery. God held us if we don't.

The Milwaukee Journal Hails the Senate Passage of the Truth in Packaging Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, the Milwaukee Journal in an excellent editorial on June 12 hailed the passage in the other body of S. 985, the truth-in-packaging bill.

As the Journal points out, this legislation will be a boon to housewives who are now confronted by a chaos of sizes, shapes, quantities, and advertising claims. In the Journal's words, the House should "show similar solicitude for the stumped shopper."

This legislation is a matter of real concern to every family since, according to one study mentioned by the Journal, the average family wastes about $81 a year on packaged foods because of confusing or misguiding labels.

I include the editorial hereafter:

HOUSEWIFE'S HELPER

By finally passing the "truth in packaging" bill, the United States Senate deserves the gratitude of housewives who have wandered through supermarkets befuddled by food package labels which proclaim "cents off" (cents off what?), promise "family" sized servings or the "giant quart" and require an abacus to penetrate the jungle of differing weights and prices and calculate which products off the best buy. The bill, which took four years to struggle through the Senate, now goes to the House.

It would require that containers be clearly and simply labeled so that buyers could easily determine the weight or volume of contents. It would give the government discretionary authority to regulate "cents off" promotions, reduce the welter of different sized packages, set standard definitions for "small," "medium" and "large" and decide what constitutes a "serving."

One study has indicated that the average family wastes about $81 a year on packaged foods because labels are confusing or misguiding. Senator HART (D-Mich.), the bill's sponsor, estimates that this adds up to a national annual waste of $4.5 billion.

The House should show similar solicitude for the stumped shopper.

The 34th Anniversary of the DAV

SPEECH

OF

HON. ROBERT E. SWEENEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, on Christmas Day 1919 there was established in the city of Cleveland a small organization designed to help wounded and sick veterans returning from World War I adjust to civilian life. Under the able leadership of Judge Robert Marx the 200 veterans formed the DAV. The organization grew in strength and devotion to public service and in 1932, 34 years ago, the Congress of the United States granted a charter to the Disabled American Veterans.

Mr. Speaker, the DAV has certainly justified the faith that the Congress of the United States has put in them by granting a charter. They have helped 1½ million disabled American veterans to adjust to a new life. They have helped their fellow veterans obtain needed medical care and hospital treatment. They have helped their comrades obtain job training and employment where otherwise these boys returning from the wars would have led an inactive and sterile life.

The amazing part of the story of the DAV, Mr. Speaker, is the fact that they have performed their services without receiving 1 penny from the Federal Government. The $1½ million that they spend each year is garnered from the sale of the familiar license tags and membership dues.

It is important that we honor such organizations as the DAV as it is important that we honor the men who have so ably fought for freedom as Woodrow Wilson said:

> The nation that forgets its defenders will itself be forgotten.

In these times as in the past we look again to the DAV for help. The organization that so ably served our boys returning from Flanders, from Iwo Jima, and from Pork Chop Hill is now being asked to help the 250,000 men fighting in the fields of Vietnam.

Mr. Speaker, I have no doubt that the 213,000 men that make up the DAV will come through again as they did in the past.

To these brave men who more than any others exemplify the terrible price that this Nation has had to pay to maintain our liberty, to this humanitarian organization that has sacrified so much so that our boys may not be forgotten, this Nation will always acknowledge its gratitude.

International Convention of Sertoma

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to report to my colleagues that the international convention of Sertoma, the 54-year-old service-to-mankind organization, is in session this week at the Sheraton-Park Hotel from Wednesday through Saturday. Our thousand Sertomans with their wives, many of them members of the La Sertoma auxiliary, and around 250 children are expected to attend from all over the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Puerto Rico.

As an honorary Sertoman, affiliated for the past dozen years with the Washington Sertoma Club, I can speak with knowledge and authority concerning the tremendous contributions of 479 Sertoma clubs and 18,757 members in helping make life worthwhile for the afflicted and the unfortunate. Sertomans give and raise many millions of dollars for a great variety of good causes, in addition to fostering patriotism through its freedom program.

I became a Sertoman on January 30, 1954, on the occasion of the charter banquet of the Washington Sertoman Club, held at the National Press Club ballroom. I was sponsored for membership and invited to be the principal speaker by the founder and charter president, Edward R. Place, who was born in Fall River, Mass., in my district, and educated at nearby Brown University in Providence, R.I. Another prominent Sertoman, Raymond B. Leavitt, second president of the Washington club, came from Taunton in my district. Ray was appointed from my district to the U.S. Naval Academy.

Washington Sertoma Club has donated to various service-to-mankind projects $12,481.46, as of February 7, 1966, an average of more than $1,000 yearly. More than two-thirds of the charity fund has gone to the Salvation Army summer camp, Happyland, in Triangle, Va., to accommodate boys and girls, white and black, in healthful and enjoyable camping pursuits. American Cancer Society, American Hearing Society, Children's Hospital, Boys Junior-Senior High, Metropolitan Police Canine Corps, are other beneficiaries.

Disclosures of the Week—Part VII

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, once again I am pointing up a few disclosures which have come to my attention this week.

CASE 1

Revealing the extent of inflation, the National Industrial Conference Board in its "Road Maps of Industry Chart" reports that a family man with two children today must earn $13,234 a year to equal the purchasing power of $5,000 in 1939. This is due to inflation and also increased Federal income and social security taxes.

CASE 2

The Architect of the Capitol has let it be known he proposes to extend the west front of the Capitol Building to add space for restaurants, a tourist center, and additional offices. After spending $100 million on the new Rayburn Office Building with its adequate restaurant and Member's offices it is difficult to justify this addition. However, I do think it is essential that the west front of the Capitol be reinforced and needs repairs.

CASE 3

Last November the administration rolled back the price of newly mined copper to 36 cents per pound and put a ban on its export. Since then according to an editorial in the June 20, Washington, D.C., Post, the world price has risen to 62 cents a pound. So not to expand local production the General Services Administration will provide an incentive in the form of a subsidy paid for by the taxpayer.

As the Washington Post asks, would it not be better to allow copper prices in this country to rise to the world level which would encourage the use of aluminum and other substitutes and thereby reduce the consumption of inessential copper and at the same time expand copper production.

CASE 4

The Seattle, Wash., Times is critical of President Johnson's Democratic Party fundraising gimmick, the Elite President's Club.

As this paper points out, invitations to the White House should not be sold as a reward for a $10,000 contribution to the party coffers. It is indeed a misuse of what in effect is a national shrine.

CASE 5

According to U.S. News & World Report, a new multimillion-dollar Great Society program has been drafted. At a price of billions this would provide jobs and a guaranteed annual income for every American. It is scheduled by planners to be on the President's desk soon.

CASE 6

According to the American Enterprise Institute a guest editorial in the June 16 Chicago Tribune reported that Michael E. Tigar, who was said to make no bones about his Communist activities, is slated to become clerk to Supreme Court Justice William J. Brennan.

CASE 7

The present poverty war scandals continue to grow. The poverty war is shelling out $6,000 a year rent for a building which only cost $6,000 when purchased a year ago for a rehabilitation project. The building owner's son gets $7,300 a year to supervise the project, located in Kentucky.

Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, in the Mason County Democrat of June 16, 1966, an editorial by Mr. Neil summarizes the causes of much of the frustration surrounding the Vietnam war. To conclude his editorial, he quotes Theodore Roosevelt's words which are most appropriate for these times. Under unanimous consent I include the editorial at this point in the RECORD:

FIRED—AT RANDOM

(By Neil)

We have allowed war to become so imbedded in our political philosophy it's now an accepted, necessary part of our very way of life and because of it, in spite of all the bleatings for peace on the part of this country's, indeed the world's, right thinking people who believe war is hell, this scribe doesn't forsee any immediate solution in Vietnam.

And we don't have the faintest of notions Uncle Sam is in any big hurry to achieve a truce, let alone win the war because he is committed to maintain a balanced economy become heavily dependent and accustomed to the support of military spending.

If this is the case, and all indications are that the full resources of this country indeed are not being made available to our fighting men nor is the fight being carried to the North Vietnamese, then this is a hell of a morbid way for a civilized country to sustain itself.

It is my honest belief and contention that if there is justification at all for sacrificing lives it ought to be an all out effort to win peace in Vietnam—not merely parcel out the country for the Communists to continue nibbling at.

It is the sole responsibility of the President of the United States to bring a fast halt to the hostilities in Vietnam and then avoid all conflicts we don't intend to win. Or it is the responsibility of the voters to elect somebody who will.

Wasn't it the man with the big stick and soft-spoken manner who said, "the things that will destroy America are peace at any price, prosperity at any price, safety first instead of duty first, and the love of soft living."

Theodore Roosevelt is turning out to be quite an accurate prophet.

Toward a North American Water Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. TENO RONCALIO
OF WYOMING
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, on June 8, Senator FRANK E. MOSS, of Utah, spoke before the Royal Society of Canada at the University of Sherbrooke, in the province of Quebec, on water policy on the North American Continent. Not only is it unusual for an American to be invited to Canada to speak on the explosive subject of water export, but it is a rare privilege for any speaker to appear before Canada's leading association of men of letters.

As a former member of the International Joint Commission, which deals with United States-Canadian water problems along our mutual border, I read Senator Moss' speech with great interest. I found it the most searching and informative discussion on water which has yet been made on either side of the border. I can understand why it was so well received in Canada.

Senator Moss approached his delicate subject in a forthright manner. The United States pleads guilty to having abused and misused its own water supplies, but is trying very hard to make amends. Regardless of the heroic measures we are now taking, we will probably not have enough water for our galloping population. We are hopeful that after Canada has thoroughly measured its own water supplies, and projected its ultimate water requirements, there will be surplus water which we can import into thirsty parts of the United States.

The Senator reiterated again and again that through such proposals as NAWAPA the United States is not trying to trick Canada out of water it needs. We are interested only in surplus water which is now running unused to the sea. But, Senator Moss emphasized:

> Transportation of unused water from an area where usability is meager or impossible is all but inevitable. Population, economics and common sense demand it.

I commend to my colleagues this brilliant analysis of American and Canadian water interdependence on a continent in which we hope to live in peace and harmony for many years. Under unanimous consent I include the speech by Senator Moss in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

TOWARD A NORTH AMERICAN WATER POLICY

(Speech of Senator FRANK E. MOSS, Democrat, of Utah, before the Royal Society of Canada, at the University of Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada, June 8, 1966)

It is a singular honor to be invited to address the Royal Society of Canada—the senior learned society of your country, and one of the world's leading associations of men of letters.

Whether my appearance here today sets some sort of precedent—whether some of my colleagues in the United States Senate have preceeded me on this platform—I do not know. But I am sure that such an appearance is rare, and I shall treat it with respect.

I am by custom and courtesy in a position to bring you greetings from the American people. I do so with warmth. We, Canadians and Americans, have inherited jointly the lovliest and most richly endowed of all continents. We share the job of preserving its beauty and the responsibility of developing its natural resources for the greatest benefit, not only of this generation, but of unborn millions who will follow us.

At the beginning, let me make my position clear. I do not speak as the representative of the Executive Branch of the United States government. I speak as a member of the United States Senate—as the Senator from the water-conscious state of Utah. I will try to set forth what I believe should be the policies of my government. Many in my country share these views.

I always feel very much at home in your country. A recent U.S. Department of the Interior publication describes Utah as a panorama of peaked mountains, lush valleys, and windswept plains where the taming of the wilderness made "the history of Utah an epic of hardship, determination, and triumph." I am sure those same words could have been written about many parts of Canada.

Timber, trapping, minerals, farming, and incredible beauty have been as much a part of Canadian experience as in Utah. One of the first white men to see the Great Salt Lake, nature's identifying monument in my State, was a Canadian trapper named Etienne Provost. The first white settler in Utah came from St. Louis, whence he had come from Quebec. His name was Antoine Robidou—I am told there are still Robidous in Quebec.

And just as the railroads helped knit Canada, Utah is proud to be the place where the last spike was driven in the bands of steel which first linked our western and eastern coasts of America.

What is more to the point in today's discussion, however, is the nature and intensity of our common interest in the preservation of our natural resources. Our lives and our future depend upon the care we take of them, particularly the care we take of our water.

In Utah we have an almost sacred respect for water, which shares its indispensable life-giving role only with the air we breathe. Its value is determined everywhere by nature's pattern of distribution. In my state there is no more precious thing.

TO PRESERVE WATER

I am sure that Canada, which has a very large portion of the earth's fresh water, does not value it less. The problem of assuring an adequate supply of water for Canada's future differs from the U.S. problem more in degree than in substance. The pollution and levels of the Great Lakes, for example, are bringing as many grey hairs to you as to us, and the flow in the St. Lawrence is as vital to the Port of Montreal as the flow of the Hudson is to New York. Time may be crowding you less, but the challenge of preserving your water resource is clear and near.

The challenge looms larger and closer for us. We are already feeling the sharp pinch of necessity. Our demands are quantitatively greater than yours, and the pattern of population growth and industrial development in the United States is putting tremendous pressure on us.

Two factor must be weighed in considering the speed and manner of growth of economic development in the United States and Canada, and the intensity of the exploitation of natural resources in the two countries.

In the first place, there is considerable disparity between our two countries in total population and in gross national product. This is unavoidably a source of strain between Canadians and Americans. Such disparity tests the skills of professional diplomats as much as it calls for good manners and broad understanding on the part of all of us. We beg your understanding of our problems, and expect you to ask the same of us.

In the second place, there is a melancholy lesson for Canada in the economic and natural resource history of the U.S. This is a lesson in the importance of "taking care" of water resources. We in the U.S. are learning it late and under stress. You have the opportunity to learn it in time to apply it purposefully and according to plan.

The trust of my message today is a plea to you as members of the influential Royal Society to support the long-range studies, the surveys, the appraisals, and the planning which will provide without unnecessary delay, a sound basis for effective management for your vast water resources.

In order that there be no misunderstanding in this area, let me state my position clearly. After you in Canada have measured your water and projected your own ultimate requirements, it is my hope that you will find that you have water for export—over and above your own foreseeable needs. I assure you that you will find a profitable market for it south of the border in both the United States and in Mexico.

UNUSED RUNOFF

Preliminary studies indicate that it is technically feasible and economically sound, to collect, store, and redistribute unused runoff water from the northern reaches of the continent. Unlike oil and uranium, water can be marketed on a sustained yield basis. If the producing areas are properly managed, they will continue without depletion to produce a profitable "crop" for export. But first, you must answer the basic question as to whether it is clearly to your advantage to export water. This question cannot be answered definitively until Canada's water-harvesting capabilities are fully and accurately measured.

Let me clarify one or two points of possible misunderstanding. Borrowing from the techniques of the practice of law in both our countries, I want to remove from argument, by stipulation, two very important points which underlie my discussion today. These points should be the permanent foundation for continuing relations between the two countries.

A JOINT EFFORT

The first point which I hope we may stipulate is: that we Americans and Canadians are mutually desirous of living together in peace on this continent for a very long time to come, preserving the sovereign values of both our nations and our societies and developing our respective talents constructively for the greatest good for the greatest number.

The second point of my stipulation is that we two peoples, in addition to all of our intangible blessings, have been endowed and entrusted with a very valuable piece of real estate, a section of the earth which is conducive to life and worthy of our care and affection, and that we are equally interested in preserving it and enhancing it as a region for human habitation.

Now, these are not points to be stipulated in isolation. They are not points to be agreed upon in passing and separated from the real world of politics, economics, and diplomacy. If you agree to such a dual stipulation, then the course ahead should be carefully plotted in both countries and clearly coordinated for the mutual benefit of both.

In other words, if we want to continue to live in constructive peace on this richly endowed continent of North America, and to grow, as St. Luke said, "in wisdom and stature," then we must cooperate in taking care of it.

I would not dare to come here and utter such seeming platitudes were it not for my confidence in the traditional good manners of Canadians. Were this audience to indulge the habits of old-fashioned American politics, you might drown my voice in loud guffaws and say "Look who's talking. Why don't you clean your own house first?"

And I must plead guilty to this basic charge made against the United States: that we have not taken proper care of our own waters. How then can we qualify to address our neighbors on the subject?

I answer on two grounds: first, tardily, we have learned our lesson and are doing something about our wasted waters. Second, we can help Canada to avoid the onerous costs of trying to recover lost ground after too many years of neglect. Our experience should be valuable to you.

A Canadian businessman recently observed to an American associate, in a friendly but meaningful sally, "You Americans have muddied your own water, now you want to muddy ours." He added, more in jest than justice, I hope, that to part of the U.S. press, Idaho water was "American" but British Columbia water was "continental."

My response is that really we are not the reprobates we sometimes are made to appear. In my own discussion I have been careful to talk about continental planning and not continental water. I trust most of my countrymen intended to do the same.

NAWAPA

A certain amount of Canadian skepticism is a normal reaction to the widespread discussion in the United States on continental water planning, and particularly to the great attention which has been given to the North American Water and Power Alliance—or NAWAPA concept.

Let me point out first of all that the concept relates to a continent-wide water system, and not to continental water. Then allow me to put into proper perspective the actual status of NAWAPA in the United States.

The concept was developed by the Ralph M. Parsons Company of Los Angeles. Its central idea came from one of the outstanding water planning engineers of the West. Over the years it has been broadened to include parts of many regional plans which have been discussed on both sides of the border and expanded into an integrated system. The resulting proposal or concept is based entirely on maps and analyses of published topographical, climeographical and hydrological data. In many areas there have been no on site investigations.

The Parsons Company has put the concept or plan in the public domain. While no funds other than his own have been invested in it, Ralph M. Parsons, the head of the company, makes no proprietary claims. The project has been entirely an inhouse research and development effort in a field of special competence of the firm. The concept is, I understand, still being revised and refined. When it was brought to my attention, it seemed to me to warrant the attention of the Senate Committees on water resources.

At my request, a Special Subcommittee on Western Water Development was appointed and directed to look into the matter. I was named Chairman. The Subcommittee made a rough comparison of this NAWAPA plan with an inventory of all the water projects anticipated by our U.S. Federal agencies over the next twenty years. The Committee's general conclusion was that, for about twenty-five per cent greater total cost, the NAWAPA concept could deliver nearly twice as much water as could be provided by the large number of American projects envisioned by the four U. S. Federal agencies having water resource development responsibilities.

Our review admittedly was hasty. The degree of refinement of the NAWAPA concept at that time did not warrant more detailed study. I believe that now it does. American still has a lot of homework to do. I hope Canada will feel that she does, too. Before discussing this homework, let me review for you the essentials of the NAWAPA concept.

In one sentence, it is a continent-wide plan for collection, redistribution, and efficient utilization of waters now running off to the seas totally unused or only partially used.

It would collect about 15–18 per cent of the excess runoff from the high precipitation, medium elevation areas of Alaska and western and northern Canada. It is important to keep in mind that the concept deals with surplus water. By proper diversion and storage optimal flows can be maintained downstream and flood peaks leveled.

This collected, surplus water would be diverted south and east through a continent-serving system of tunnels, canals, and improved natural channels linking chains of reservoirs. Such controlled distribution of the waters from the North, pooled with waters from the interconnected producing areas of both countries, would benefit one territory and seven provinces of Canada, thirty-five states of the U. S., and three states of Mexico.

NAWAPA would create a vast power generation system across Canada, pivoted in the west on your great Peace River project. It would supply new industrial and agricultural water and would provide low cost water transportation to the Prairie Provinces. It would stabilize flows in both the Columbia and the St. Lawrence—with protection for Montreal Port—and permit stabilization of the levels of the Great Lakes with living new water from both the Northwest and from the James Bay watershed.

In the United States, NAWAPA would permit increased flow in the Upper Missouri and Upper Mississippi during low flow periods. It would provide ample supplies of clean water for all of the arid states of the west including supplies for restoration of groundwater where it has been depleted. NAWAPA would also provide new high-quality water for Mexico in amounts many times greater than that the Egyptians will garner from the Aswan high dam.

Canada and the United States, of course, share the benefits of all the water in the Great Lakes, but if additional Canadian water is available from the North, the question of actual water export via the Lakes is worthy of investigation.

The system of stabilized optimal levels in the Lakes would aid gradual restoration of their biological health.

The transfer of James Bay water to the Great Lakes is not exclusive to NAWAPA. The idea has been proposed in only slightly different form by Thomas W. Kierans of Sudbury, Ontario, whose GRAND Canal scheme embodies the possibility of converting most of James Bay into a great fresh water reservoir. Mr. Kieran's expanded plan now covers almost as much territory as does NAWAPA.

There is no point at this time in attempting to make a choice between the Kierans and

NAWAPA proposals for diversion of water into the Great Lakes. NAWAPA would add water from the Northwest as well as from the James Bay watershed. There is certainly sufficient promise in both proposals, however, to warrant the detailed survey and appraisal work which is necessary. Once these studies are completed, Canada may then want to develop one plan or a combination of the two, or design a third plan, or reject the whole idea.

One undeniable value of the NAWAPA idea is that it stimulates resource study. The least that should be said for continental water planning is that it justifies investigation of all the water resources which might be incorporated in the system. Rational discussion of the specifics of any and all of the plans must await more precise technical data.

Assuming that Canada actually produces the surplus water which today's sketchy climatological and hydrological data indicates she does—and I believe detailed engineering studies will confirm and expand the amount—NAWAPA would substantially benefit both countries, and bring direct profitable return to Canada.

Here then lies the bulk of that homework I mentioned: the actual field engineering determination of whether the initial assumptions are true. A determination of real precision, one in which the public can have confidence, must be made and it must demonstrate clearly that Canada does, in fact, have sufficient water harvesting capability to consider export to her neighbors to the South.

It would make little sense for us to debate further at this time any of the details of the continental planning concept, or even the question of whether it is a good idea for either country.

But it makes a lot of sense to go after the facts on which to base definitive judgments.

It also makes sense to examine the condition of the continent we share, to survey and appraise its total life-support capability in terms of water supply. Then we should plan the best way to preserve and, if possible, to expand this resource. Finally, we must plan its most advantageous use for both our countries and for Mexico.

A CANADIAN INTEREST

Let me now stipulate a third point: the people of the United States cannot expect the people of Canada to consider entering any arrangements such as this unless it is demonstrably and unquestionably for Canada's long-term best interest—and so found by Canadians.

America has no right to suggest nor to expect any water scheme which might provide water in the U.S. for the next thirty or forty years, but which would leave Canada too little to meet her own future requirements.

I want to emphasize this point because the engineers, administrators and parliamentarians who are scrutinizing the NAWAPA concept as a conceivable long-range answer to U.S. water supply problems are not conspiring to steal Canada's water. We are not devising a scheme to trick Canada. We are not even trying to arrive at minimum price at which we might cajole and persuade you into selling us some of your water. As a matter of fact, we are working with dedication to avoid the prospect of U.S. dependence on imported water.

The United States is now embarking on every possible venture to strech our own water, creatively and ingeniously, and to find out whether we might have enough of our own to see us through. We realize that only through an intensive effort can we find out just how much we can do on our own. After that we will know whether we must seek to import water, and if so, how? Where? At what cost?

Our labors have a strange duality. The things we must do to get ready to import water, in case it is offered, are, to a very large extent, the things we must do if the water is not offered. In my opinion, however, transportation of unused water from an area where usability is meager or impossible is all but inevitable. Population, economics and common sense demand it.

Historically, there have been three great surges of Federal interest and activity in water resources protection and development in the United States. One was under Theodore Roosevelt when Gifford Pinchot led the movement for protection of forests. The second was under Franklin Roosevelt when conservation received a mighty boost from depression-stimulated economic recovery programs. Neither of these efforts, however, compares in scope or pace with the third surge now taking place under President Johnson.

I think it is safe to say that in the past three years the Congress has passed more constructive water legislation than in any other time of our history. I will mention only the most important programs.

NEW U.S. LAWS

Congress enacted the Water Resources Planning Act, a landmark measure which places water resource planning on a river basin basis. It recognizes the fundamental fact that water does not stop at state or county or municipal boundaries, and that any planning which does not take this into consideration will be piecemeal planning—with piecemeal effect. (As an aside, may I add that water does not recognize international boundaries either in its interaction with terrain and gravity).

Congress launched a Water Research Program which will invest nearly $100 million a year for ten years on basic water research. This is over and above the program to bring desalting of water into economic balance both in North America and elsewhere in the world.

Congress established a Water Pollution Control Administration which will conduct and oversee a broad public and industrial pollution control program, and we have greatly increased the Federal funds available to communities for the construction of waste treatment plants and other pollution control facilities.

We have before us this session legislation which will coordinate attacks on water pollution within each river basin. To make the program more effective, we have just transferred the Water Pollution Control Administration from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to the Interior Department where other river basin planning is centered.

We are also considering in the Senate at this time a bill which would establish a National Water Commission, to be composed of distinguished citizens outside the government who will consider all aspects of our complex and inter-related water problems and recommend long-range policy solutions. This emphasis on long-range planning makes our discussions of the same subject here today even more timely.

There is likewise pending in Congress—with hearings scheduled for some time this fall—a bill which I have introduced to reorganize our Federal water resource management and place all agencies concerned with it in one department to be called the Department of Natural Resources. At the present time, a score of agencies in five departments have some kind of statutory responsibility for water.

In February of this year, the Committee on Water Resources Research of the Federal Council for Science and Technology, published a recommended program for ten years of water research. It would cover techniques of planning, organization, and water law. The program recognizes the need for better methods of weighing costs and benefits of water resource development. In addition, it would expand research in waste treatment, in water consuming industrial processes, in agricultural practices in conservation of watersheds for improved yield, in desalting, weather modification and many other fields.

To make an exciting story short, let me say simply that there is a welling up of water interest and activities throughout the Federal government, and throughout the country. Water is truly front and center in the United States at this time in our history.

Sometimes I think we make the water problem appear more complex than it really is. There are four general categories of effort, and we must invest in all.

First is conservation, or taking care of water producing areas. This means attention to trees and grass on the watersheds, as well as adequate flow control through systems of retention pools and reservoirs to prevent floods and soil erosion.

Second is proper water handling. This includes pollution abatement, cleaning up the water courses, treatment of water for recycle, improvement in water consuming processes. We must be able to define legitimate water requirements in order to bridle growing demand. Such disciplinary measures as metering come in this category.

The third category is the search for new sources of usable water. One way is the desalting of the seas and inland brackish water. Another is rainmaking, or weather modification. I recently heard a term applied to the latter which was most descriptive—"Stimulated Atmospheric Transport."

Fourth is water resource development, which covers collection and storage of surplus water, interbasin transfers, and recharging of aquifers. Here we find the multiple-use projects for domestic and industrial water supply, irrigation, recreation, transportation, power, and wildlife support.

While redistribution systems, such as the NAWAPA concept, fall essentially in the fourth category, they plan an important role in the others. Continental planning makes no sense unless we practice conservation, pollution control and efficient utilization of water. Economic exploitation of desalting and rainmaking both depend upon efficient distribution.

It is going to cost billions of dollars to restore and to extend U.S. water resources over the next two or three decades. Were this a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, I would say to you that the business to be done in the water improvement field during the last third of this century will be greater than the economic explosion of railroad building over two-thirds of the 19th Century.

For example, the NAWAPA concept has a price tag, obviously very loosely attached, of $100 billion for a 25–30 year construction program. This sounds like a lot of money, and of course it is, but it is not unprecedented. The U.S. Interstate Highway program is a 15 year program to cost between $45 and $50 billion.

Parsons engineers estimate about 48 per cent of the NAWAPA investment would be in Canada, slightly less in the U.S., and about 5 per cent in Mexico.

The total revenues from NAWAPA activities and services, from the sale of water and electric power, and from other charges for use of facilities, are estimated at about $4 billion a year. Annual operating expenses are estimated at less than $1 billion, leaving $3 billion for capital financing. This makes the scheme quite practical for amortization within the usual time for water projects in my country.

Most of the water revenues will come from the United States. While more than half of the power available would be generated in

Canada, the United States would, in the normal course of events, provide a market for large amounts of this Canadian-generated power. More of the navigation benefits would accrue to Canada. Recreation benefits would be about evenly divided.

The benefits of such a continent-spanning water collection, saving and distribution system are very real. They would be felt throughout the continent. Not only would the level and purity of water in the Great Lakes be restored and sustained, but the Lakes could be used as a distribution manifold, as is proposed specifically in the expanded Kieran's Plan.

The flow of water in the Columbia and the St. Lawrence would be stabilized for both power generation and navigation. We could write "finis" to destructive floods on these and other rivers. The collection and redistribution system established in the Prairie Provinces would end floods there, provide water supply, and mesh into a nationwide system of water transportation.

The new lakes and recreation areas would make the northlands even more attractive. Canada's recreation lure is already beckoning countless thousands of Americans. Their numbers would increase, and with almost limitless stretches of new waterways, the boating boom would become continent-wide.

THE WESTERN PROVINCE

British Columbia would have the greatest NAWAPA investment, in storage, power and navigation facilities. The town of Prince George would be the center of a complex of waterworks unrivalled anywhere in the world.

British Columbia would be the site also of what might be the single most controversial feature of the initial NAWAPA concept. This is the proposal to make a huge lake out of the natural defile known as the Rocky Mountain Trench, along the west side of the Canadian Rockies. Studies must be made, of course, to determine the ecological impact of such a man-made, inland, fresh water sea. If this project is judged to be too costly in terms of real estate and wilderness impact, other routes for the transfer of water could doubtless be found, but the values of such a great, useful, spectacular new lake should also be considered.

First-hand studies, including the bioenvironmental studies, hydrological and geological surveys and field engineering work may reveal flaws in the NAWAPA proposal. The United States may find it more beneficial to build a great collection and storage complex in Alaska, then ask Canada for right-of-way to transfer some of this water to the contiguous states. It even has been proposed that we might do this by a plastic pipeline which could be submerged in the Pacific Ocean. Both America and Canada must determine what we should do—and determine it fairly soon.

To help make such a determination, I introduced a resolution last summer to provide for the use of the mechanism of the International Joint Commission to investigate the NAWAPA proposal. I chose IJC because it is an existing and qualified agency through which both countries can work. I am now beginning to have some reservations, however, about using IJC—not because of principle—but because of timing and the scope of the job.

The task is broader than the charter of the IJC, and there are several years of American and Canadian homework to be done merely to develop instructions for an international agency. Besides, IJC studies of pollution and control of lake levels of the Great Lakes must be speeded because of the pressing importance of corrective action. The lessons to be learned in working out joint programs for the improvement of this shared water resource should point the way to broader programs involving transfer and export of more distant waters.

I predict that you will see a big change in the overall water outlook in the United States in the next ten years. I hope that our domestic water programs will be so successful that America will not need to seek any of Canada's bountiful supplies.

But even so, we would be happy to join with Canada in a continent-wide conservation and development water study. Canada's investment in water resource development would extend, without limit in decades or acre-feet, the producing lifetime of your water harvest areas, and would evolve a better distribution system. Such a program would head off more expensive Canadian investment later on.

Common sense and prudence dictate that both cuntries keep an eye on a possible continental system as each of us design national water resource projects. Let's make sure that while we are making up our minds about the value of a continental approach that we not do anything to make it unworkable.

One final thought—the total amount of moisture in the earth life support envelope is fixed and constant: the number of people to use it is not. Their numbers expand, their water uses change and increase, their modes of travel, their industries and their residences shift.

Should America and Canada approach the solution of water supply vs. water demand separately or together?

High School Yearbook Dedicated to U.S. Serviceman in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. SCHWEIKER. Mr. Speaker, at this time of year, thousands of graduating high school and college seniors dedicate their yearbooks. These dedications are usually to a well-liked teacher or administrator who has been an inspiration to them.

The members of one such graduating class in my congressional district, the Upper Perkiomen High School class of 1966, have chosen instead to dedicate their yearbook to the U.S. servicemen fighting in Vietnam. Certainly, our men in uniform there are an inspiration to all Americans.

As a member of the House Armed Services Committee, I take great pleasure in noting that these high school graduates are aware of and concerned with the difficulties facing our defenders of freedom.

Mr. Speaker, in recognition of their concern, I include this dedication in the RECORD in its entirety:

> Defending freedom is never an easy task. But to do it in a far off land, against a sly and dangerous enemy is extremely difficult. The United States soldiers are fighting in Viet Nam so that the fighting will not be fought in the United States. His courage and devotion, even in the face of criticism at home and abroad, best exemplifies the American ideal. Victory will not come easily for them, but they will always have a special place in the hearts of every true American. It is for this reason that we the class of '66 in recognition of their heroic struggle against tyranny dedicate our yearbook to the United States fighting men in Viet Nam.

Western Kansas Opinion Poll Results

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT DOLE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, in March of this year, I mailed approximately 125,000 questionnaires to residents in my 58-county congressional district. Our records show that approximately 16,000 have been returned, which indicates significant interest in the important issues of the day.

Western Kansas feel strongly, as indicated in the tabulation below, that: First, antipoverty funds should not be increased; second, one house of a State legislature should be apportioned considering factors other than population; third, section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act should not be repealed; fourth, unemployment compensation programs should not be centralized and federalized.

Western Kansas residents were almost evenly divided on 4-year terms for Members of the House of Representatives, while, more than 80 percent felt America's prestige in the world has declined since 1960.

A great number of those participating commented on specific questions and, almost without exception, made some reference to the crisis in Vietnam. Over 55 percent of those responding indicated dissatisfaction with the handling of the war in Vietnam by Secretary of Defense, Robert S. McNamara.

CONSTITUENTS' OPINIONS IMPORTANT

In my opinion, it is most helpful to have "grassroots" views, even though it is difficult to respond to all questions with a simple "yes" or "no" answer. Since nearly everyone in my district will be affected, directly or indirectly, by the actions of Congress, they should express themselves, and an opinion poll provides this opportunity.

When the questionnaires were mailed, I indicated the results would be tabulated and printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. All Members will be interested in western Kansas opinions and, therefore, I am pleased to include the final tabulations in the RECORD.

The questions, just as they appeared in the questionnaire, and the percentage for, against, or undecided, are as follows:

KANSAS' FIRST DISTRICT OPINION POLL

[Results given in percentages]

Do you favor—(answer "yes" or "no")—

1. Creation of a new Cabinet-level Department of Transportation?

Yes	20
No	72
Undecided	8

2. 4-year terms for members of the House of Representatives?

Yes	47
No	50
Undecided	3

3. Repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, abolishing so-called "right-to-work" laws?

Yes	12
No	86
Undecided	2

4. Legislation which would increase the authority of the Federal Government to prohibit racial discrimination in the sale or rental of housing?

Yes	15
No	83
Undecided	2

5. Abolishing the House Committee on Un-American Activities?

Yes	11
No	84
Undecided	5

6. Increasing trade with Communist Russia and other eastern European Communist countries?

Yes	33
No	62
Undecided	5

7. Increased appropriations for the President's "anti-poverty" program?

Yes	6
No	93
Undecided	1

8. An amendment to the Constitution to give states, such as Kansas, the right to apportion one house of its legislature considering factors other than population?

Yes	82
No	15
Undecided	3

9. Additional tax credits or deductions for parents of college students?

Yes	67
No	31
Undecided	2

10. Increasing federal control of the Unemployment Compensation program, increasing duration of benefits and the amount of payments as well as employer contributions?

Yes	7
No	91
Undecided	2

GENERAL QUESTIONS

1. Do you approve of teach-ins, sit-ins, and other demonstrations against our Viet Nam policy?

Yes	7
No	90
Undecided	3

2. Do you approve of the actions of Secretary McNamara with reference to the war in Viet Nam?

Yes	29
No	58
Undecided	13

3. Have you been helped by the passage of any "Great Society" program?

Yes	5
No	93
Undecided	2

4. Would you support the so-called "Human Investment Act" providing a tax credit for part of the expense of on-the-job training to improve skills (Dole bill)?

Yes	75
No	20
Undecided	5

5. Do you believe that America's prestige in the world has improved in the last 5 years?

Yes	13
No	84
Undecided	3

Youth Initiative Is a Commendable Virtue

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON FUQUA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, the Florida Association of the Future Farmers of America have just concluded their annual State convention. An outstanding young man from my district, Jerry Scarborough, of Branford, was elected by his fellow members of the FFA to serve as State president, and I take great pride in his achievement.

Florida has a long and outstanding record of accomplishment in FFA activity. Three national presidents of the FFA have come from counties in my district—Doyle Conner, of Starke, now the commissioner of agriculture for the State of Florida; Bill Gunter, of Live Oak, Democratic nominee for the State senate in Orange County; and more recently, Victor Butler, of Havana.

One of the great privileges I had as a member of the FFA and in serving as State president was in getting to know Mr. H. E. Wood, who has just retired as State director of vocational agriculture. Thousands upon thousands of farm youths owe him a debt of gratitude they can never repay for his distinguished service.

I thought the following editorial from the Florida Times-Union on Tuesday, June 14, was particularly appropriate and would like to have the same reprinted in the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, for it is a message I think well worth reading:

YOUTHFUL INITIATIVE IS A COMMENDABLE VIRTUE

Opening today and continuing throughout this week in Daytona Beach, the 38th annual convention of Future Farmers of America in this state is expected to attract some 1,000 FFA's who will participate in a varied program of activities, which will be featured by the election of officers and the selection of delegates to the national meeting next fall in Kansas City, Mo. Among other awards received by the Star State Farmer will be a silver trophy presented annually by the Florida Publishing Company.

The publishers of The Florida Times-Union and the Jacksonville Journal take great satisfaction in presenting this award, believing as they do that the initiative and enterprise exhibited by members of FFA in conceiving and managing their own agricultural ventures constitute an exemplification of the free enterprise system. Captains of industry are bred on the farms of America as well as in the business and industrial centers.

It is appropriate, therefore, to point out that there is no field of activity that better illustrates the fundamental laws of economics than that of agriculture. The agricultural entrepreneurs who are nurtured in the ranks of FFA employ land, labor, and capital to earn a profit, just as do the industrial titans of our urban manufacturing economy.

In Florida, a young FFA has a year-round laboratory in this state's crops where he can observe the workings of the laws of economics. The supply and demand factors affect the state's vegetable and citrus crops in a real and dramatic fashion.

Where better than in the ranks of FFA could a young person learn the meaning of the law of diminishing returns? With a plot of land, members of FFA can learn firsthand that they can plant and cultivate their holding with profit only up to a certain point. Beyond that, they will observe that the yield will fall off—that it is not proportionate to the time and effort they put into it.

There is little doubt that the lack of understanding about our economic system in the United Sates today is a result of the absence of a similar opportunity for young people to engage in comparable activities. There is an advantage in being able to live close to the soil. Mother Earth and the bounties that she bestows on those who gain their livelihood from the fruits of the soil is the parent of hardy men and women.

FFA and the lessons it inculcates in our young people are an antidote to the influences, none of which is more vitiating than the heavy hand of federalism, which are destructive to the virtues of individual enterprise and initiative.

Taras Shevchenko

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT E. SWEENEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, in 1964 President Lyndon Johnson said in proclaiming Captive Nations Week:

> It is appropriate and proper to manifest to the people of the captive nations the support of the Government and the people of the United States of America.

He urged us to renew our devotion—

> to the just aspirations of all people for national independence and human liberty.

One way we may show this devotion to liberty is by issuing a series of postage stamps honoring the great fighters for freedom within the captive nations. Surely, Mr. Speaker, no one represents this dedication to the ideals of freemen more than does Taras Shevchenko, Ukrainian artist, poet, and lover of freedom.

Shevchenko was born in the little town of Morintsi in 1814, the third of six children. From the beginning his innate intelligence and free spirit made life difficult for him. As a son of a peasant Shevchenko was expected to work in the fields and serve his master in household chores. Rather the boy would often spend long periods in the country reflecting and painting. Through the intercession of K. Bruillov, the artist, and V. Zhukovsky, the famous Russian romantic poet, Shevchenko, at the age of 24, was given his freedom.

From that time on, Shevchenko wrote and painted as a free man. He was a romantic who glorified the resistance to the Russian oppression of the Ukraine. Through his works he fostered rebellion against the Russian political and social domination of his homeland.

For his unceasing criticism of czarist rule Shevchenko was sentenced to forced labor in a military camp for 10 years. So much did Czar Nicholas I fear Shevchenko's pen that he forbade the poet to write during the term of his imprisonment.

Shevchenko spent most of his imprisonment in the dread fortress of Novopetrosk under the cruel tyranny of a Captain Poptapov who browbeat him and mocked him mercilessly. During this time the world was deprived of his wisdom and words. In 1857 he was released under the conditions that he write no more about the Russian oppression. He died in 1863 a broken man.

Remembering Shevchenko's love for liberty, Mr. Speaker, let us not forget the indescribable hardships and deprivations that the Ukranian people have faced throughout the centuries. Let us not forget the ruthless persecutions that they have endured for remaining steadfast to their ideals. Taras Shevchenko never wavered from these ideals. Never did this great Ukranian leader give up the struggle. He hoped for the day that sooner or later whether by evolution or revolution a Ukranian Nation would be reestablished and her suffering ended.

Mr. Speaker, it is truly proper that we dedicate the first of a series of stamps in honor of lovers of freedom to Taras Shevchenko. For he himself reminded us what living under oppression and despotism is like. Lest we ever give up the struggle against the forms of oppression that imprison men's souls and bodies; let us remember the melancholy words written by Taras Shevchenko soon after his release from imprisonment:

There is no greater sorrow than recalling
In dread captivity one's former freedom,
And yet I do remember you my precious liberty,
Never before have you appeared so fresh and youthful.

Panama's Benefits From Panama Canal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, much has published in the press about radical demands in Panama for greater and greater benefits from the Panama Canal. Little is read, however, about the financial benefits that it now receives, which have given that country one of the highest per capita incomes in all of Latin America.

Thus it was refreshing to note in the New York Times of June 12, 1966, a press dispatch from Balboa, C.Z., stating facts in the premises that emanated from official U.S. sources.

In order that this information may be more widely known, I quote the indicated news story as part of my remarks:

PANAMA'S BENEFITS FROM CANAL EXPAND

BALBOA, C.Z., June 11.—Financial benefits to Panama's economy from the United States jurisdiction over the Canal Zone totaled $103,159,000 in 1965, canal officials reported here.

This record figure, 9.8 percent above the 1964 level, does not include the $1.93-million cash annuity paid by the United States to Panama under the treaty of 1955. Nor does it include money spent in Panama by the Agency for International Development under the Alliance for Progress.

As in preceding years, the largest single item entering Panama's economy from the Canal Zone was the income received by residents of the republic employed in the zone. Such income rose to $49,963,000 in 1965 from the year-earlier $46,115,000.

The figures are compiled by totaling the gross payrolls disbursed to non-United States citizens living in Panama but employed in the Canal Zone by the Panama Canal, the United States armed forces, other United States agencies, contractors, private organizations and companies.

Outstanding Virginian

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. PAT JENNINGS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, you and many of our colleagues are well acquainted with a former Member of the House from the Ninth Congressional District of Virginia—the Honorable Tom B. Fugate. Mr. Fugate served the Ninth for two terms. He has a most distinguished record of church, community, and public service.

A few days ago it was made known that Mr. Fugate had been selected by the Order of Fraternal Americans, a patriotic organization devoted to the principles of Americanism, to receive the "Virginia Citizen Award and Citation." I was privileged to speak at a banquet this past Monday night where Mr. Fugate was honored for his service to the people of Virginia.

The Bristol Herald-Courier, a fine daily newspaper with general circulation in southwest Virginia, published an editorial regarding this award. Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include this editorial. I know that many of my colleagues who were acquainted with Mr. Fugate during their residence in Washington, will applaud this honor that has been bestowed on him.

The editorial follows:

OUR OPINION: A DESERVED AWARD FOR THOMAS FUGATE

Thomas B. Fugate of Ewing has been a leading influence in molding the Southwest Virginia of today. It is appropriate that he be honored with the Virginia Citizen Award and Citation.

This award, which Mr. Fugate will receive in ceremonies today at Abingdon, is presented each year by the Order Fraternal Americans, an Alexandria-based group which has recognized a number of Virginia's outstanding citizens. The award will be a part of the OFA's annual convention, held this year at the Martha Washington Inn.

In the past, the award has been presented to such outstanding Virginia citizens as former Sen. Harry F. Byrd Sr., former Gov. Colgate W. Darden Jr., Charles W. Wampler Sr., Earl Thomas Grasham, and Frank Carlson Stover.

This is indeed a distinguished group, one Mr. Fugate can join with pride.

In truth, the group can be proud to welcome Tom Fugate to the ranks of Virginia Citizen Award holders. He has served his state long and well. The award is indeed deserved.

A native of Tennessee, Mr. Fugate came to Lee County in 1920 after receiving his education at Lincoln Memorial University and the University of Tennessee. He entered business as a farmer and a merchant. In 1928, his public service career began with his election to the Virginia General Assembly.

For four years—1930 to 1934—Fugate was a member of the Virginia Economic Commission. He was active in county government from 1936 to 1942.

In 1948, Mr. Fugate was elected to Congress from Virginia's Ninth District and served his area with distinction until his retirement n 1952. More recently, he has served as chairman of the Ninth District Democratic Party.

In business life, Mr. Fugate has been a member of the board of the People's Bank of Ewing since 1933, when the bank was reorganized. He became chairman of the board in 1935 and today, 31 years later, still holds that position.

Thomas Fugate's record speaks for itself. We congratulate him on receiving the Virginia Citizen Award and Citation an honor given, but an honor earned.

Address by Hon. Edward Clark

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RAY ROBERTS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, June 21, 1966, the Honorable Edward Clark, U.S. Ambassador to Australia, addressed the Rotary Club of Austin, Tex. It is my pleasure to call to the attention of the Members my good friend's observations about the business climate of the American investor in Australia.

At this time, I would like to insert in the RECORD Dr. Clark's remarks:

ADDRESS BY HON. EDWARD CLARK, AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRALIA, BEFORE THE ROTARY CLUB OF AUSTIN, JUNE 21, 1966

Wherever I go in the United States and whoever I talk to I hear people talking about Australia—businessmen, working men, educators and students. And I don't believe that this is being done entirely for my benefit. I think that the people of the United States, and for that matter, the people of the world, are awakening to the enormous potential of Australia. So today I would like to make a few observations about this great South Pacific ally, particularly about some of the similarities and some of the differences that go into making up the business climate in which an American investor in Australia works.

Australia, like the United States, is a Federal Union. In some respects the Australian Federal System, which is closely parallel to our own, is looser than in the United States, for when the Constitution was framed in 1900, Commonwealth powers had to be limited, owing to the reluctance of the well-entrenched states to yield powers to a central government. For instance, commonwealth power to deal with interstate and foreign trade is not as extensive as in the United States, and repeated attempts to amend the Constitution on this and other matters have mostly failed, so that in the management of the economy, the government has often had to make do with existing powers. On the other hand, taxation and other powers have been strengthened by judicial interpretation, and federal power has tended to increase, as it has in the United States.

The American businessman in Australia usually finds himself dealing with two sets of governmental authorities; the commonwealth on such matters as export and import licenses, exchange control, tariffs, patents and copyrights; and the state on such matters as factory regulations, building licenses, mining royalties, and so forth. But whether he deals with commonwealth or state, he may expect to find ministers helpful where they can be, and civil servants competent and impartial. In fact, I have never known a case where an American doing business in Australia could fairly complain of discrimination.

In one important respect, Australia did not copy the United States system, namely in regard to the division of powers between Congress and the executive. Australia has adopted the British system, under which the Prime Minister and his Cabinet are all members of Parliament drawn from the ranks of the majority party or, as at present, the Coalition Parties. Legislation formulated by the Cabinet is usually submitted to the members of the Government parties before it is presented to Parliament. As a result, it is almost certain to pass through the Parliament in the form approved by the Goverment, except to the extent that the Goverment accepts amendments suggested by the opposition. Party loyalty and discipline are strong, and the penalty for consistent opposition to the majority of the party may be expulsion from the party and loss of the party's nomination at the next election.

One result of all this is that businessmen have a better chance of knowing where they stand than they sometimes do in the United States, where the executive may send up one kind of bill but the Congress may pass something quite different. Lobbying as we understand it is little known in Australia. Those who want to present a point of view or objections to pending legislation do so through their local member or direct to Ministers or officials, often with success if they have a good case.

Most American businessmen working in Australia import either their finished product or a significant proportion of components and raw materials. For this reason they frequently come face to face with Australian tariff barriers. Like most countries, Australia has protectionist policies designed to shield its industries and workers from the competition of countries with low wage labor or other undue competitive advantages such as a large domestic market and consequent massive output.

Australia's tariff board, similar to our own, is an independent body which makes recommendations to the government after hearings at which all interested parties may put their case. In principle, protection is not granted to industries which are not viable or a least do not have some chance of becoming so.

All countries are inclined to complain about tariff policies of others, and Australia has come in for its share of criticism. However, for what it is worth, Australia has been described as a "medium tariff" country, with an average tariff of about 12%, only slightly higher than the United States, compared with 19% for Japan and 14% for the common market. Labor unions are well organized and powerful in Australia.

You have heard that organized labor is a tool of the Communist conspiracy in Australia. In a small and decreasing minority of cases this is true. But the majority of Australian labor unions are free of foreign political domination. However, this does not mean that Australian labor unions are non-political. The labor movement in Australia is in politics much more directly than in the United States. The Parliamentary Labor Party is partly financed by, and recruited from, the trade unions, which have a strong voice in determining the policies of the party—a sort of built-in lobby. The platform of the labor party includes a plank advocating the "socialization of the means of production, distribution and exchange." But past attempts by labor governments to bring about public ownership of such industries as banking and all airlines have been rejected by the majority of Australian voters. In any event, the labor party has not been in power in the Federal government since 1949. During the past 17 years, the Liberal-country coalition has won 7 consecutive national elections.

As a result of the turbulent period of strikes and lockouts about 70 years ago, there has grown up a system of state and federal tribunals to fix wages, working hours and conditions of employment, and to prevent and settle stoppages. These tribunals periodically hold hearings to fix wages and working hours.

One of the most important functions of the arbitration tribunals is the prevention or settlement of strikes. Employers' representatives and trade union officials can be compelled to appear before the tribunals or their representatives. Defiance of these orders can be, and often have been, punished by heavy fine and even imprisonment.

The arbitration system has been described as complicated and cumbersome, but no one in Australia seriously advocates its abolition. There used to be talk of Australia's being the land of strikes, but this is no longer so. In the last year for which I have the figures, that is 1964, the number of man-hours lost through strikes was about one out of every 1,000 worked, and most of this consisted of one or two day stoppages.

In addition to a labor force, the American businessman going abroad looks for management skills. One of the paradoxes about Australia is that although it is a very prosperous nation and has nearly 99% literacy, only 56 University degrees per 100,000 population are conferred annually, compared with 130 in Canada and 246 in the United States. This means that Australian business trains its executives largely through a system of apprenticeship or "working your way up." However, many businesses are adopting the system of taking junior executives from the University graduating class. In some fields, the shortage of qualified graduates is acute, as evidenced by the report that BHP, one of the blue chip companies, could recruit only 25 of its required 100 University graduates last year. There was not one graduate school of business in Australia until 1963, and I am informed that the total enrollment is now only about 200. This shortage of executives with University training in modern management techniques can be of real importance to United States corporations planning operations in Australia.

Having touched on Australian government organization, tariffs and labor and management practices, I am going to spend the rest of my time with you right down to brass tacks. Brass tacks in this case means the Australian attitude toward foreign investment. And here I think the Australians are more mature and realistic than any other capital importing country now doing business. Let's look at some of the facts as I believe the Australians see them.

As in the United States, Australia's farm output has increased substantially in recent years, while at the same time the rural work force has decreased. This is real progress in agricultural productivity but quite the opposite in job creation. If, therefore, Australia is to maintain full employment and keep up the momentum of national development, she must expand her manufacturing industries. This requires more capital than Australia can provide from her own resources, and makes overseas capital highly important at this time.

The very sizable inflow of capital since the War has brought new industries and know-how, new capital for existing industries, more employment, and more subsidiary industries, as well as some foreign exchange from exports from these industries.

There has also been some criticism. Apart from occasional critical comments about "takeovers" and "foreign domination", there is also the underlying and very proper anxiety which any government and its thoughtful citizens must feel about what could happen if too much of the national assets came under the control of foreign corporations with policies which did not accord with Australian national welfare; and what the effect might be upon the Australian balance of payments of too heavy an outflow of capital and dividends.

Nevertheless, Australia encourages foreign investment. Tax rates compare favorably with any other country; there is no capital gains tax, and there is a double taxation agreement between the United States and Australia. The government usually grants free entry to capital equipment required to establish industries in Australia, and there is no percentage restriction on foreign investment in an enterprise, nor is investment limited to certain industries or sectors.

But all this having been said, attention should also be drawn to Australian sentiments and preferences on the subject. Thus:

1. The Government prefers, although it does not insist, that investments add to the basic productive capacity and economic strength of the nation.

2. Also, although there are again no restrictions about this, the commonwealth prefers joint ventures, where practicable, so that Australians can participate even though in a small way. By giving Australians a share in the venture, the investor is helping to make it more popular in the eyes of the public as well as the government.

3. The so-called "take-over", where a foreign investor buys a business the owner wants to sell, seems fair enough to me, but there have been take-overs of a high pressure and unattractive kind. So there is some sentiment favoring loan transactions rather than direct purchase of businesses.

4. Australians understand that investors place their money abroad in the anticipation of making profits. But Australia encourages the investor to take the long view, and where he can, to reinvest at least part of his earnings in order to help build the industrial potential of the country. I personally view with distaste the kind of investor who goes abroad and "gouges" a country, taking its raw materials and his profit and capital out as soon as he can.

5. Some parent companies prevent their Australian subsidiaries from selling their products in overseas markets in competition with the parent company. Although these are natural outlets for the subsidiaries, the parent company prefers to reserve them for itself. The Australian government urges foreign investors to assist their Australian offspring to grow by giving them a fair share of nearby markets.

In commenting on the foregoing guidelines, I should say that I believe that most foreign investors do try to conform, where they feel they can, to Australian thinking and preference, so that there is in fact a wide measure of harmony and respect toward those who have brought their capital, their know-how and their energy to Australia.

It is often said by Americans, as well as Australians, that the two of us are very much alike. We feel a certain bond toward one another, not only because of comradeship and sacrifices in war, but by reason of similar pioneering experiences through which Australians are now passing and Americans passed not long before. The quality which most of all I like to think Australians possess is dependability. An Australian is a man of his word.

Governor Godwin's Inaugural Address

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, when Congress is in session it is my pleasure to reside in the great Commonwealth of Virginia.

I share with Virginians their great pride in their past history. I share with them pride in their outstanding congressional delegation. I share with them their confidence in and just pride in their good State government and good local government.

Earlier this year, Governor Godwin delivered one of the greatest inaugural addresses in the history of our Republic. It is a classic and I highly commend it to the attention of my colleagues and to the American people:

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF MILLS E. GODWIN, JR., GOVERNOR, TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1966

Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Members of the General Assembly, My Fellow Virginians:

No man comes to this hour without a deep humility before the full sweep of the trust that is his.

He cannot be so cold or so confident that he feels no tremor at the weight of the mantle passed from those who have stood before him in this place.

His is a firm resolve that to Virginia belongs the best that he has, and to this he adds a silent prayer.

Each new governor stands first in the shadow of the old. To me, this is a warm and welcome posture. I could not be more proud, or draw more inspiration from a predecessor who has been in every respect what Virginia expects her governors to be.

With unruffled dignity, Albertis Harrison has steered Virginia peacefully through great but troubled times.

Although the clouds have sometimes gathered, the storm has never broken. As they have a right to expect, our people have remained safe and secure in their homes, and undisturbed in the enjoyment of their property.

I pledge to you that they shall continue to be, and that law and order shall be preserved.

Fulfilling his own promise, your governor during the past four years has nourished for Virginia a vigorous new growth, which cannot help but enlarge its blossoms in our day. He has put down for us a firm new base on which we can build whatever we wish and whatever we have the will to build.

Above all, he has given us time, time to take a new measure of ourselves and of this State, time to turn from resentments that cloud our judgment and get on with Virginia's business.

For a dozen years, we have wrestled with a question that tore at the foundations of a society more than three hundred years old. Now the major decisions have been made. If they do not please us all, they are realities with which we all must live, and within which we must continue to preserve the system of government which produced them.

In an even shorter span, our material lives have changed to hardly a less degree, and one that now, as the pace continues to quicken, we find it difficult to encompass in our own minds.

We have condensed a century of progress into a decade, and Virginia still accelerates. The feeling grows that we are only beginning to realize the potential that is ours, that the incoming tide already rolling across Virginia and the South has not nearly reached its flood.

The more we lift our eyes, the more our horizons keep receding. Gradually, and then more deeply, we are caught up in the enthusiasm, and finally in the urgency of our own necessity to act, in our homes, in our work, in our communities, in our State. If there is a watchword for our time, it is to move, to strike our boldly, to reach for the heights.

Let us begin by sighting in new goals, for our achievement will be measured by the ends we seek. Let them be goals consistent with Virginia's own momentum. Let them be high enough to challenge us. Let them be bright enough to inspire those who follow us with our purpose.

Virginia is of the South. She will always be, and she will guard and cherish the high principle, the warmth, the humanity that have marked our region.

But the South is also of the nation.

To every state, Virginia's sons and daughters have taken their talents and their way of life, and made their contribution to the special meaning her name carries wherever it is spoken.

From every state, corporate and private citizens have come in ever-increasing numbers to make Virginia their home and to accept her citizenship.

The Commonwealth we love will always be Virginia, but Virginia too is of the nation, and it is by the nation's standards that we are now called upon to judge her. As we do, we will be prompted to still greater effort.

In this new light, we can look again at the men of Virginia's Golden Age two centuries ago and find inspiration still. They too loved Virginia and labored for her, but their sacrifices were even greater for the new nation they conceived and worked to perfect.

Their warnings against the growth of central power, which serve us still, came from the men who were the architects of that power, who believed in its controlled strength and who left Virginia to serve it.

Now, ever mindful of the dangers, ever jealous of Virginia's prerogatives as a state, let us seek a new balance, just as they did. Let our aims for Virginia be a parallel to theirs for this nation.

If the risk seems great and the costs from our own resources high, may we recall those men of Virginia, who set thirteen struggling colonies against the world's mightiest power, and who threw in the face of monarchies the revolutionary thought that all men are created equal.

And lest we become obsessed to the point of immobility with what has happened to the structure they built since their time, their example reminds us to be practical dreamers, who know that whatever we build, whichever path we follow, we must begin from where we are.

How then shall we build?

Our people have told us how. They have told us of their dreams, of the schools and colleges and highways and hospitals they envision across Virginia.

Only a few short weeks ago, they spoke to us as only a self-governing people can speak. From school rooms, from fire houses, from country stores, from every polling place, the vast majority of them, no matter what their political affiliations, have said they expect us to transform those dreams into reality.

Let us begin this task at the beginning, with the advancement of learning.

Knowledge is the great equalizer of our time. With it come all the fruits of life. With it too comes an atmosphere of mutual respect in which reason can prevail over the heated problems that confront us.

If there is a universal enemy, if there is a main root to the excesses and to the inertia which get in our way, if there is a handmaiden to poverty and failure, it is ignorance. Let us marshal all our resources against it.

We can take no rest until all our public schools—not just some—will compare with any in the nation; until all our colleges and universities—not just some—can hold up their heads in any company; until all our sons and daughters—not just some—have the same chance to train their minds and their skills to the utmost.

Nor can we rest there, for an educated people will demand, in fact are already demanding, that they be given the proper tools of our civilization with which to work. We must provide them, in whatever variety and amount may be required.

We have no choice in this, except to fail our people and to fail Virginia. For my part, I welcome every challenge this implies.

It is my duty as Governor to offer a positive plan of action. This I will do on Monday, first in the field of education, then in highways and in other areas of opportunity and of need, for we must move Virginia forward everywhere.

Again, I remind the members of the General Assembly that this is our joint charge from the people of Virginia.

They are expectant. They have given their assent in many places to the tapping of whatever new resources are necessary. They are able and they are willing to channel greater private means toward greater public service.

We make a mistake, as their leaders, if we get too far ahead of our people. But we make a greater mistake if we fall behind them.

I have made a compact with myself that my own errors will be in the former category. I would be accused of having too much faith in the people of Virginia, rather than too little.

If I could choose a text for our State, it would be from the twelfth chapter of St. Luke.

"For unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall be must required . . ."

As we look across a Virginia bountiful beyond belief, those words recall for us her traditions. They speak to us of her destiny. They command us to our clear duty.

Our answer will be judged by our works. May those works be touched with greatness.

Step Into Space

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. EDWARD ROUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 1966

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Speaker, considering the nature of the project, the Chicago Sun-Times declares the flight of Gemini 9 cannot be considered anything but a success.

There were some disappointments, but the accomplishments and the lessons learned from the flight were enormous.

Gemini's successful mission and the moon landing of Surveyor I added up, in the Sun-Times' opinion, to "a week of extraordinary progress in man's effort to reach beyond his own environment into the unknown."

Under unanimous consent, I include the newspaper's editorial tribute to the astronauts and the many specialists in the space program be made a part of the RECORD:

ONE MORE STEP INTO SPACE

Every project in the U.S. space program, whether it be to orbit men or machines around the Earth or to send probes deep into space, is an experiment. Each flight is ambitiously over-programed, so the greatest possible amount of information can be obtained.

Judged on that basis the flight of Gemini 9 cannot be considered anything but a success, despite the inability of the two astronauts to do everything asked of them.

Much was learned, for example, of the difficulty of doing manual work while in a weightless state. The techniques of finding a target vessel in space and maneuvering into position for docking with it, an essential procedure in the upcoming effort to put men on the moon, was again demonstrated under difficult conditions. The accuracy of Gemini 9's bullseye splashdown is proof of a growing sophistication in recovery techniques.

There were disappointments, of course. Some were to be expected. The actual docking procedures were thwarted by the failure of protective shrouds on the target vessel to be blown clear. Astronaut Eugene A. Cernan was unable to put on the special back pack and carry out his maneuvers in that part of the program. But he did spend more time floating freely in space than any other man and he did carry out several difficult taks.

The success of the flight of Gemini 9 and that of Surveyor 1, which landed on the moon on Wednesday and is sending back hundreds of pictures of the moon's surface, mark a week of extraordinary progress in man's effort to reach beyond his own environment into the unknown. We salute the astronauts for their courage and skill and the thousands of dedicated scientists, technicians and skilled workers, all of whom share in the triumph.

The Right To Know and Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, many times during the past few months, I have spoken out in support of the peoples' right to know.

The American Legion's publication, the Stars and Stripes, carried an editorial on June 16, 1966, discussing this right in regard to the situation in Vietnam.

I agree with these remarks and, in inserting them in the RECORD, I again urge the administration to abandon its secrecy policy and to level with the American people. We all have a right to know what is really going on in Vietnam, and it is the administration's duty to keep us informed of the facts.

The editorial follows:

LET'S HAVE THE TRUTH

For the past several weeks there have been loud protests from Republican Members of Congress that the President and the Administration are not giving the American public full and complete details regarding the war in Viet Nam.

Realizing, of course, that it is not always possible and feasible to release full and complete information, it does seem that the Administration is not being as candid with the American public as it might be.

In press releases giving statistics on fatalities in Viet Nam exact figures on enemy casualties are given while U.S. losses are almost invariably described as "moderately light."

Certainly the American people are entitled to honest, straightforward reports as to the progress of the war.

In recent weeks, too, the President and the Secretary of Defense have been highly optimistic as to the course of the war feeling that definite progress has been made in our effort to gain total victory. Just last week, however, a general who has been a division commander in South Viet Nam, stated, without hesitation that we are losing the war and that if we are to win we must commit at least another half million American soldiers.

These varying reports are disturbing to all loyal Americans. Polls indicate that the larger percentage of our citizens are heartily in accord with the U.S. aims in South Viet Nam. This is a costly effort in men and money and there should be no desire or effort on the part of those in high office to withhold or alter in any way the brutal facts concerning our operation in Southeast Asia.

Bring Back the Gold Star

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES D. MARTIN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. MARTIN of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, more than 3,000 American families today mourn the loss a loved one who died fighting for his country in Vietnam. The memory of these heroes has been blurred by the anti-American demonstrations in which draft card burners, beatniks, out-and-out Communists, and many just afraid to fight have been well publicized. Is it not time the Nation once again recognizes its honored dead as we have always done in past wars?

Mr. Speaker, I think it is time we reinstituted the display of the gold star in those homes which have given a son, a father, husband, or brother to America. The following editorial was recently broadcast over WBRC-TV and WBRC radio in Birmingham, Ala. I concur completely with the suggestion and call it to the special attention of all Members of Congress, the President, and the Department of Defense:

BRING BACK THE GOLD STAR

U.S. officials in Saigon have reported that more American servicemen were killed in the Viet Nam War during the third week in May than in any previous week since last November. According to the report, 146 Americans were killed in action during those seven days, compared with 86 deaths during the week that ended May 14.

During the same week that these tragic figures were announced, Alabama broadcasters at a meeting here in Birmingham heard ABC-TV newsman, Peter Jennings, quote an American soldier in Viet Nam to the effect that Americans at home would never fully realize exactly what is happening in that Southeast Asian battleground until every town and village has lost a boy in the fighting.

It is for this reason that we propose the return of the poignant gold star banners that appeared in the windows of countless American homes during World War II. It is our feeling that these silent reminders, while admittedly contributing little to lessen the grief of gold star families, would do much toward making us all more conscious and appreciative of the sacrifices that are being made daily for you and for me and for our country by our fighting men in Viet Nam.

We are forwarding a copy of this suggestion to the members of the Alabama Congressional delegation. We hope you will join us in urging that the Congress consider whatever measures might be necessary to return the gold star emblem to the valiant families that deserve so much more than our inadequate thanks.

Supreme Court Evokes Controversy in Its Ruling on Police Interrogation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorials from the McPherson, Kans., Sentinel and the Newton, Kans., Kansan, of June 15, 1966, which each discuss the recent Supreme Court decision relating to police interrogation of suspects. These thought-provoking editorials point up the controversy which is certain to continue for sometime regarding the implications of the Court's decision on the role of the police in our society. The editorials follow:

[From the McPherson (Kans.) Sentinel, June 15, 1966]

LAW ENFORCEMENT LOSES ANOTHER TOOL

The latest U.S. Supreme Court ruling takes yet another tool away from law enforcement agencies. This latest loss is the ruling that no suspect can be questioned if he doesn't want to answer and must be permitted to have an attorney present.

Strict interpretation of this ruling could permit a criminal to deny any statement he made, claiming he had demanded a lawyer and was refused.

Add this new restriction to outlawing of wire tapping, restriction of public court hearings and restriction of publicity in advance of trial and you have cut a lot of power out of law enforcement both through public opinion and actual work of officers.

Granted some of these tools have sometimes been abused, but in the face of our greatest and growing crime wave, restriction of action of enforcement agencies comes at a very bad time.

Every restriction plaecd upon enforcement agencies opens the gate further for escape through shrewd legal counsel for criminals.

If the Supreme Court continues to take tools away from the police, it must at least offer new tools or face an even more rapid rise in crime in an already bad situation.

[From the Newton (Kans.) Kansan, June 15, 1966]

COURT MIGHT KILL ITS OWN INTENTIONS

The United States Supreme Court in a decision handed down Monday ruled that police can't question a suspect if he is alone and "indicates in any manner that he does not wish to be interrogated."

Just how much effect this will have on police work can be debated. Some officers feel that it will have little effect, while others think it will hamper them in their job of crime detection.

For several years now the high court has handed down decisions that have hampered police work as it has been carried on in this country for years.

To meet these restrictions police departments have had to increase the amount of training they give the officers. This may be good, for in the end it can mean better law enforcement possibilities.

In handing down this series of the decisions, the Supreme Court has been trying to protect the rights of the individual. Some feel that this has been done, but at the same time the rights and the safety of society have been chipped away.

If the court continues to hand down such decisions it may find that it has destroyed exactly what it has been trying to protect—individual rights.

For if the decisions result in increased lawlessness the people may demand that individual rights be restricted in order to give society the protection it should have.

Economic Delusions Assessed in Era of Record Gross National Product

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. GEORGE HANSEN

OF IDAHO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, as pointed out in the editor's note below, Mr. William D. Pardridge has written a thought-provoking article on economic delusions, which was carried in the Idaho Statesman, published in Boise, Idaho, Tuesday, February 15, 1966.

While Members of Congress may, or may not, agree with Mr. Pardridge, I believe they will find his thesis interesting.

The article follows:

ECONOMIC DELUSIONS ASSESSED IN ERA OF RECORD GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

(By William D. Pardridge)

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—The author of the following article is a former editor of the Washington publication, Air Affairs, and a Chicago University graduate student who has written a series on what he calls the "Economic Inequities" in America today. Because of its thought-provoking qualities and simplicity in presentation of otherwise complex economic problems, The Statesman is publishing the following article.)

Uncle Sam really is no Big Daddy. He is, in fact, a poor relation.

Here are a couple of the basic delusions in American economic thinking that are leading this nation to the edge of a cliff.

One is that national wealth is the same as money and gold. It is not.

Our economic richness is simply and only the amount of goods and needed services we produce. Nothing else. Money just enables us to trade goods and services precisely instead of roughly exchanging one cow for so many feet of lumber.

Another delusion is that all paid workers add to the wealth of the country so very much that, in terms of dollars, we produce an awful lot. We don't.

Try eating a one-dollar bill instead of a hamburger.

It doesn't work because the food is a real food and the dollar bill only represents the ability to acquire one or more hamburgers or pairs of socks.

Now, if somehow—and Washington does it every day—more money is pumped into all the tills and paychecks by the nice Congress, the price of that hamburger or pair of socks is going up because nobody waved a wand to increase the number of hamburgers or socks.

But it looks like we're richer because we have more money.

You get just as sick eating a two-dollar bill as a one-dollar bill. When you're hungry, all the money in the world can't take the place of a juicy hamburger.

And when you go from hamburgers to automobiles, remember that the autos aren't paid for, and that there are a lot more people around than before, so that per person we're not as rich as it seems.

It's the per capita production of goods and needed services that measures our relative wealth, not the total dollar value of total goods and total services both needed and not needed.

A family of two is not richer six years hence if its income is doubled and its membership is tripled. If the Gross National Product (GNP) grows by 2 per cent at the same time our population grows by 2 per cent, we haven't improved the old GNP one whit, no matter how big Washington is at the waistline.

The other delusion that all workers contribute to the economic wealth of society is a monstrosity of a gruesome sort.

One way to look at the whole of economic activity is to divide it into three parts: Positive production of economic wealth, neutral maintenance of economic wealth, and negative destruction of economic wealth.

Things having to do with food, shelter, and clothing represent positive production for the American standard of living. So do service workers like cheerful bus drivers and snappy waitresses.

Maintenance workers keep our civilian needs and pleasures in good working order. Mechanics and shoe repairmen are needed but they do not add to the economy. They maintain it.

But just what kind of economic wealth is produced by the destructive workers who get paid to build bombers and battleships?

No kind.

Communist Russia and China are dedicated to burying us one way or another. We absolutely must hire workers to man our military defense plants. We do this patriotically and willingly.

But we nourish that monstrosity of delusion when we include in our fancy GNP-scale of living standards all those billions of dollars of "produced" military hardware.

A million-dollar missile is added blindly to our account of economic wealth when in reality the labor and materials in that weapon should be subtracted from the P. T. Barnum figures that Washington says show an increase in our civilian standard of living.

Let's not kid ourselves.

Mister, if your wife added up both her cash and outstanding bills together into one lump sum, and then said, "Pappy, look, we're rich," would you believe it?

No, you'd faint.

A Strange Gift to Polish People

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, at a time when the administration is frantically pursuing its obsession to support the Communist governments of Eastern Europe, I insert a most timely and objective article by the renowned international columnist Dumitru Danielopol in the San Diego Union, June 8, 1966, discussing the activities of the Warsaw Communist regime:

A STRANGE GIFT TO POLISH PEOPLE

(By Dumitru Danielopol)

"The Communist regime imposed on Poland serves imperialism and the aims of Communist dictatorship."

The recent Polish World Congress in London was blunt.

Two hundred delegates representing some 10 million free Poles gathered in the British capital to observe the Polish Millennium, the 1,000th anniversary of Poland's statehood and Christianity.

It was 966 when the Polish Prince Mieszko adopted Christianity and brought Poland from paganism into the family of Christian Western nations within the orbit of Rome.

His action stripped away the ruse of the neighboring Germanic princes who had excused their attacks on Poland on the grounds that they were converting pagan Slavic tribes.

Ever since, Poland has been a deeply religious country.

The son of King Boleslav, Henryk Sandomiershi (1135–1165) took part in the crusades.

Like other Eastern European countries, the Poles had to face the barbaric invasions from the East. They fought Russians, Mongols and even Moslems, and became known as a "bulwark of Europe."

In 1920 the Polish army of Marshal Joseph Pilsudski arrested another barbaric invasion.

In a battle called "the miracle of the Vistula" the Poles smashed the march of Bolshevik armies trying to expand communism into Central and Western Europe.

Britain and France entered World War II to preserve the independence of Poland. But Stalin divided the country and Poland is still a captive nation today.

During the Millenium celebrations in London, H. E. Cardinal John Carmel Heenan of Westminster, addressing 40,000 Poles gathered at White City, said:

"All the world knows that Poland is in all but name Soviet-occupied territory."

He deplored the fact that the Polish government had refused a visa to Pope Paul VI to visit Poland for the Millenium.

The Gomulka regime obviously wanted to prevent a huge Christian outpouring by the Polish people—an outpouring that could get out of hand.

"We pray," said Cardinal Hennan, "for the liberation of the Christian people of Poland from the tyranny of their anti-religious government."

His words seemed in strange contrast to those of President Johnson, who chose the occasion of the Polish Millenium to send Congress his East-West trade bill.

Critics of the policy, inside and outside Congress, charge that the President's "bridgebuilding" theories can consolidate the power of the Communist regimes of Eastern Europe.

Hardly a gift for Poland's Christians on the 1,000th anniversary of their conversion.

Vietnam: Land of Medical Need

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD (DICK) ICHORD

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Speaker, doctors and saints have been closely allied many times in literature and song, and this synonymity, rather than antithesis, is close to reality in many instances.

The great Greek doctor, called the Father of Medicine, Hippocrates, envisioned the roll of the doctor in the 20th century and for all time. The physician's oath, which Hippocrates drafted some time during his life—from 460 to 377 B.C.—contained these words:

> I will keep pure and holy both my life and my art. * * * Now if I carry out this oath, and break it not, may I gain forever reputation among men for my life and my art.

This is the oath of medical men, those dedicated to the cause and to their profession. Duty calls these dedicated servants of men at any hour and at any time and at any age, and they respond with loyalty to that oath.

A case in point is Dr. William J. Shaw, Sr., of Fayette, Mo. Dr. Shaw responded to the calls of duty during a long and faithful practice of medicine in Missouri. He retired in March 1965 at the age of 71 to enjoy a leisure life full of satisfactions and personal achievements. Duty called once more, however, and he responded to the President's appeal to the American Medical Association for volunteer physicians to serve the civilian populace in South Vietnam, the land of medical needs. At the age of 72, when most people are content to enjoy the comforts of retirement, Dr. Shaw abandoned his retirement in response to the President's call and worked for 2 months in South Vietnam. Again, Dr. Shaw heeded the words of Hippocrates:

> Sometimes give your services for nothing, calling to mind a previous benefaction or present satisfaction. * * * For where there is love of man, there is also love of the art. For some patients, though conscious that their condition is perilous, recover their health simply through their contentment with the goodness of the physician.

Dr. Shaw has recounted his general impressions of the experience in the February 1966 issue of Missouri Medicine, the official publication of the Missouri State Medical Association.

Mr. Speaker, I stand in tribute to the unselfish devotion of Dr. Shaw, a man whose dedication conforms to the highest traditions of his country and of his profession dictated by Hippocrates more than 2,000 years ago. At this point in the RECORD, I should like to have Dr. Shaw's article from Missouri Medicine reprinted for the benefit of all my colleagues:

VIETNAM: LAND OF MEDICAL NEED

(By William J. Shaw, Sr., M.D.)

When President Johnson requested help from the medical profession of the U. S. in caring for civilians in Viet Nam—where doctors are in radically short supply—he initiated a program which developed many ramifications.

Physicians from other countries were already in Viet Nam. Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Korea, Italy and others had sent groups of doctors. Most of these were functioning as surgical teams. The request from the President in July of last year called for general surgeons, orthopedic surgeons and general practitioners to participate in a program to be designated as *Project Viet Nam*. Through this project American physician volunteers would go to Viet Nam on a rotation basis to assist in the medical care of civilians in that country. The need was obvious. In a country with a population of more than 17-million people, there were approximately 700 licensed Vietnamese physicians, 500 of whom were serving in the armed forces.

As the first step in the new program, volunteer physicians from the U. S. would be assigned to the four province hospitals on the east coast of Viet Nam. They would work with Vietnamese medical personnel and the various visiting surgical teams at those hospitals, where the supply of civilian physicians was rapidly diminishing as the war accelerated. The Americans would serve under the supervision of the surgical team leaders who had been in these hospitals for some time prior to the organization of *Project Viet Nam*. It must be understood that these hospitals not only serve the civilian population, with the normal health problems of a heavily populated country where primitive conditions prevail in many areas, but also provide care for civilian casualties of the war.

After briefings in Washington, D.C. and Saigon, the first group of five general practioners were assigned to the Vietnamese province hospitals at Nha Trang, Qui Nhon, Bien Hoa and two to Da Nang. There was no available method for the five new doctors to maintain contact with each other or to compare problems until the two-month tour had ended and the group re-met at Saigon to return to their homes. Each doctor had been busy and could well answer questions relative to his own area, but the provinces differed as much in their respective needs as medical training programs do in the States.

All of the general practitioners were assigned to province hospitals in areas quite similar in proximity to the active combat zones. U.S. casualties in the area were treated by American service physicians and hospitals, but civilian casualties from war activities were treated usually in the nearest province hospital. Unquestionably, each of the first quintet of general practitioners sent over by *Project Viet Nam* will have different reports due to the different needs of the civilians and the Viet Nam army casualties in their individual areas. An attempt will be made here to relate the experiences of one of these, the general practitioner sent to the hospital at Nha Trang, a 400-bed facility.

The morning this G.P. arrived at the assigned location he was introduced to the members of the surgical team who were responsible for surgical admissions. The team consisted of: a public health surgeon, the leader of the surgical team; an assistant surgeon; an orthopedic surgeon (who arrived about ten days later); four American nurses under United States Operations Mission; one nurse anethetist; one laboratory technician; and a chief nurse advisor. An administrator for the hospital had been lent by the army, and a retired naval hospital corpsman served as X-ray technician. To this group three native interpreters were added by USOM.

In addition to the Province Medical Chief (Dr. Luc) the civilian members of the hospital's professional staff included one pediatrician, one internist and a large group of excellent para-medical personnel, all of whom were assigned to the surgical team. Also included was the department of obstetrics, under the supervision of an excellently trained Vietnamese female obstetrician, and a team of native nurses. This department, though independent, was naturally in close contact with the surgical team. All nurses, except those on the surgical team, were Vietnamese-trained. As in all groups, some of the nurses were excellently trained and some were still in the embryonic stages of becoming registered nurses.

A brief description of the Nha Trang Province hospital and its facilities may be of some interest. The grounds cover a rather large area on which are located the hospital and auxiliary buildings. Part of the original building has been remodeled, and much of the complex is still in the construction stage. The hospital proper consists of a long, centrally located building with a wing on each end of the main structure. This building houses one emergency room, routine offices, the entire surgical suite, X-ray facilities, clinical laboratories, one recovery room (air conditioned) and the surgical ward.

The surgical ward accommodates 42 surgical patients, but 21 beds are available for convalescent surgical patients in a quonset hut 100 yards from the main building. A few hospital beds are available in the surgical ward. The large majority of beds are padded iron cots, which patients prefer to beds with American mattress. The surgical suite includes two well-planned operating rooms, air conditioned and equipped with necessary facilities for local or general anesthesia. Water is available for sterilizing instruments and surgical cleaning of wounds.

One new wing has been constructed as a surgical ward but has not yet been utilized. Another new wing now in use has 34 beds and is utilized as an obstetrical ward. This includes delivery and operative sections. A new building, expected to be completed shortly, will accommodate 70 obstetrical patients.

The medical department is housed in two buildings removed from the main building approximately 100 yards. This unit has 61 patient beds (cots) in use, but will also have a new building with 70 additional beds when the construction is completed.

The pediatrics ward is a new two-story building about the same distance from the main building as the medical ward and surgical convalescent hut. Only the lower floor, with a capacity of 49 beds, is being utilized at present. Several of these are restricted to isolation cases which necessitates some of the rooms caring for six to eight patients. Modern bath rooms have been built in each end of the ward, but lack of water prevents their use.

There are a number of other buildings found on the hospital grounds. The administrative building includes the offices of the province Medical Chief and his administrative assistants. The dental office and the hospital pharmacy are housed in another building. On one corner of the grounds an older building is used daily for out-patient medical and pediatric clinics. The morgue is a small building between the outpatient clinic and the pediatric ward. The kitchen is a small, poorly covered area near the surgical hut. The laundry consists of one area, without roof, near an open well adjacent to the kitchen. At times the laundry is enlarged to include clothes lines stretched across the front porch of the hospital proper or hung on any fence within the hospital area. Open wells are the only available water supply for the hospital. However, facilities to furnish water to the hospital wards are included in the new construction.

On the fourth day after his arrival at Nha Trang, the G.P. received a new assignment at the hospital. He was relieved from duties on the surgical team and assigned to the pediatric department to supplant the Viet Nam pediatrician who was transferred to Saigon for two months. With the consent and cooperation of the Province Medical Chief and the leader of the surgical team, the dubious G.P. was placed in charge of the pediatric ward with 49 beds and 56 patients and a clinic which treated some 30 patients each day. Night calls included alternating with the doctor on medicine. The pediatric department consisted of: six regular nurses (none of whom spoke English); the new American "pediatrician" (who did not speak the Vietnamese language); a number of nursing students and civilian maids (who were similarly non-bilingual); and an interpreter who was attached to the department temporarily to relieve the apprehension of the newly assigned G.P.-turned-pediatrician. Life may begin for some at 40, but for this G.P. it began in Nha Trang with his sudden acquisition of a large and growing pediatric practice!

The group of general practitioners had often *en route* debated about the type of patients who would be seen in the province hospitals. Before leaving the states all had received a list of the ten leading causes of death and illness in Viet Nam.

ILLNESS CHART

Leading illnesses: malaria, beri-beri, dysentery, influenza, trachoma, tuberculosis, whooping cough, amebiosis, pneumonia, measles.

Leading causes of death: tuberculosis, pneumonia, malaria, diphtheria, typhoid fever, meningitis, measles, beri-beri, diseases of early infancy.

A common denominator of most developing countries in the world is the "cause" of health problems. Poor sanitation, inadequate nutrition and lack of knowledge by basic personnel of community health problems head the list of "causes" which permit diseases to flourish. Preventive measures, particularly in the remote rural areas, are inadequate to the scope of the problem. There simply is not enough personnel to do the job that must be done. *Viet Nam has one physician per 25,000 persons, mainly concentrated in cities* and *in the military, compared to the United States ratio of 1:700 or the Japanese ratio of 1:920. The hospital bed ratio in Viet Nam is 1½ per 1,000 persons. The United States has 1:9 and Japan, 1:5. Exotic diseases, seldom seen in North America, are serious problems in Viet Nam.*

Leading illnesses and causes of death, as reported above, are mainly diseases of early infancy. Since few babies are delivered in hospitals, health authorities believe causes of infant deaths are laregly unreported. From the records kept by the "new pediatrician" at the Nha Trang province hospital for the month of October every leading illness in the chart above was seen, with the following diseases added: hepatitis, cervical adenitis, tonsilitis, diphtheria ascariasis, leprosy, encepthalitis, bubonic plague and myopathy.

During that month 45 cases of bronchitis were admitted under the general heading of diarrhea; 55 cases were admitted which were later changed to diarrhea, dysentery and enteritis. It would only be fair to report that 278 patients were admitted during the period surveyed and 19 deaths occurred. Delayed admission to the hospital must be held responsible for some of the deaths. In many instances of injury or severe illness, the people must travel so far that it is a week or ten days before the patient is seen by a physician. Many of the admitting diagnosed cases were complicated by convulsions. Malnutrition should be placed high on the list, but might be questioned as a diagnosis.

For use of comparison the following diseases were charted for one ward walk (before the specialization in pediatrics was assumed by the general practitioner). Numbers were not included:

Medicine: Gallbladder disease, arthritis, icterus, pulmonary T.B., diarrhea, cholera, bubonic plague, severe anemia, cardiac disease, hemiplegia, gastric ulcer, asthma, mental disease, malaria, syphilis, assorted worms.

A one-day survey of patients on the surgical ward indicates the variety of problems seen in that section:

Surgery: splenectomy, head injury, abdominal pain, shrapnel in hand, infected foot, fractured hip, air crash injury, acute urinary retention, imperforate anus, renal calculus, severe burns, fracture of femur, car accident-multiple injuries, hernia, peptic ulcer, cystostomy, head and jaw—multiple injuries, fractured ribs, grenade explosion, fractured arm, sarcoma of leg, skin graft, abdominal cyst, leg amputation, shrapnel in knee.

Thirteen of this group were listed as battle casualties. Due to duplication in some of these patients, the 50% figure for battle casualties would be in error. This would be misleading in attempting to estimate the percentage of casualties among civilians needing medical care in Viet Nam. Many times the casualties died before being admitted to the hospital. In one instance, four out of six injured civilians died before surgery could be done.

There has been some confusion concerning the relationship of *Project Viet Nam* to the many organizations contacted before and during the overseas tour and the overlapping activities of some of these groups. The *Project* is simply a cooperative medical effort of America's Inter-Voluntary Agencies for the people of South Viet Nam, with the assistance of the American Medical Association and the Agency for International Development (AID). The parent organization of *Project Viet Nam* is the People-to-People Health Foundation, Inc. The President of that organization, William B. Walsh, M.D., is also the President of Project Hope aud *Project Viet Nam*.

A certain confusion experienced by some of the participants in *Project Viet Nam* and the other programs for American volunteers would seem to be a natural outcome of a program which is rather loosely organized at this stage. Control of *Project Viet Nam* overseas has been shifted to USOM. In foreign countries that organization is responsible for all moves made by the many American teams utilized in the area. USOM regional offices are found in all the larger cities in Viet Nam.

One other step is of possible interest, In July, 1965 the Vietnamese Minister of Health and representatives of the U.S. Public Health Service met to plan a cooperative program for long-range improvement of health care in Viet Nam. This cooperative effort includes upgrading of training and health education services and activities, development of provincial hospitals, assignment of responsibilities for rural health, establishment of evacuation services from villages and district health units to provincial and regional hospitals, and extension of activities related to malaria control and eradication. The scope of the program and the size of the challenges it faces can be recognized perhaps if one understands that it involves long-standing health problems in the villages and among the vast rural population (including the Montagnard hill dwellers who speak another language), the 800,000 refugees from North Viet Nam and the ever present guerillas.

The primary objective of *Project Viet Nam*—to assist in the care of sick civilians—probably could not be better achieved in a country that needs doctors, needs food and needs medicine, and where even simple routine immunization has been largely neglected because of more pressing needs. The opportunity to meet the Vietnamese people and to understand them is unexcelled; and the reaction of the patients and their families and friends to American assistance is extremely gratifying. At the end of the 60-day tour, the first members of *Project Viet Nam* had a healthy regard for the citizens of that country and a real sympathy for the magnitude of their health problems.

The plan is to send five or more general practitioners, as well as surgical teams, to Viet Nam every month with each group rotating home after serving a two-month period. It is hoped that a number of retired physicians may want to participate in this program.

To be quite personal, it was the greatest vacation I've ever had and an opportunity I felt I could not miss. Now that I am back in the States, I realize more than ever how lacking the people of Viet Nam are for the skills of physicians. The need unquestionably is great.

Culver Praises Iowa Mother of the Year

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN C. CULVER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, recently I was privileged to participate in honoring Mrs. Betty Berrie of Dubuque and McGregor as Iowa's Mother of the Year. The selection committee "found Mrs. Berrie has a rare talent of being able to combine her capability as a mother and housewife with a career in the service of her community and church," to which I wholeheartedly subscribe.

Mrs. Berrie has been active in the Dubuque Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Women for 16 years, and since 1960 she has served as executive secretary of the archdiocesan women's council. In 1964 Mrs. Berrie was elected director of the Dubuque province to serve on the board of the National Council of Catholic Women.

In addition to the above activities, Mrs. Berrie has been active in the PTA, women's clubs, community projects and human relations groups. In 1960, the Postmaster General cited Mrs. Berrie for her activity in combating the spread of indecent literature.

Mrs. Berrie is an outstanding example of a woman who has combined family life with service to her community. Her selection as Mother of the Year is a richly deserved honor, one which I feel should be recognized by everyone in the State of Iowa and the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I place a recent article on Mrs. Berrie which appeared in the Des Moines Register at this point in the RECORD.

MOTHER OF THE YEAR CHOSEN

Mrs. Betty Berrie of Dubuque and McGregor has been chosen Iowa Mother of the Year, Mrs. Irving A. Weingart, state selection chairman, said Saturday.

Thirty-four women were nominated for the honor, Mrs. Weingart said. The selection committee of ten women "found Mrs. Berrie has a rare talent of being able to combine her capability as a mother and housewife with a career in the service of her community and church."

Mrs. Berrie, 50, the former Rose Elizabeth Barry, is married to Roy C. Berrie, a printer in East Dubuque, Ill., and operator of a boat marina at McGregor.

The Berries have three children and eight grandchildren.

As Iowa Mother of the Year, Mrs. Berrie will be the state's candidate for national honors.

FOUR ENDORSEMENTS

Mrs. Berrie was nominated for the honor by Mrs. J. A. (Betty) LaCava of Des Moines, president of the Catholic Women's League, which, she said, is an affiliate of the National Council of Catholic Women.

Mrs. LaCava said the presidents of the four Iowa diocesan councils of Catholic women endorsed Mrs. Berrie's nomination.

Mrs. Berrie has been active in the Dubuque Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Women, representing 42,000 women in 32 counties, for 16 years. Since 1960 she has served as executive secretary of the archdiocesan women's council.

In 1964 Mrs. Berrie was elected director of the Dubuque province to serve on the Board of the National Council of Catholic Women and serve the four diocesan councils comprising the Dubuque province in this capacity.

The Most Rev. James J. Byrne, archbishop of Dubuque, gave his "wholehearted endorsement" to Mrs. Berrie's nomination.

BORN AT ALGONA

Mrs. Berrie was born at Algona and attended public school through eight grades. She was graduated from St. Cecilia High School at Algona. She was married in 1936.

The Berries lived at Clear Lake and then moved to Mason City. Their three children, David, Mrs. Rosanne Elizabeth Boesen and Phillip James, were graduated from Mason City parochial high schools.

David, married to the former Shirley Lien of Clear Lake, is in research and development at Wright-Patterson Field, Ohio. He and his wife have five children.

Rosanne is the wife of Lawrence T. Boesen, a teacher at El Monte, Calif. They have three children.

Phillip Berrie is a senior at Loras College, Dubuque.

Mrs. Berrie has been active in Parent Teacher Association work, women's clubs, civic and community projects and in human relations groups. In 1959 she was awarded the Pro Ecclesia et Pontiface Medal (For God and Country) by Pope Pius XII.

In 1960, she received a citation from Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield for activity in the field of combatting indecent literature. She waged a one-woman campaign to combat indecent literature in 1959.

In each community in which the Berries lived—Mason City, McGregor, Dubuque—Mrs. Berrie has "shown leadership responsibility and acceptance in civic and church activities," the selection committee said.

Truth-in-Packaging Bill Clears a Hurdle

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, the truth-in-packaging bill passed by the Senate and awaiting hearings in the House has received wide backing in the press.

Among its supporters, the Wichita Eagle remarks that final enactment of truth legislation will bring the day when the housewife no longer has to take a slide rule to the supermarket.

Even the most astute housewife can be confused by the countless ways of marking and pricing cartons and jars, the newspaper says in an editorial.

> And the poor husband who ventures into a grocery store is apt to be driven neurotic—

The newspaper laments.

Provisions of the bill passed by the Senate should result in a saving of time for shoppers and probably wiser use of their money, the Eagle says.

I submit its editorial for the RECORD:

TRUTH-IN-PACKAGING BILL CLEARS A HURDLE

The "Truth-in-Packaging" Bill may be misnamed. There is no evidence that manufacturers ever really lied about what was in those cartons and jars on supermarket shelves. They just made it a little harder to determine the truth.

Which is not to say the bill isn't needed. The countless approaches used to package and price food and drug items can confuse the most astute housewife. And the poor husband who ventures into a grocery store is apt to be driven neurotic.

There is hope now the bill may become law. The Senate passed it this week by a vote of 72 to 9. It had been stalled in committee three years. Now it goes to the House of Representatives, where hearings, are expected to be started soon by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

The legislation would require the Federal Trade Commission and Food and Drug Administration to regulate packaging of most items found on supermarket shelves. Contents would have to be stated in a conspicuous place on the package and in simple terms. Quantity would have to be listed in ounces or even pounds, pints or quarts. No more of this "full, fat 13 ounces" or "full half quart."

The bill might put an end to the era of Jumbo, King and Family-Size packages. The regulatory agencies would have discretionary power to set standards defining "small," "medium," and "large." They could also prohibit the "cents-off" gimmick.

The net result should be a saving in time for shoppers and probably a wiser use of their money. If the House will go along with the Senate, we should see the day when a housewife no longer has to take a slide rule to the supermarket.

Free Enterprise Jeopardized

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, next week this body may be asked to consider a very deadly piece of legislation. I am referring to H.R. 14904, "revising postal rates on certain fourth-class mail and for other purposes." A discharge petition has been filed to bring this bill to a vote. First, let me say, I do not believe the 21-day rule was ever intended for legislation such as this. Be that as it may, there are very serious objections and widespread opposition to this legislation, and I think the damaging effects of this bill should be brought to the attention of every Member of this body.

I would call your attention to a recent article which appeared in the June issue of the Railway Clerk:

DEADLY PARCEL POST CHANGES PASSED BY HOUSE COMMITTEE

(By Polly Baca)

Deadly parcel post legislation has been ramrodded through the House Post Office Committee. If enacted, this legislation (HR 14904) will:

1—Destroy 42,000 REA Express jobs—35,000 held by Brotherhood members and 7,000 held by Transportation-Communication Employes union members.

2—Compel the automatic yearly increase in parcel post rates.

3—Threaten the very foundation of the parcel post system.

4—Eventually destroy post office department jobs.

Crowning the onslaught on parcel post is a certification amendment to the original legislation which will force the post office to seek automatic yearly increases in parcel post rates.

The amendment sets unwarranted restrictions on the Postmaster General in requesting funds from the Treasury. Prior to any request, he must first certify to the Secretary of the Treasury that parcel post rates for that particular year are sufficient to keep the parcel post system operating within 4 per cent of its income.

With the exception of two years in a 40-year period, parcel post rates have never been sufficient to keep the parcel post system operating within 4 per cent of its income. Since this trend is expected to continue, yearly rate increases will be essential to bring the operating expenses of parcel post within the 4 per cent boundary.

The Post Office Department has testified that such rate increases will result in the destruction of parcel post business. During hearings before the House Subcommittee on Postal Rates, Deputy Postmaster General Frederick C. Belen stated, "If we raise rates, very likely there will be a dropoff in volume, and nobody can insure exactly what that will be or what the final result will be." Consequently, automatic yearly rate increases could price parcel post out of existence. Thus, the very foundation of the parcel post system is threatened. The end result could be destruction of jobs in the Post Office Department as well as REA Express.

As reported previously in *The Railway Clerk,* the proposed legislation will force REA Express out of business within six months after enactment.

As a direct consequence of this bill, REA will lose an absolute minimum of 17¾ million shipments and $81 million of revenue. This amounts to 31 percent of REA's vital surface shipments and 18 percent of its total revenue.

Testimony presented before a House Subcommittee revealed that the loss of these surface shipments will force REA out of business for two specific reasons:

1. Surface business is the backbone of REA. It produces about 80 percent of REA's total gross income.

2. REA cannot exist without this business because it is presently operating on a "razor-edge" margin of $1.6 million net income on a $440 million gross; just "a little more than our cost of doing business for one working day," stated REA President William Johnson.

The facts presented in Johnson's testimony were substantiated by James S. Smith, independent auditor and partner with the accounting firm of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.

Auditor Smith stated that if this legislation is passed, "despite maximum effort on the part of the management of REA to minimize the impact, the company would be operating at a monthly loss in excess of $1.6

million. On this basis, the company would be insolvent in less than two months' time."

Grand President Dennis testified that "along with REA's destruction will be the jobs of more than 40,000 employees, many of whom have devoted years of their lives in helping to develop the carrier's service." Over 35,000 of these employees belong to our Brotherhood.

In addition to 40,000 jobs on REA Express, eight to ten thousand more transportation jobs will be endangered due to loss of express business, according to Grand President Dennis.

REA Express now uses the services of approximately 71 standard railroads, 21 short line railroads and 37 U.S. domestic airlines. Loss of express business would cause immediate economic problems on each of these railroads and airlines.

Business diverted from REA is an inevitable loss to the railroads. Upon assumption by the Post Office Department, parcel post is immediately subject to transportation by trucks. This is due to the current trend in the post office to create sectional centers. Already established at these centers is the precedent of taking mail and parcel post off the trains and utilizing trucks to handle this business.

In testimony before the House Subcommittee, Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien was forced to concede that REA employes might be displaced because of the proposed legislation.

In an attempt to justify the department's position, he offered to hire any REA employe who should lose his job. This could involve 40,000 people.

Left unanswered by the Postmaster General during the duration of the hearings was the question concerning the status of displaced REA Employes hired by the post office.

The department was unable to justify or present solutions to:

1. The loss of seniority rights.
2. The loss of employes' pensions under the Railroad Retirement Act.
3. The loss of built up vacation rights.
4. The loss of arbitration grievance rights—particularly in those cases now pending before the National Railroad Adjustment Board.

Culver Notes 34th Anniversary of Disabled American Veterans

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN C. CULVER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join in honoring one of our finest veterans organizations on its 34th anniversary as a congressionally chartered corporation. On behalf of the people of the Second District of Iowa, and myself, I would like to congratulate the DAV for its outstanding work in handling the problems of our disabled ex-servicemen, their widows, and orphan children.

The DAV by assisting disabled veterans in applying for and receiving hospital care, disability compensation, and job training and employment provides an invaluable service to our country. These programs, all carried on without financial support from the Federal Government, have given our ex-soldiers an opportunity to once again become productive, independent members of a society they have given so much to preserve.

I am confident that the Disabled American Veterans will continue to serve the Nation in the future as it has so ably done in the past, and any support I can give will be wholeheartedly tendered.

Landmark Decision?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WM. J. RANDALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, more Members of the House of Representatives are lawyers than those engaged in any other profession or business. We remain what is known as officers of the court and are accordingly subject to accountability for our conduct so long as we retain our law license whether or not we actively engage in the practice of law. It is for this reason it may become a question of legal ethics for a Member of Congress who may be a lawyer to comment upon decisions of the highest court in our land.

Notwithstanding no Member of Congress can expect to enjoy immunity from criticism which he may not deserve unless he is free to comment on court decisions and thereby disassociate himself from the courts conclusions. It is for this reason, Mr. Speaker, I have asked unanimous consent to include in the Appendix of the RECORD a letter from one of our constituents who lives in Independence, Mo., and who had addressed his complaint about a recent decision of the Supreme Court to the Examiner, a newspaper in my home city of Independence which printed the letter on the editorial page.

Because statistics seem to indicate that crime is definitely on the increase in this country one would certainly have reason to be concerned as to what might be the reaction of the criminal as a result of the Supreme Court decision of June 13. Because my constituent explores this possible reaction and does so in a creditable manner, I thought the benefit of his viewpoint might be helpful to my colleagues who have or will along with all the rest of us hear strong criticism from home of this decision. The letter as set out on the editorial page of the Examiner follows:

[From the Independent Examiner, June 17, 1966]

COURT RULING AIDS CRIME

To the EDITOR:

The reaction to the decision of the Supreme Court given on June 13, has been prompt and most critical. Like some other decisions of the "Warren Court" this seems to make the criminal suspect a privileged person in America.

Our system of justice leaves much to be desired and has lost much of its prestige in recent years. The public, the majority, expects to be protected against the criminal minority. However, the scales are weighted against society today as never before in our history.

Every large city in America has its gangsters and hoodlums. They interfere with the selecting of fair and impartial judges and, by getting continuances and other favors, corrupt justice, load the docket so they are months and even years behind in trying cases. One of the best preventives of law-breaking is a speedy and fair trial. Gangland's clever attorney's and our lenient judges have caused many of us to lose confidence and respect for the American brand of justice.

I have long contended that the function of the trial court is to learn the truth pertaining to persons indicted, and punish or release according to the findings. Why should not a person accused be called upon to answer questions in court? Why should not the trial judge be allowed to make strong comment that the one person who, if innocent, could give an explanation, has preferred to remain silent?

Lord Shawcross, attorney general of England 1945 to 1951, in addressing the Chicago Crime Commission, October 11, 1965, according to U.S. News and World Report, said:

"Once a criminal is apprehended he still has to be tried. If he pleads not guilty, the chances are over 50% in his favor of being acquitted.

"Newspapers usually herald the result that 'Mr. So and So has been cleared.' It is not that at all. There is not the least doubt that the great majority of those acquitted by juries were in fact guilty of the crimes with which they were charged. What has happened is that somewhere, at some stage of the game, the prosecution has lost a point or two under the rules."

The Fifth Amendment to our Constitution has been much abused. The danger of self-incrimination exists, but it should not be glorified as sacrosanct. All it says on this point is that a person "shall not be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself"! The courts have expanded this to include evidence before the case is being tried, and in the recent decision to the manner of identifying the suspect. Why should any judge be more concerned with the methods used than with getting the truth as to who committed the crime?

Granted that before 1791, when this became a part of our Constitution, serious abuses were practiced to get confessions. Have not we outgrown this stage in criminal prosecution? The trial judge could learn by investigation whether the incriminating evidence was obtained in a reasonable manner and throw out that which might have been given under duress.

Lord Shawcross stated, "I believe the rule against self-incrimination, at least by suspects, should go. It never had an ethical basis. Jeremy Bentham, the great liberal law reformer, called it 'one of the most pernicious and irrational rules that has found its way into the human mind.' "

If we cannot get our politically selected judges to put more protection for the public into the administration of justice, we will have to rise in our wrath and get a change in our Constitution, and abolish the validity of 5 to 4 decisions of the Supreme Court.

CHRIS B. HARTSHORN.

The 34th Anniversary of DAV

SPEECH

OF

HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, it is with much respect that I recognize the achievement of the Disabled American

Veterans on its 34th anniversary. This group of patriotic Americans has completed yet another year as it approaches a half-century of outstanding service to this country.

Since the formation of the DAV in 1920, it has fulfilled an essential function paralleling the acceptance of international responsibility of the United States in an age of conflict. It has tirelessly sought to rehabilitate and retrain American veterans for a productive life. None of us forget President Kennedy's avowal of the biblical injunction:

> They shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning-hooks.

In this task the DAV has welcomed those who sacrificed for their country in unwanted fields of strife and helped them contribute creatively to the peaceful progress of this country.

I am honored to join in the overwhelming tribute of this Congress to an organization to whom my constituency and the Nation as a whole are most grateful.

Arizonans Blast Bridge and Marble Canyon Dam Projects for the Ruination of the Grand Canyon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, when the Arizona Republic, of Phoenix, wrote an editorial recently urging the construction of both the Bridge Canyon and the Marble Canyon dams in the Grand Canyon, it provoked a barrage of protest—not from dudes and easterners but from Arizonans themselves.

As one who believes that the proposed dams in the Grand Canyon would be a national disaster, I am delighted and encouraged to see this evidence of the strong conservation feeling of Arizona citizens.

As several of the letter writers have pointed out, the dams would destroy priceless assets belonging to all Americans, assets which have been created by nature over millions of years and should be left in an unspoiled condition.

Dr. John Ricker, of Phoenix, declared:

> The best way to help win the water fight is to urge Congress to find a better and more economic way to finance and provide power for the Central Arizona Project than that of building dams in the Grand Canyon.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Barnett challenged the need for dams to meet Arizona's water needs and said:

> There is a good deal in our psychological, philosophical and literary heritage that endorses conservationism. You have chosen to degrade this entirely worthy position in favor of expediency.

Robert S. Cooms, Jr., points out:

> The dams would destroy millions of years of geological as well as ecological developments. Hetch Hetchy Valley in Yosemite National Park was dammed for these same reasons and another beautiful area was needlessly destroyed.

Mrs. Ada Sylvester, of Mesa, asks simply:

> Where can we go now to enjoy natural beauty which has not been desecrated or destroyed by these very people? Not even to the bottom of the Grand Canyon? Heaven help us!

Mr. Speaker, I include the full texts of the letters to the editor of the Arizona Republic hereafter:

[From the Phoenix (Ariz.) Republic, June 9, 1966]

WATER EDITORIAL BLASTED FROM HERE TO CANYON

EDITOR, THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC:

Your editorial, "Help Win Water Fight," (May 29) is characteristic of the unprofessional treatment you have given the entire reclamationist-conservationist controversy. Further evidence of your irresponsible journalism is your request that readers write to friends, as well as the President, WAYNE ASPINALL and HENRY JACKSON, to parrot the following:

(a) . . . Arizona desperately needs the water which it was awarded by the U.S. Supreme Court; (b) . . . the water can be transported only by the traditional reclamation method of using hydro-electric power for this purpose; and (c) the dams required to generate the power will not in any way destroy the scenic grandeur of the Grand Canyon but will, in fact, make it far more accessible than it has ever been.

Good journalism requires that news articles give full and objective presentation of the story. Your "news articles" are liberally seasoned with opinion-manipulation devices. They have consistently failed to include opposing arguments unless you could follow with a retort, relevant or not. Consequently a great many important arguments have been omitted.

You have not supported generalizations with detail. You have utilized disparagement innuendo and editorial inconsistencies to influence your readers. If you had chosen instead to be constructive, the complexity of the water problems provides great opportunity for creative reporting.

With reference to opinion (a) just how "desperately does Arizona need water? The situation is serious, but not frightening. Arizona does need water to accommodate its share of an expanding population. However, if corrections in allocations and pricing of water were made, the vast majority of Arizonans wouldn't be threatened with water shortage. A crackdown on waste (excessive irrigation by farmers, lining of canals and ditches, etc.) would also conserve the water we have. Such measures could provide the respite we need to effectuate solutions more far-reaching than dams. You could choose to illuminate the problems and bring pressure to bear for their solution.

As for your opinion (b), a great deal of expert discussion is emerging in magazines of high journalistic reputation. Their reports say hydro-electric dams are outmoded and that alternatives not only show promise but are necessary. Arizona's politicians would do well to seek out experts and solicit their advice on new methods. Since you deal in information, you could make some positive contributions based on investigation. Your recent series on atomic desalinization is typically selective of information to justify its unenthusiastic tone.

Opinion (c) is beside the point. The mass recreation and accessibility arguments amounts to sugar-coating a project that would not be undertaken for recreation per se. The point is that the intent of the law is to protect the uniqueness of a natural phenomenon. Moreover, there is a good deal in our psychological, philosophical and literary heritage that endorses conservationism. You have chosen to degrade this entirely worthy position in favor of expediency.

I don't know why, eschewing the interests of the people of Arizona the Southwest and the nation, you have elected to be the mouthpiece of the local establishment. Your chosen policy, in my opinion, is an abuse of the power and function of the press. For the good of everyone, and particularly Arizona, I hope you will reappraise your position and approach. Until you replace your present techniques by impartiality, you have no right to solicit letters from your readers.

MRS. ELIZABETH B. BARNETT.

[From the Phoenix (Ariz.) Republic, June 15, 1966]

ASSAILS EDITORIAL ON WATER AS MISLEADING OR IGNORANT

EDITOR, THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC:

The best way to "help win the water fight" is to urge Congress to find a better and more economical way to finance and provide power for the Central Arizona Project than that of building dams in the Grand Canyon.

You are either deliberately misleading the public (editorial of Sunday, May 29) or are ignorant of the facts concerning the dams and the production of power, etc.

Testimony at the recent hearings before the Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, using the Bureau of Reclamation's own figures, indicated that as the legislation is now written, the Central Arizona Project can be paid off without either dam.

Other witnesses pointed out that the Grand Canyon dams were in themselves a poor investment of federal funds and that other sources of power were more economical.

Nuclear generation combined with pumped storage could provide all the base load and peaking advantages the bureau had put forth as primary reasons for the Grand Canyon dams. Deletion of the Grand Canyon dams would prevent the loss of enough water to supply Phoenix. All the Arizona water development contemplated in the present legislation could proceed without the dams.

The lakes made by the proposed dams would indeed provide recreation for people, but many people do not want mass recreation of the same sort—power boating and water skiing. Some prefer river running, hiking and camping along the banks of a natural stream.

While the Grand Canyon would not be filled with water as some have suggested, the dams would greatly alter the Colorado River. There would be no access to the river since the only access is at Lee's Ferry and at the head of Lake Mead.

There are enough lakes on the Colorado River now for the mass recreation which so many people seem to desire.

Fifty years ago water could best be transported by the traditional reclamation method of using hydroelectric power. Now with the best dam sites already used, our running rivers dwindling, increasing loss of water by evaporation as more dams are built, and the improved and modern methods of producing power by fossil fuel plants and nuclear reactors, other methods of transporting the water than building dams in the Grand Canyon should be sought.

JOHN RICKER, M.D.

[From the Phoenix (Ariz.) Republic, June 4, 1966]

DAM WATER USE DENIED

EDITOR, THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC:

Your editorial entitled "Help Win Water Fight" (May 29) was totally against my beliefs. The Grand Canyon is a part of America as well as Arizona. Since it is run by the federal government through taxes, any argument concerning it can and should be made by every American.

The dams are not needed. As stated by various government publications, they would act merely as "cash registers" for the financing of the CAP. This is the only purpose for which these dams will be used. Plans now specify that these dams will be used only for the making of hydro-electric power, which would be sold. The dams would not supply water to anyone. As it is, the Colorado River is incapable of supplying sufficient water to the Southwest in the future. The only practical way to get the water is to build plants to convert salt water into-fresh water.

Another thing is that the dams would destroy millions of years of geological as well as ecological developments. Hetch Hetchy Valley in Yosemite National Park was dammed for these same reasons and another beautiful area was needlessly destroyed.

The Grand Canyon is accessible to practically everyone if they take the time to do it. Some people merely visit our national parks just to say that they have been there. They spend the day there and are convinced that they have seen everything worth seeing. These are the people who would like to see part of the Grand Canyon made into a lake. They wish to turn such park areas into resorts. Thank goodness that the park service's regulations prevent this from happening. Each of our national parks is incompatible with any other area and should be kept that way.

ROBERT S. COOMS, Jr.

[From the Phoenix (Ariz.) Republic, June 7, 1966]

DAMS DECRIED

EDITOR, THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC:

"The People Speak"—do they? But you have the last word! We didn't think much of your tacked-on comments following Allen Kitchel Jr.'s letter (May 29).

From our own point of view, as Arizonans, we can only see the Grand Canyon dams as more ways to put more money into more pockets, which already have much more than their share. You must have a good idea of which few want these dams most—and why! We are mere taxpayers—we haven't the power, prestige, or political pull to get into these money games. Perhaps if we had even one finger inside the "cash register" we could feel differently, but I doubt if we could stoop to reach it!

One more thing—why should we tell anyone that these dams will not "destroy the scenic value" of anything? Have you visited any of the beautiful scenic spots in our wonderful state lately? Have you seen the effects of the "relatively effortless trips" which have made it possible for people to see them? Where can we go now to enjoy natural beauty which has not been desecrated or destroyed by these very people? Not even to the bottom of the Grand Canyon? Heaven help us!

MRS. ADA SYLVESTER.

MESA.

Disabled American Veterans

SPEECH

OF

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased and honored to join my colleagues in paying tribute to the disabled war veterans on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the granting of a congressional charter to this admirable organization. Since its founding in 1919, the DAV has represented the interests and welfare of disabled American veterans and worked to insure due recognition for these men who have given so much for their country.

Dedicated attention to the needs of veterans and the dependents of soldiers injured or killed in the defense of our country has resulted in benefits to more than a million and a half disabled veterans and their families. The services extended to members of the DAV include assistance in obtaining medical care, disability compensation, rehabilitation, job training, and employment. Today the DAV has more than 231,000 members and employs 120 full-time national service officers to represent the interests of disabled veterans.

Since 1920 the DAV has played a crucial role in sponsoring almost all legislation designed to benefit disabled veterans. It is indeed fitting that Congress sponsor a DAV Day to commemorate the efforts and accomplishments of such an effective and worthwhile organization.

Arizonan Disagrees With Reclamation Bureau's Project

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation seems to have turned a deaf ear to protests from outside Arizona lodged against the two dams it proposes to construct on the Colorado River in the Grand Canyon. That the friendship of the Arizonans for the Bureau is not blind to its faults is evident in the words of Ben Avery, columnist for the Arizona—Phoenix—Republic; perhaps the Bureau will give heed to criticism with this origin.

In his column of June 1, Mr. Avery took out after the Bureau for its work on the Topock project—attempting to channelize the Colorado River below Hoover Dam—describing it as proving "how wrong the Bureau can be sometimes." There are many forceful arguments now being made with regard to the latest Bureau proposal which support the conclusion that that "sometimes" is about to be repeated.

Up above Lake Mead behind Hoover Dam, the Bureau wants to put two dams in the Grand Canyon itself. What Mr. Avery has said concerning the Topock project could well apply to more of the Federal Bureau's operations than the unnecessary dredging of the lower Colorado River and provides the opportunity to point out some interesting parallels between the dredging program he attacked and the plans to dam the Grand Canyon. For example:

The dredging failed to do what the Bureau claimed it would: the Bureau's claims for the two Grand Canyon dams hinge on inadequate data and optimistic power rates.

The Bureau was willing to spend large sums of money to dredge the Colorado River in spite of the small return on the investment. The economics of the two Grand Canyon dams is so weak that the proposed Marble Canyon Dam would not pay itself out on its own and the return on Bridge Canyon Dam is estimated to be about a penny a year for every dollar spent.

The Bureau's arithmetic added up to a loss in recreation and wildlife values at Topock Marsh: the two Grand Canyon dams are not only going to flood out certain parts of the Inner Gorge and drown oases along the river bank, but the reservoirs behind the dams will waste water.

The Bureau is continuing to dredge in the Cibola area of the Colorado in spite of its failure around Topock. The Bureau is equally dogmatic about the Grand Canyon dams being the only way to do the job, even though there are less costly and much less horse-and-buggy means.

Ben Avery's column effectively refutes the wisdom and necessity of the dredging of the Colorado River by the Bureau of Reclamation; likewise, the reasons the Bureau gives for the wisdom and necessity of the Grand Canyon dams should be challenged.

Mr. Avery concludes that the Topock project proves how wrong the Bureau can be. It should generate a serious reappraisal of the entire Grand Canyon project. The tragedy that could result would be far greater.

I submit for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the complete text of Mr. Avery's remarks:

DREDGING COLORADO COSTLY, POINTLESS

I've been fighting the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's dredging program on the Colorado River since 1947 when plans were first announced to "put the Colorado in a ditch" all the way to the Mexican border.

Only this spring did we win one of the phases of that fight when the bureau completed a project to save what remains of the Topock Marsh, and restore some of the former waterfowl habitat.

This project was completed May 24 (see map) and we hope it will bring back in time the thousands of Canadian geese and ducks that used the area prior to the beginning of dredging to dry up the marsh in 1948. As I predicted at that time, the dredging did not dry up the marsh or reduce to any great degree the evaporation and transpiration of water. But it did allow the bureau to spend millions of dollars, and gave it something that will continue to require a huge maintenance budget from now on.

This is true of all the dredging projects. If you could compute the cost of the few acre-feet of water that might be saved, you would find that it would run into hundreds of dollars per ache-foot per year. And, to compute this cost, you would first have to get accurate figures on savings, and that is impossible.

However, Topock should serve as a good example. Millions spent, a big maintenance job and practicaly no savings in water.

And the work now going on in the Cibola area, and planned for other areas of the river will cost in the vicinity of $40 or $50 million. This, my friends, is nonreimbursable, so you should figure the annual interest charges on that money when computing the cost of any awter saved, plus the annual maintenance. Also you should add on the recreation and fish and wildlife values that will be destroyed. And there is growing evidence that these uses bring more economic return than the use of water for irrigation crops.

But let's get back to the Topock area. At the time we started the fight in 1947 when Carl Vetter, then chief of the Office of River Control for the Bureau of Reclamation in Boulder City, first outlined the dredging plans, the river already was beginning to form and stabilize a good channel between Needles and Topock. This is where the first 12-mile cut was made with the dredge.

I made a trip down river from below Hoover all the way to the gulf that fall and the next spring. Part of that trip was made with Vetter, no doubt a good engineer. But engineers can't stand to wait for nature to do a job. They are imbued with the idea they can always do it better.

This is where the conflict came Vetter admitted that nature in a few years would construct a stabilized channel, with a little help from man in the form of rip-rap in places, maybe a few willows in others, maybe even a little dredging where the river empties into Lake Havasu below Mohave Rock and naturally dumps what silt moves down from above.

But he wanted to build a ditch.

I took the case to Oscar Chapman, Secretary of Interior. He couldn't back the bureau, but he did authorize the Topock Marsh stabilization plan almost exactly as it was completed last month. And he provided $500,000 from a contingency fund for it. When the bids were opened, the lowest was a little over that amount, so instead of cutting out a few things, the bureau killed the project by rejecting all bids and refusing to call for new ones.

The Topock Project today proves how wrong the bureau can be sometimes. It should awaken and take a new look at this entire dredging project.

No Turning Back

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUGH L. CAREY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, on June 13, our esteemed colleague, the gentleman from Rhode Island the Honorable John E. Fogarty, delivered an historic and memorable address at the 102d commencement of Gallaudet College.

Known as the "Champion of Better Health for the Nation," Representative Fogarty has been the principal spokesman for medical and related research in the Congress. Of particular interest to Gallaudet College and other institutions responsible for the education and training of the handicapped, are his successful efforts in behalf of legislation to provide for teachers of the deaf, educational films for the deaf and the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

During the first session of the 89th Congress, Representative Fogarty was instrumental in securing the authorization and funding of the Health Professional Education Assistance Act, control of drug abuse, the Water Pollution Control Act, medical complex centers for heart disease, cancer and stroke, and a National Technical Institute for the Deaf. In addition, he sponsored legislation to provide for the construction of the National Institute for Dental Health and the establishment of an Administration of Aging in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

In conjunction with Senator Lister Hill, of Alabama, Congressman Fogarty sponsored the health for peace bill which led to the establishment of a National Institute for International Health and Medical Research.

Nineteen colleges and universities have conferred honorary degrees upon him. Four health and education centers in Rhode Island bear his name.

Earlier this year President Johnson presented the American Heart Association's "1966 Heart of the Year Award" to him.

Mr. Speaker, it was appropriate that on the occasion of the 102d commencement of Gallaudet College that both Representative Fogarty and Senator Hill should be awarded honorary doctor of laws degrees and receive the warm praise of President Johnson who referred to them in an impromptu speech as "statesmen who have picked up the cudgels for equality of the deaf." In addition, the President made one of the most important pronouncements in educational leadership this year when he pledged his wholehearted support for programs to aid the handicapped.

So that everyone may have the benefit of Congressman Fogarty's views on the progress that has been made in regard to the education of the deaf, I insert the text of his address, "No Turning Back," at this point in the Record:

No Turning Back

(Remarks of Honorable John E. Fogarty, U.S. House of Representatives, Second Congressional District of Rhode Island, Gallaudet Commencement, June 13, 1966)

President Elstad, members of the faculty, parents and friends of the graduates, and members of the graduating class of 1966, I am happy to be here with you this morning on this significant occasion. To you who are graduating the significance is obvious. To me, granted the privilege of addressing you today, the occasion is equally significant. For I have long been acutely concerned with and interested in providing quality educational opportunities to the deaf.

Few could have realized when President Lincoln signed the charter establishing Gallaudet College in 1864 the extent to which Gallaudet would grow and the important role it would play in our education history as the only college in the world devoted to higher education for the deaf. You have been the fortunate participants of the period of greatest growth in Gallaudet's history. Since its accreditation in 1957 by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Gallaudet has strengthened its faculty, facilities, and courses to broaden your educational horizons to better prepare you for our complex scientific and technological society. As you are aware, during the time you have spent here, the physical plant of the college has been greatly expanded. A library housing 150,000 volumes has been constructed, a men's dormitory, a women's dormitory, a gymnasium, a laboratory and classroom building, a Student Union, and a unique and advanced Hearing and Speech Center have been completed. Plans for the future include greater expansion: an outdoor stadium, a new Kendall school building, and a new auditorium. These plans must, however, realistically appraise the needs for educating the deaf and provide the necessary training and innovation to Gallaudet students and the whole deaf community. As the only liberal arts college for the deaf, it is imperative that Gallaudet concern itself with the overall education of the deaf, from the primary grades through college. The whole learning process of the deaf is a continuing one and it is of mutual benefit that Gallaudet actively study and participate in the education of elementary school age deaf children.

In emphasizing the work that remains to be done in the field of educating the deaf, I would like to impress upon you the significance of the words engraved on the base of the Tower Clock of Chapel Hall: Vestiqua Nulla Retrorsum, "No Turning Back." How many of you graduating today have thought about the importance to your futures of these words? Much of what you have learned during your years at Gallaudet will be subject to change, and your skills may become outdated due to discoveries in our continually changing world. But these years have developed in you an ability not only to adapt to the future, but to be the guiding force in determining what your future will be. I ask that you also be a guiding force in improving and initiating programs to provide new and needed educational opportunities for the deaf, that you not "turn back", content with *your* educational opportunities and achievements.

Our job is to see to it that we give our deaf citizens the same opportunities that we have given to all the youth of our country. The Department of Labor reports that there is in process a tremendous shift toward increased job complexity. So much so that the need for unskilled workers will be as low as 5% of the total work force by 1970. This means, therefore, that handicapped persons (including the deaf) who are unskilled will be virtually unemployable.

Because Gallaudet College and its graduates have done so well over the years, both have become a source of great inspiration. The nation is grateful for the contribution that has been made. The partnership between the government and Gallaudet in this enterprise has been most worthwhile. So much so, in fact, that the government is about to launch another program that we hope will be an appropriate complement to this one.

The project I am referring to is the one to establish a National Technical Institute for the Deaf. A great deal has been learned from Gallaudet College with respect to what it can do for the youth of our nation. This experience will help to assure success in the new venture. The need for this new program has been with us for some time now and the fact that it is finally becoming a reality is because those who are interested in you have faith in what you can do if given the opportunity. These people (including your Congressmen, parents, educators, and the deaf) have dedicated themselves beyond any ordinary call of duty to see this happen.

The new Technical Institute will address itself to the area which includes skilled, professional, semi-professional and technical jobs. A good portion of the leadership currently involved in this project are products of your fine school. All of you have an investment in it. You will, I am sure, help it to become a success so that it may truly be one of the strongest links in the chain of educational programs available to our students.

I am particularly pleased and honored to have been asked to have a part in this program. I hope that the reason I was asked was because I have always had a deep personal interest in this special field of education and have been very close in recent years to the activities of Gallaudet.

I welcome this opportunity to mention several things that lie close to the hearts of your parents, the college and *all of us* who have an interest in your success as citizens and leaders of the future.

First, there is the pride that we all share in the fine achievements of the Students of Gallaudet College.

Second, is the gratitude that all of us have to your faculty and Gallaudet staff for their devoted services since the beginning of your experience here.

Third, I want to use this opportunity to urge all of you to work for your school and for all organizations for the deaf. *Now* is the time to turn your attention to the *World of the Adult Deaf*. A new frontier of services to and with the deaf is pending everywhere. The responsibility is never-ending. Help those of us who are trying to rise to this responsibility and together we will provide the resources for programs of effective social action for all the handicapped including the deaf.

This year, as in almost 100 years past, Gallaudet is sending you, outstanding young men and women, into responsible positions across our Nation. In this age of automation and advanced technology, new demands will be made upon you. I challenge you to meet the demands of *other* deaf youth, to utilize to the fullest the opportunities available for educating the deaf, to become leaders and initiators in this important area. While cherishing and benefiting from your past educational experiences here, I implore you to heed the inscription on the Chapel Tower Clock and to look upon it as a promise for your future. I congratulate you for your past successes, rewarded here this morning, and challenge you not to turn back, but to go forward and continue your accomplishments—so that you, other deaf persons, and all society may benefit.

An American Hero Answers the Antipatriots

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES D. MARTIN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. MARTIN of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, in spite of the faint hearts who are willing to sell their country short, the freedom of future generation of Americans is still in the hands of proud men who are unafraid to fight and die for their country.

I am proud of the many sons of Alabama who are today fighting in Vietnam. I regret that there are so many who are safe at home, even occuping places of importance in America, who seem more concerned with appeasing the enemy than in supporting the cause of freedom for which our sons, brothers, fathers, and husbands are fighting.

Even though the sons of Alabama and the South have been ridiculed, mocked, and slandered by demonstrators, peacenicks, unwashed rabble, and officials of the Johnson administration, they have not failed when their country called. This is in contrast to some of the coddled darlings of the administration.

Under permission to extend my remarks in the RECORD I would like to include the following letter to the editor of the Birmingham News written at the frontline of freedom in Vietnam by L. Cpl. Chester C. Green, who proudly wears the uniform and upholds the great traditions of the U.S. Marines.

The letter follows:

MARINE WILL WEAR UNIFORM PROUDLY

I want to try and square the American fighting man with the college kids and a few of our senior citizens who are sitting back there where it is safe for them to run their fat mouths: Have you people forgotten why you are able to sit there and make with the big talk?

It is because my grandfather, your grandfather, my father, your father went off to some distant land to fight for what is right and to keep the U.S. free from communism.

I know you are thinking, "How are we keeping communism out of America?"

Well, it is very simple. You see, if we stand by and let our allied countries become overrun with communism, before you know it the whole world would become ruled by the Commies and then when they were ready to take over America, who could we turn to for support against the Communists? That is easy. The answer: No one, because we would have stood by and watched our allies be overrrun by the Communists and there would be no more allied countries because they would be ruled by the Communists.

We are committed to this fight in Viet Nam because South Viet Nam is one of our allies and they asked for our help so they can be free the same as you are. If we turned our back on them and did not show that we do not want communism, then communism would spread throughout.

That is why you should not be protesting against the American troops in Viet Nam. It is because of us and our forefathers that you are safe from Communist rule. So please don't make it any harder on us than it already is.

It sure tears down one's morale when he picks up a newspaper and reads: "Youth Protesting Viet Nam Policy," or "Youth Burns Draft Card." If you are too scared to come over here and fight for our country, we don't want you over here anyway. You would get someone killed.

I am a resident of Birmingham and I will be coming home soon. I intend to wear my uniform proudly for what I have done for my country.

L. Cpl. CHESTER C. GREEN,
2101655, "L" Co., 3rd Bn., 3rd Mar. 3rd Marine Division (Rein), FMF Marine No. 23, Care FPO San Francisco, Calif. 96601.

Is United States Pleading Viet Case on Wrong Grounds?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted, I insert into the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an excellent editorial appearing in the Washington, D.C., Evening Star on Monday, June 13, 1966 by Howard K. Smith entitled "Is United States Pleading Viet Case on Wrong Grounds?"

A point which critics of the President should carefully consider is raised.

While the United States is pressing for free and open elections in the south, Ho Chi Minh, in North Vietnam, has never dared to submit his regime to a free election, nor would he do so.

More importantly, the Communist regime of the north and its puppets, the Vietcong, both oppose the free elective process at home and in the south and have announced that there will be no Vietcong participation in that free election in the south.

The article follows:

IS UNITED STATES PLEADING VIET CASE ON WRONG GROUNDS?

(By Howard K. Smith)

Every successive opinion poll shows that our appetite for resisting in Viet Nam is declining, and that President Johnson's stock with the voters is going the same way.

One cannot help thinking that the administration is not putting its case to the American people in proper terms. Of several faults, one is outstanding: The President and Secretary of State Dean Rusk and their colleagues almost always justify our effort in Southeast Asia on legal or moral grounds. The fact is that the struggle there is essentially and overwhelmingly a power struggle which we would probably have to undertake regardless of law or morality.

This is not to agree with the host of guilt-ridden critics who believe our moral case is bad. Compared with our foe's case, it is downright good. Ho Chi Minh has never dared submit his regime to a free election such as we are pressing for under U.N. inspection in the south.

His instrument of power has been terrorism. His "reforms" left the average North Vietnamese peasant considerably worse off than the average South Vietnamese peasant—until Ho made life in the south impossible by the murder of nearly all local officials and the systematic intimidation of the rest. It is an eloquent fact that though war-weary South Vietnamese dissent or riot or desert the *forces, none go over to the Viet* Cong.

But the real and relevant explanation of why we are fighting is that this is a power struggle the loss of which would bring consequences awful to contemplate.

To make the point, consider what would happen, first if they, then if we, prevail.

A Communist success, following an American withdrawal, would be an "openended" result. It would sharpen their appetite and desperately weaken the resistence of neighbors waiting to be consumed. It would justify the basic motivation of their ideology which is blind faith in a world interpretation that promises universal dominion at the end of the road.

The "domino theory is much discredited in conversation. But the facts of life are these: Laos and Cambodia are shot through with guerrilla forces trained where those now in South Viet Nam were trained. Our AID officials in Thailand are watching a guerrilla minority, trained in the same place, beginning to accumulate power by methods of pure terror in northeast Thailand.

China has made public the intention of adding Thailand to her bloc, and her actions over many years make clear her ultimate design of forcing the disintegration of India, the only possible counter-force to China south of Japan.

In short, a Communist success would be a destabilizing event; it would be bound to lead to further and worse conflicts.

A success for our side, on the other hand, would be a stabilizing result. As in Europe, we seek no territorial gain. Our aim is to find a line and establish the principle that we will not cross it to their detriment if they will not cross it either.

In the age of nuclear weapons it is a paramount mission to establish this principle that borders may not be changed by force in Asia—just as we estabilshed it in Europe. With China rapidly becoming a nuclear power, we dare not relinquish the effort now by curtailing our force or withdrawing it.

In his recent history of our times, Prof. Carroll Quigley makes the point that Germany, Italy and Japan gained immensely more by losing to us in World War II than they could have possibly have gained by winning. Had they won, their governments, filled with the seeds of their own degeneration, would have been stimulated to infinite acquisition, with consequent national impoverishment and eventual annihilation by the United States. As it is, they have stabilized, become progressive, democratic and prosperous societies.

Very much the same can be said about the Communist nations of Asia. If they win in Viet Nam, they will move on indefinitely to extend their sway. At some point the United States would be forced to intervene again, this time with the support of the opinion polls of a frightened public that at last would see the real nature of the struggle. A much bloodier war would result.

South Viet Nam is the right place and this is the right time to make a stand.

Sertoma International

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BERNARD F. GRABOWSKI

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. GRABOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join the Vice President of the United States, the Honorable HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, in commending Sertoma International, the famed Service to Mankind organization, for 54 years of unselfish service to advance and better the lot of the afflicted and underprivileged. Delegates from 500 Sertoma Clubs throughout the United States, in Canada, Mexico, and Puerto Rico, many of them with their wives and children, are meeting this week at the Sheraton Park Hotel in their annual convention.

In a message to the convention, directed to International President H. A. Zethren of Lincoln, Nebr., the Vice President said:

> Please convey my greetings to the convention of Sertoma International. My special congratulations to Mr. Glenn M. Young, who deservedly receives your 1966 International Service to Mankind Award. His type of dedicated labor with young Scouts is in Sertoma's and all America's finest traditions. Now, more than ever before, we do need Sertoma's spirit of service to mankind—helping the less fortunate, serving as a beacon for civic progress, building community institutions.
>
> While unfortunately I cannot be with you in person, please know that I am wishing for you the best convention ever. May Sertoma continue to fluorish in advancing the ideals we as a Nation cherish.

Glenn Young, International Service to Mankind winner, served Scouting in the Duluth, Minn., area from 1923 to 1955 in every conceivable "volunteer" position—committeeman, first aid instructor and merit badge counsellor for Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Cub Scouts, a Scoutmaster and an active member of the Duluth Area Scouting Extension Committee. Since "retiring" in 1955, Young has built 44 Scout troops in the Tampa, Fla., area singlehandedly, and his immediate goal is 50 Scout troops.

Louis W. Parker: On Opportunity, Free Enterprise, and Philanthropy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, there is too little mention these days of individual initiative and accomplishment. To be sure, our society has greatly benefited from the group efforts of science, industry, labor, and Government in many fields. Yet, it is still the individual, striving for accomplishment, who contributes greatly to our success and well-being.

It was my very great pleasure to hear such a man last week. The occasion was the annual dinner of the Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Chamber of Commerce. The chamber honored a local resident who had been most generous to the community, and the recipient of this honor responded with a few remarks on success, money, and the American free enterprise system. Seldom do we hear this message today, and seldom as eloquently as this gentleman stated it. It was a moving experience and I regret that it is not possible for each Member of the Congress to hear it personally, but I do take pleasure in including it in the Appendix of the RECORD to enrich us all with this special wisdom:

ADDRESS BY LOUIS W. PARKER

Members, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, I want to express my thanks to the members of the Greater Fort Lauderdale Chamber of Commerce for honoring me today. I am truly grateful.

For the past two months I have been receiving various honors from the City and Nova University. I also received a great number of letters from the good citizens of Fort Lauderdale, thanking me for my philanthropic activities.

I wish to point out however that I am only supplying the money and without the cooperation of the City government, the trustees of Nova University, as well as numerous other people who serve without pay, my efforts would be unsuccessful.

I look upon money as the material from which intelligent and well meaning people can build many things. But the value of these things depends mainly on the proper motivation and knowledge of the people using the money. John D. Rockefeller said that his most important function was to pick the right man for the job. I found out the truth of his philosophy.

As many of you may have heard, I received my money as royalties on various inventions. I mention this because I found that there are a good many people who seem to think that when a man becomes wealthy he must get the money in some unethical manner. The usual charge is that he underpaid his workers and pocketed the money that should really be theirs.

Those who make such charges have little knowledge of the operation of business. Even the best managed corporations can show a net profit of only about four percent after taxes. It happens that someone finds a gold mine or an oil well but this is so rare that no conclusion can be drawn from it.

It is possible only with long years of hard work and intelligence to create something new and useful for society and this sometimes brings a return which seems out of proportion to the effort exerted.

The affluence of our society is partly the result of such creations and for this reason it considers them precious and permits a substantial financial return for it.

In a country such as ours where technical advances are considered normal and where the government permits free enterprise to operate, anyone has a chance to amass a moderate size fortune. Those who don't usually can only blame themselves.

I was not born in this country. I am sure you never would have guessed if I hadn't told you. When I came here at the age of seventeen I knew only two words in English, "umbrella" and "handkerchief." You'd be surprised how difficult it is to hold an intelligent conversation using only those two words.

I mention this only to show that even an immigrant coming here as an adult and not knowing the language may achieve success in a wonderful country as the United States.

But what is success? Becoming a multimillionaire? I don't think so. To me success is the achievement of happy living. A large sum of money not only is unnecessary but it very often has an adverse effect.

For myself I have decided that after having accumulated enough wealth for my family and myself to live in quiet security I will use the remaining money to help others. For having more money than that would only be surplus and could not make us happier. As a child I was taught that when I give *you* something you need more than *I* do, I am not really giving. But if I give you something *I* need more than *you* do, that's giving. So far I gave nothing I needed.

There are many people in Broward County with much more money than I have, I sincerely hope that my actions and my philosophy may serve to awaken them to the fact that they can't take it with them.

If they realized this Fort Lauderdale would come a better place in which to live.

Thank you.

Good American Awards, 1962–65

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, by unanimous consent I am extending my remarks to include the names of the previous recipients of the Good American Awards of the Committee of 100, as follows:

The recipients of the Good American Award for 1962 were:

Joseph L. Block, Chairman, Inland Steel Company; Monsignor Daniel M. Cantwell, Chaplain, Catholic Interracial Council of Cricago; The Rev. Dr. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., Pastor, Quinn Chapel AME Church; Dr. Stella L. Counselbaum, Executive Secretary, Illinois Commission on Human Rights in Higher Education; The Honorable Richard J. Daley, Mayor, City of Chicago; Mrs. Vernona Derr, Purchasing Agent, Follett Publishing Company; The Honorable Everett M. Dirksen, Minority Leader, United States Senate; Dr. Maurice X. Donohue, The Director, The University College, the University of Chicago; The Honorable Paul H. Douglas, United States Senator from Illinois; Joel Goldblatt, President, Goldblatt Bros., Inc.; the late Myron Goldsmith, President, Lag Drug Company, Inc.; Hilton E. Hanna, Executive Assistant, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America; Andrew T. Hatcher, former Associate Press Secretary, The White House; Hugh Hefner, Publisher, Playboy Magazine; Dr. Lois L. Higgins, former Director, Illinois Crime Prevention Bureau; Raymond M. Hilliard, Director, Cook County Department of Public Aid; Conrad N. Hilton, President, Hilton Hotels Corporation; Dr. Percy L. Julian, President, The Julian Laboratories, Inc.; The Honorable Otto Kerner, Governor, State of Illinois; Ferd Kramer, President, Draper and Kramer, Inc.; Irv Kupcinet, Columnist, Chicago Sun-Times, Moderator, Kup's Show, ABC; Richard P. Larsen, President, South Side Bank & Trust Company.

Stuart List, Publisher, Chicago's American; C. V. Martin, President, Carson Pirie Scott & Company; Remick McDowell, Chairman, The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company; C. E. McKittrick, Assistant to the Publisher, Chicago Tribune; Louis E. Martin, Deputy Chairman, Democratic National Committee; The Honorable James B. Parsons, Judge, United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois; the late Holman D. Pettibone, Former Chairman, Chicago Title & Trust Company; Dr. Annabel Carey Prescott, Educator and Lecturer in Sociology; Frank Reynolds, News Commentator, WBBM–TV, CBS News; Mrs. Charlemae Rollins, Children's Librarian, The Chicago Public Library; A. Abbot Rosen, Director, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; Norman Ross, News Analyst, ABC, Chicago, Ross-McElroy Productions, Inc.; Arthur Rubloff, Chairman, Arthur Rubloff & Company; Dr. T. Manuel Smith, Physician-Surgeon; J. C. Staehle, Vice President, Aldens, Inc.; Russ Stewart, Executive Vice President, Chicago Sun-Times and Chicago Daily News; Miss Harriet E. White, Director of Community Relations, The National Conference of Christians and Jews; The Honorable Hubert L. Will, Judge, United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois; Leroy Winbush, President, Winbush Associates, Inc.

The recipients of the Good American Award for 1963 were:

The Honorable Jacob M. Arvey, Democratic National Committeeman, State of Illinois; J. Paul Austin, President, The Coca-Cola Company; Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle, Author, "The Desegregated Heart"; the late Charles F. Carpentier, Secretary of State, State of Illinois; George S. Cobb, President, Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Chicago; David L. Daniel, Assistant Director, Public Assistance Division, Cook County Department of Public Aid; Thomas L. Davis, Vice President and General Manager, Radio Station WAAF, Chicago; John D. deButts, President, Illinois Bell Telephone Company; John Doremus, WMAQ–Radio, WNBQ–TV, Chicago, National Broadcasting Company, Inc.; The Honorable Robert Jerome Dunne, Judge, Probate Court of Cook County, Illinois; Mrs. Marjorie L. Everett, Executive Vice President, Arlington Park and Washington Park Jockey Clubs; Dr. Arthur G. Falls, Physician and Surgeon; Marshall Field, Jr., Publisher, Chicago Sun-Times and Chicago Daily News; Paul C. Fisher, President, Fisher Pen Company; Peter FitzPatrick, Attorney at Law; Dwight W. Follett, President; Follett Publishing Company; Henry Ford, II., Chairman of The Board, The Ford Motor Company; Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, Chairman, Women's Auxiliary, American Negro Emancipation Centennial Authority; Dr. Francis J. Gerty, Director, Department of Mental Health, State of Illinois; Miss Althea Gibson, Community Relations Representative, Ward Baking Company; Willard Gidwitz, President, Helene Curtis Industries, Inc.; Patrick E. Gorman, International Secretary-Treasurer, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America; Dick Gregory, Comedian; Mrs. Eloise B. Johnson, Proprietor, Eloise Exclusive Millinery, Chicago; The Honorable Constantine N. Kangles, Master in Chancery, Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois; The Honorable Robert F. Kennedy, U.S. Attorney General.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference; the late David Saul Klafter, Architect; The Honorable Marshall Korshak, Trustee, The Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago; Jerome F. Kutak, President, Guarantee Reserve Life Insurance Company of Hammond, Indiana; Edward C. Logelin, Vice President, United States Steel Corporation; Cecil J. North, President, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; William L. McFetridge, President, Marina City Building Corporation and Chicago Flat Janitors Union; Patrick L. O'Malley, President, Automatic Canteen Company of America; Ignatius A. O'Shaughnessy, President, Globe Oil Refining Company; William E. Payne, Director of Special Markets, Pepsi-Cola General Bottlers, Inc.; The Honorable Roman C. Pucinski, Member of the United States Congress; Robert F. Quain, Senior Vice President, Hilton Hotels; Sterling C. Quinlan, Vice President, American Broadcasting Company; Jackie Robinson, Vice President, Chock Full O'Nuts, New York City; The Honorable Carl T. Rowan, U.S. Ambassador to Finland; Mrs. L. S. Schwartz, Director, Central Region, The Advertising Council, Inc.; Nathan H. Schwartz, Attorney at Law; Ramon S. Scruggs, Public Relations Manager, American Telephone and Telegraph Company; Charles F. Sebastian, President, Radio Station WTAQ, LaGrange, Illinois; The Most Reverend Bernard J. Sheil, Auxiliary Archbishop, Chicago Roman Catholic Archdiocese; The Honorable Robert Sargent Shriver, Jr., Director, The Peace Corps.; Mandel Siegel, President, Kenwood Chamber of Commerce; The Honorable Fred W. Slater, Judge, Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois; The Honorable Otis M. Smith, Justice of The Supreme Court of Michigan; Wendell Smith, Newscaster, WBBM–TV–CBS–Chicago; Samuel B. Stratton, Lecturer on Negro History, University of Chicago; Ed Sullivan, Master of Ceremonies, The Ed Sullivan Show; Charles R. Swibel, President, Marina City Management Corporation; The Honorable Orlando W. Wilson, Superintendent of Police, City of Chicago; J. Howard Wood, Publisher, Chicago Tribune.

The recipients of the Good American Award for 1964 were:

Sherman Abrams, President, Al Abrams Pontiac, Inc.; Douglas B. Anderson, Illinois Representative for Senator Paul H. Douglas; Frank Anunnzio, President, Lake Personnel Service; Mrs. Etta Moten Barnett, Chicago Civic Leader; George Beslow, President, Beslow Associates; John S. Boyle, Chief Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County; Gwendolyn Brooks, Pulitzer Prize Winning Poetess; Deton J. Brooks, Executive Director, Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity; John E. Cullerton, Director of Labor, State of Illinois; Dr. W. N. Daniel, Pastor, Antioch Missionary Baptist Church; Marris R. DeWoskin, President, Morris R. DeWoskin and Company; Earl B. Dickerson, President, Supreme Life Insurance Company of America; Lawrence S. Fanning, Executive Editor, Chicago Daily News; Hyman Feldman, Judge, Municipal Court of Chicago; Dr. Roy R. Grinker, Michael Reese Hospital; Vernon Herndon, Vice President, Hilton Hotels Corporation; Fred A. Hertwig, Superintendent, Cook County Hospital; Fred Jasper, President, Jasper's Reports; Theodore A. Jones, Senior Vice President, Supreme Life Insurance Company of America; James H. Kemp, President, Building Service Employees International Union, Local 189; Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, Dermatologist; Mrs. Alfred Lowenthal; Gordon McLendon, President, McLendon Corporation, Dallas, Texas; the late Oscar Mayer, former Chairman, Oscar Mayer and Company; Donald Peters, President, Warehouse and Mail Order Employees Union, Local 743; Alvin E. Rose, Executive Director, Chicago Housing Authority; E. H. Russell, McCloskey & Company, Advertising; Max S. Steiner, President, Clifford Peterson Tool Company; Mrs. Grace Lee Stevens, Vice President, Illinois Association of Club Women and Girls; William Sylvester White, Director, Department of Registration and Education, State of Illinois.

The recipients of the Good American Award for 1965 were:

The Honorable Vito Marzullo, Chairman, Committee on Aviation, City Council of Chicago; Alonzo V. Mercer, Regional Supervisor, Community Service for the Visually Handicapped, State of Illinois; The Honorable Ralph H. Metcalfe, Chairman, Committee on Building and Zoning, City Council of Chicago; The Honorable Abner J. Mikva, Illinois State Representative; Mrs. Frauline Miller, Teacher, Englewood High School; Dr. Paul Mundy, Chairman, Department of Sociology, Loyola University; The Honorable Vel Phillips, Member, City Council of Milwaukee; Harold E. Rainville, Special Assistant to The Honorable Everett M. Dirksen, Minority Leader, United States Senate; Harvey C. Russell, Vice President Special Markets, Pepsi-Cola Company; Sig Sakowicz, Sig Sakowicz Enterprises; Norman J. Schlossman, Chairman, Chicago Executve Committee, Midwest Regional Office, Anti-Defamation League, B'Nai Brith; Oscar E. Shabat, Dean, Wright Junior College; Dr. Queen Esther Shootes, Dean, School of Home Economics and Food Administration, Tuskeegee Institute, Tuskeegee, Alabama; Dr. J. Andrew Simmons, Executive Director, Hillcrest Center for Children, Bedford Hills, New York; The Honorable Seymour Simon, President, Cook County Board of Commissioners; Mrs. Vivian T. Sosin, Coordinator, The Special Training Programs, Cook County Department of Public Aid; Mrs. Daisy H. Stocking, Daytona Beach, Florida; the Honorable Hobart Taylor, Executive Vice Chairman, President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity; The Honorable Robert C. Weaver, Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency; Robert P. Williford, President, Hilton Hotels Corporation; The Honorable Sidney R. Yates, United States Congressman from Illinois; Lloyd E. Yoder, Vice President, National Broadcasting Company. Posthumous Award presented to The Reverend James J. Reeb, Unitarian Minister.

Easing Foreign Aid Loan Terms

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROY H. McVICKER
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. McVICKER. Mr. Speaker, the June issue of Fortune magazine, reporting on trade and investment overseas, dramatizes the crippling effects of high interest rates attached to foreign aid loans to the poorer nations of the world.

Fortune points out that hard loan terms have the effect of deterring development of these nations by creating a crushing debt burden. Annual debt service accounts for approximately 12 percent of the foreign exchange earnings of the developing countries, three times greater than 10 years ago, forcing them to borrow more funds to pay for their imports. Consequently, debts pile up and the costs of development escalate.

Raising interest rates on foreign aid loans not only raises the costs of development but prolongs the need for foreign assistance of the developing countries. The problem also extends to the foreign and domestic businessman, for as foreign exchange becomes more scarce the debtor nations begin to limit imports to try to relieve foreign exchange problems, businesses within these nations are unable to operate without the needed imports, and investors and potential investors are discouraged.

The solution must be low interest rates on foreign aid loans both from the United States and other donor nations. These facts bear up under a study made by the Agency for International Development last year, as well as the recent moves of many other free world nations to lower their interest rates in realization of the drastic effects of debt burden on development.

I commend the following report from Fortune, titled "Escalator of Debt":

Escalator of Debt

One of the ironic things about the plight of the poorer nations of the world is that the help they have been getting from richer nations has left them with a crushing burden of debt. Counting only loans of one year and longer, they currently owe an estimated grand total of $40 billion, at least three times as much as a decade ago. And it costs these countries perhaps $4.5 billion a year just to take care of interest and amortization. This annual debt service siphons off perhaps 12 percent of all their foreign-exchange earnings, about three times as much as in the mid-1950's. To get enough foreign exchange to pay for what they import, they have to borrow more, which in turn means they will have to meet still greater servicing costs.

This escalator of debts is a source of increasing concern to officials of organizations such as the World Bank, the O.E.C.D., and the U.S. Agency for International Development, which see some of the countries they are assisting come face to face with bankruptcy well before they can achieve self-sustaining growth. The problem should also be worrying businessmen. Exporters lose markets as debtor countries try to get out of their foreign-exchange squeeze by limiting imports, and businesses operating within these countries can't get all the goods they need from abroad. Investors in such nations usually can't remit earnings as freely as they would like, while potential investors who would beef up a needy country's export earnings are deterred from going ahead.

A substantial amount, perhaps $26 billion, of the debt that has accumulated is owed to government or international aid agencies. Although the usual statistics count this entire sum as aid, much has been loaned at, or close to, prevailing market rates of interest in the lending countries, so the amount of genuine "aid" involved is less than the conventional bookkeeping makes it look. When the poorer countries have to pay interest at rates of up to 6 percent or so—as they often do—debt service eats more and more quickly into the purchasing power the aid is supposed to be giving them. If they want to keep up the same level of net aid, creditors have to keep on increasing their leading. In effect, they are on their own escalator. Some experts think the best solution may be to write off everything on the books that looks sour—as the U.S. in effect finally did with the World War I debts by virtually ignoring them—and to start all over again with better procedures and criteria.

EASING DOES IT?

The prevailing sentiment is that there has to be an easing in the terms on which official loans are made to developing countries. The U.S. Government is already among the more liberal lenders, even though Congress ordered a stiffening of terms in 1964. AID makes some forty-year loans at 2½ percent interest with a grace period of ten years during which repayment is waived and interest is but 1 percent. Loans from Japan, Canada, and the Western European nations have averaged seventeen years—with a three-year grace period—at 4.3 percent. Many of these nations have lately been giving more generous terms.

Despite its worries about the debt problem, the World Bank actually raised its interest rate last March from 5½ to 6 percent. The bank couldn't help it; most of its new funds are raised on the open market, and since interest went up on the money it borrows, it had to raise its own rates. The bank, however, has begun to turn over about half of its annual income to its soft-loan affiliate, the International Development Association. I.D.A. is supposed to help provide financing in cases where the purpose of a loan is considered sound but the bank's usual terms would put too severe a burden on the recipient country. I.D.A. lends for fifty years at ¾ percent with a ten-year grace period, but it has committed about all of its funds—$1.7 billion since its founding in 1960—and will soon pass the hat among governments to get more.

A trend to easier terms would tend to blur the distinction between loans and grants. Some aid authorities maintain that grants should be reserved for technical assistance, and that the kinds of investment which ordinarily are expected to earn a profit should be financed by hard loans. And some think loans have in too many cases been given for badly conceived projects. But even these critics concede that lending conditions are too tough. Unless there is an easing, more and more debtor nations will go to the brink of default, requiring emergency debt rescheduling operations by private banks and official agencies. That has already been happening, for example, to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Turkey.

Some of the worst-off debtor countries are partly to blame for their own predicament. They have followed economic policies that have hindered export earnings, and they have been profligate in buying capital goods from abroad on credit. Because maturities on such credits are short term, they account for a substantial part of the debt-servicing burden borne by the developing countries. Of course, a lot of this debt is rolled over in the normal course of business, but its very size leaves the finances of many countries quite vulnerable.

Buying on the cuff is hard for unsophisticated nations to resist. Salesmen from the industrial countries, anxious to build up their order books, are free with their offers of credit terms—often backed by insurance from their governments—and show little concern for how repayment will be managed. Importers and officials in a developing country may be so hungry for goods they need to promote economic growth that the country as a whole overbuys in relation to its exchange earnings. Moreover many of those doing the buying are so inexperienced, or sometimes so enticed by the chance to line their pockets, that they agree to terms they can't possibly fulfill on projects that may never pay off.

One of the worst cases was Ghana. The overthrow of Kwame Nkrumah has brought to light some of the lurid details of how resources were squandered. Among other things, Ghana built silos for its cocoa crop that stand unfinished and unused, and put up a steel mill based on use of scrap in a country that doesn't generate enough. Ghana owes $672 million abroad and is about $56 million behind on debt service.

Some countries have begun to escape their debt problems by achieving successful economic growth—notably Greece, Israel, Mexico, Taiwan, and Yugoslavia. Until others are able to emulate them, successive refinancings and extensions will not prevent debt from piling up; they will only postpone the consequences.

Frances Howard on AID and Cooperatives

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, Frances Howard, the distinguished program liaison officer of AID's Voluntary Foreign Aid Service, recently delivered a lecture at the International Cooperative Training Center of the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wis.

Because I believe that Mrs. Howard's fascinating discussion of the role of cooperatives in our foreign aid program will be of interest to the Members of this body, I include herewith excerpts from her speech:

AID and Cooperatives in Developing Countries

(By Frances Howard)

I am delighted to have this opportunity to discuss with you some aspects of cooperative efforts and technical assistance.

As some of you may know, this is my third visit to the International Cooperative Training Center, which itself was created under cooperative sponsorship some four years ago.

I want you to know that we in the nation's capital think very well of this wonderful institution, which, under the able direction of my good friend Dr. Larson, has been rendering most valuable services in the field of international development by providing advanced training for key foreign cooperative leaders such as you.

It is with a feeling of great satisfaction that I learned that during fiscal year 1965, 300 foreign students from 35 countries attended classes here as part of their training in the United States, and that AID personnel, Peace Corps volunteers, and U.S. people preparing for work abroad also received training.

I am also happy to note that the Center's staff has prepared a bibliography of cooperative material and periodicals and is publishing and distributing the "International Cooperative Training Journal" as a quarterly periodical.

Other praiseworthy efforts of the Center are the preparation and distribution of a newsletter to former students and the furnishing of material to former students and cooperative leaders and educators in the developing countries, and the establishment of a cooperative library which already numbers several thousands volumes.

The Center deserves much credit indeed for all these achievements and many more to come. I understand the Center is now prepared to evaluate cooperative training in developing countries and to assist developing countries in establishing new training centers and to strengthen exitsing centers.

I am also happy to note that not only the Center and the University of Wisconsin, but the entire community of Madison is strongly cooperative-minded. Only a month ago, Mr. Herbert Waters, AID's Assistant Administrator for Material Resources, presented a special AID citation to CUNA International for contribution to "economic and social development in the poor countries of the world," at CUNA's 32nd annual convention in this city. I understand, a thousand delegates, representing 45,000 credit unions in 70 countries were in attendance. It was a very successful convention, and this hospitable and international-minded lovely city had much to do with the success of this cooperative convocation.

In discussing cooperative institutions and voluntary efforts in the field of international development, with a group of experts such as you, I am sure that in great part I will be bringing "coals to Newcastle," as the saying goes, or bringing the "Owl to Athens," as the original form of the saying went, and as the Greek scholars from Cyprus present here would prefer to have it.

The Agency for International Development, with which I am connected, as you know, is the organization through which the American people are providing help for 71 countries. Most of this economic assistance is directed to countries in Latin America, Asia, and Africa.

Our present methods for providing this assistance makes it possible for the United States to use the resources of private enterprise, as well as Government. The United States' bilateral assistance, including food for peace, is carried on directly by AID, or through Government contract by business organizations, cooperatives, religious institutions, and voluntary foreign aid associations.

The recruiting of cooperative assistance by AID began in 1962. This was made possible by the Humphrey amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, in which ". . . it is declared to be the policy of the United States . . . to encourage the development and use of cooperatives, credit unions, and savings and loan associations" in foreign assistance.

Now, if I may be permitted a personal reference (and I say personal reference, because it concerns my brother) I would like to tell you a few incidents in the history of the Humphrey Amendment, as related some time ago by Mr. Wallace J. Campbell, President of the Foundation for Cooperative Housing as well as President of the Society for International Development.

Late in May, 1961, the International Development Conference held a meeting in Washington devoted primarily to the use of democratic organizations in the international development policy of the United States.

As Mr. Campbell recalls, the then Senator and now Vice President of the United States told the Conference in very dramatic terms that he had participated in hearings on the foreign aid program, and that he had been surprised to find out that the great democratic economic institutions in the United States played no part in AID's plans of foreign assistance. He had asked witnesses before the Committee how many people there were on the staff of the Agency for International Development whose full-time job it was to organize credit unions in Latin America. He was told that there were none.

Then Senator Humphrey asked how many full-time employees of AID were working to organize or assist free trade unions in Latin America. He was told that there were labor attaches in the U.S. embassies but that there apparently was no need for labor representatives serving in AID.

The Senator asked how many employees of AID were helping Latin American farmers or campesinos to develop cooperatives so that they might improve their marketing of farm produce and receive more money for their crops. He asked how many employees of AID were helping to develop farm supply cooperatives, comparable to the great farm supply cooperatives that have been the backbone of American agriculture. The witnesses from AID said there were none!

The Senator asked how many people were employed in helping Latin Americans to organize mutual savings and loan associations. He was told there were none. He asked how many were employed in the development of other types of cooperatives and was told that there were some programs assisted by AID but there were no staff members officially responsible for cooperative development. These were the findings that Senator Humphrey presented to the International Development Conference.

He told his listeners that he had strongly supported international development and every foreign aid bill that had come before the Senate in the 13 years he had been a member of that body. Then, with strong feeling, he stated these intentions:

"I will never vote for another foreign aid bill or a penny of appropriations for foreign aid unless our Agency for International Development undertakes a program of active assistance in the development of free trade unions, savings and loan associations and other forms of mutual and cooperative enterprise."

Hubert Humphrey ended his speech with the dramatic statement that he was going back to the Senate to introduce an amendment to the Foreign Aid legislation which would instruct and direct the Agency for International Development to undertake an aggressive program of fostering democratic, economic organizations in the newly developing countries of the world. The Conference gave him a standing ovation.

Within a few weeks, the Humphrey Amendment to the Foreign Aid Act of 1961 was adopted. And here we are today as living proof of its effectiveness. Or, as the New Testament might phrase it, "The Word was made flesh." It became a reality. It became a living and breathing entity, and, like the ancient Greek philosopher, demonstrates its existence by walking before the eyes of the unbeliever.

Congress has passed this important provision of the Foreign Aid Act and the President has signed it into law because they firmly believed that cooperative institutions provide valuable means by which people, especially in the developing countries, can be assisted in helping themselves to achieve accelerated social and economic development and progress within a democratic framework.

Cooperative institutions can encourage people to develop self-help institutions organized around the principles of mutual aid and give the people a stake in the economic welfare of their community and country.

Cooperative enterprises offer a technique for the creation and development of capital under which institutional structures can be built from the ground up. The grassroots nature of cooperative institutions encourages a pride of ownership and a sense of incentive and achievement.

Cooperative institutions achieve this by returning earnings to patrons of the enterprise in the form of equity ownership and patronage savings, instead of as profit dividends to absentee stockholders. The pooling of these saved patronage dividends makes possible the accumulation of capital in significant amounts.

Cooperative enterprises contribute to the building of free institutions and provide training and experience in democratic practices. The principle of membership control by means of one vote per member is a basic feature of this contribution. This way of building democracy can have a special appeal for people living in a society in which the immediate ties of the community or tribe are more familiar and meaningful than are the broader ties to goals at the national level.

To the farmer, fisherman, craftsman, industrial worker, administrative and clerical employees, and to the general consumer the feeling of ownership stimulated by membership in such organizations can be a strong stabilizing force and an incentive for the development of these and other democratic institutions.

In recognition of the potential role of cooperative institutions in contributing to social and economic development in the less developed countries, AID established the International Cooperative Development Service (ICDS) in the Office of Material Resources of AID to develop guidance and coordinate AID activities in the cooperative field.

Each Regional Bureau of AID encourages the development and use of cooperative institutions to the maximum extent practicable in achieving rising levels of production and standards of living essential to their development programs.

The Regional Bureaus also consult with the International Cooperative Development Service on plans, approvals and progress of activities of cooperative institutions. Each Bureau has a cooperative specialist with a supporting staff.

The International Cooperative Development Service maintains contact with the national federations of cooperative institutions in the United States in all specialized fields in order to be prepared to develop contractual relationships with them as needed for the provision of technical know-how and, in some cases, capital to build counterpart institutions with federations of cooperative institutions in AID-assisted countries.

International Cooperative Development Service specialists help carry out AID policy, working wherever feasible through private organizations and other agencies. In the case of private organizations, this involves contracting to utilize the services of national organizations of cooperatives, credit unions, savings and loan associations, cooperative banks, and mutual savings banks.

U.S. cooperative institutions have a large body of technical personnel with experience and technical know-how in a wide variety of business fields. Many of these technicians are available for short-term consultation and a smaller number can be shared for extended periods of technical service.

* * * * *

AID Missions are responsible for identifying situations in which the initiation, modification or extension of cooperative institutions as projects would advance the social and economic development of the cooperating country.

Missions advise wth host countries on development planning and on implementing actions for approved activities, including the availability and selecton of appropriate institutional resources or U.S. agency personnel to meet particular needs. Missions negotiate and conclude contracts within the authority granted to the particular Mission.

Missions collaborate with the cooperating country in developing the specific training requirements and in selecting the participants who are to be trained. They also participate in regional or interregional projects concerning cooperative instittuions through workshops, seminars and special training conferences, research projects and certain feasibility studies.

As for the host countries, they have a major role in the planning and implementation of programs involving cooperative institutions. They consult with the Mission on their development plans; they select among recommended projects the activities which they are able to support; they provide sustained technical and financial support, and other resources, in accordance with their capabilities; and they help to create the legal infra-structure and business climate conducive to a satisfactory arte of progress.

Let me make one thing clear. AID is not the only U.S. agency assisting in the overseas cooperative movement.

Other U.S. Government agencies provide valuable assistance in the development of cooperative institutions abroad. Their activities are chiefly in three areas: (1) The provision of consultants and technical experts. (2) Participant training; and (3) Supplying educational materials.

Among the agencies which have been helpful through AID-financed agreements or directly, are:

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, which has sent teams of experts and specialists to work in a number of countries or agricultural projects involving cooperative institutions and practices and has provided training to participants in such fields as rural rehabilitation, farm credit, rural electrification, farm extension services and farm marketing. The Department's Farm Credit Administration, on the other hand, has helped in setting up government services to provide supervision and related training for credit unions and other cooperative credit organizations.

The U.S. Department of Labor has developed guidance for the implementation of cooperative institution programs relating to trade unions and other cooperative labor activities abroad.

The Peace Corps, on the other hand, has helped to develop small but significant cooperatives in a number of countries. It has given substantial support to resettlement activities, stimulating the development of cooperative institutions with surplus food resources.

In the U.S. private organization sector, many U.S. non-government organizations provide important services directly or indirectly related to the cooperative development program.

These activities include the training of participants, helping to plan or implement projects, advising on required legislation and on the handling of related services in the assisted countries.

The instruments that have made it possible for these non-government organizations to render the greatest assistance have been the regional and global contracts.

* * * * *

Worldwide basic agreements provide two major advantages: (1) They make the experiences, ability, and resources of cooperative organizations available to A.I.D., and (2) they make these services available with minimum program development effort by the A.I.D. missions and regional bureaus.

When a mission or regional bureau wishes a participating cooperative organization to carry out a project, it can secure the services it needs for a particular country or area by attaching an approved request (task order) to the worldwide agreement.

Under special agreements with A.I.D., U.S. universities, especially the land-grant colleges, provide training to participants in cooperative organization and business practices and they also help with implementation in the field on various aspects of A.I.D.-financed projects. Among the most prominent institutions in this category, of course, is this great International Cooperative Training Center at the University of Wisconsin.

As for training centers abroad, several Latin American universities are providing training in what they term, the "ideology and philosophy of cooperativism." With the advent of the Alliance for Progress, a number of these universities began to provide training in the organization management techniques of cooperative institutions.

A Center for the training of credit union leaders and technical personnel is located at the University of St. Marcos in Lima, Peru. The University of Puerto Rico and the University of Philippines are providing training in cooperatives to agricultural and labor participants.

Besides training technicians in cooperative business technology and principles, our esteemed host here, ICTC is engaged under a global contract in helping to establish training centers in certain geographic regions in which A.I.D. has programs. With A.I.D. financing, one such center, the Cooperative Training Institute in Saigon, Vietnam, has already been established.

In the matter of relations with International agencies, the International Cooperative Service of A.I.D. maintains liaison with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Labor Office (ILO).

Financial assistance for cooperative institutions engaged in business activities may be provided by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Inter-American Development Bank.

In other private programs, liaison is maintained with voluntary organizations on the assistance given in the cooperative field to their counterpart agencies in the developing countries. An illustration of this type of cooperation and liaison is the involvement of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers through an A.I.D.-financed contract with the Farmers Union.

Another such illustration is the cooperation with cooperative institutions of Western Europe such as the insurance committee of the International Cooperative Alliance through an A.I.D.-financed contract with All Nations, Inc., which is a new organization, tailor-made to develop low-cost insurance in the developing countries. It is sponsored and owned by cooperatively oriented insurance companies in the United States and Western Europe.

Relations are also maintained with third countries. Many countries of Western Europe and Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and Israel, are engaged in providing assistance bilaterally to the developing countries on cooperatives, particularly in the form of technical assistance.

For example, Great Britain and France laid the basis for cooperatives in the countries which were a part of their overseas possessions and are continuing assistance to these countries since they acquired their independence.

This may be a good place to bring this lecture to a close. Tomorrow, we will discuss the subject of A.I.D.-assisted cooperative efforts in Latin American countries.

In conclusion, I should like to say that under the direction of Mr. David E. Bell, the brilliant Administrator of the Agency for International Development, the Humphrey Amendment has been implemented to make possible a partnership between the nongovernmental organizations in this field and A.I.D.

In the four years since that partnership began with A.I.D., the U.S. cooperatives have been a means of helping people in the developing countries to improve their economic condition in many ways.

They have also helped to harness the aspirations of these people so that they too can contribute to the goals which their countries have set for themselves.

I thank you. You've been a wonderful audience.

Address of the Chairman of the Board of Committee of One Hundred

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, by unanimous consent, I am extending my remarks to include the address of Max S. Steiner, chairman of the board of the Chicago Committee of One Hundred, at the May 25 banquet in Chicago, as follows:

We are delighted to have all of you here tonight. We think this is a remarkable gathering in a remarkable city. That this large number of distinguished Americans would take time out from their busy schedules to meet together and to join together in a sort of renewal of the spirit—that makes this a remarkable gathering.

That you are gathered here in Chicago—most of you are citizens of this great city, many of you are from scattered points across the land—that you are gathered here in Chicago is, I believe, symbolic. It is symbolic of the great leadership Chicago is offering to the movement toward enriched human relations.

It is symbolic of the great yearning we feel here in Chicago for the attainment of a goal which is, I suppose, as old as man himself. It is an elusive goal, a challenging one. But many thousands of us are committed to its achievement. For, once we hurdle the barriers that stand in the way of equal opportunity for all men, we will have given reality to the dreams of the patriots who gnarled their hands, broke their hearts, and scorched their souls to create this great land of liberty.

We are proud in Chicago that we do not close our eyes to the realities that face us in the area of human relations. We are determined that in this—the greatest city in the nation—all men and women must be given full and complete opportunity to flower and to develop according to their own dreams and their own special abilities. We resist the encroachments of unreasoned doctrines and unrestrained behavior. Yet we never fail to honor man's right to protest, his inalienable freedom to express himself, his unreserved right to criticize.

We believe, that the majority of Chicagoans recognize that the destiny of our city hinges on the ability of us all to get along with one another. In all reality, man's destiny—every man's destiny—is knotted to that of his brothers.

Never before in the history of our nation, has official America done more to raise the standards and the sight of its depressed and oppressed citizens. From the White House on Pennsylvania Avenue to City Hall on LaSalle Street, determined and extraordinary measures are being taken to close the gaps of ignorance, poverty and despair which were opened during the passage of the centuries.

These bold and promising efforts on the part of our governmental agencies should not only bring hope to those who are burdened by historical traditions of prejudice and discrimination, but they should also give new inspiration to private agencies who are motivated to work for the advancement of all peoples.

Private agencies must shift gears so that their programs mesh with those of our massive war against poverty. It seems to me that the time has come when all of us must sit down together and throw all the parts of this jigsaw puzzle on the table. Then by utilizing each individual's skills, each

> person's special talent, we can work together to fit all the pieces together.
>
> The time has come when we must all look reality in the face. Our national leaders are in the forefront of this dramatic surge forward for minority groups. Our local government is providing inspired leadership in this area. Dozens of dedicated private agencies have spent decades pushing for the goal of freedom and equality of opportunity for all people. As we near that goal, we cannot afford to jeopardize its attainment.
>
> The summer is approaching and the annual jitters are upon us. Already violence is beginning to sputter here and there across the nation. I am proud to be able to stand before you tonight and to say that once again Chicago will lead the way this summer by showing the world that a great metropolis with a population as racially mixed as you will find anywhere—citizens of this great city will work together this summer, play together this summer, and plan together this summer. Chicagoans of all persuasions, I am convinced, are too proud of our recent progress, too engrossed in nudging that progress ever forward to participate in racial violence.
>
> I believe that all of the civil rights groups here in Chicago are working for a greater Chicago for all people. Our citizens are dedicated to the welfare of all. Not the least of the credit for this optimistic prediction goes to you great and distinguished people in this audience tonight. The few of you chosen to receive our "Good American Award" represent the overwhelming majority of citizens who by any definition are "Good Americans." We salute every one of you here tonight and we pay tribute to those throughout this nation and throughout the world who are committed to the cause of freedom. There could be no greater calling. For, indeed, he who works for his fellow man is serving his own God in the loftiest manner possible.

At this time I would also like to present the names of the Chicago Committee of One Hundred's distinguished officers and board of directors.

The following people are currently serving as officers for the Chicago Committee of One Hundred:

> President, Ernest R. Rather, President Ernest R. Rather Associates, Public Relations Counselors; Vice President, A. Miles Cartman; Vice President, Euclid Louis Taylor, Senior Partner, Prescott, Taylor Carey and Cooper; Vice President, S. Theodore McIntosh, President, McIntosh Linotype Composition; Vice President, Henry G. Fort, Most Worshipful Grand Master, Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge; Vice President, James T. Horton, Attorney Advisor to Solicitor of Labor, United States Department of Labor; Vice President, Alonzo V. Mercer, Regional Supervisor, Comunity Service for the Visually Handicapped, State of Illinois, Vice President, Michael Fomusa, Secretary and Treasurer, Local 738, International Brotherhood of Teamsters; Vice President, Dr. Samuel L. Gandy, Dean, School of Religion, Howard University; General Secretary, Le Roy Winbush, President, Winbush Associates, Inc.; General Treasurer, O. C. Buckner, Manager, Foot-So-Port Shoe Store.

The following are members of the board of directors:

> Max S. Steiner, Chairman, President, Clifford Peterson Tool Company; Douglas B. Anderson, Illinois Representative for The Honorable Paul H. Douglas, Senior United States Senator from Illinois; George Beslow, President, Beslow Associates, Inc.; Claudius D. Forney, M.D., Senior Attending Surgeon, Division of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Provident Hospital; Harry H. C. Gibson, General Counselor, Supreme Life Insurance Company of America; Horace G. Hall, Senior Vice President and Treasurer, Chicago Metropolitan Mutual Assurance Company; William R. Hammond, Assistant Deputy Director of Management, Chicago Housing Authority; Captain Robert M. Harness, Commander, Wabash Avenue Police Station, 2nd Police District of Chicago; Ellsworth E. Hasbrouck, M.D., Senior Attending Surgeon, Department of General Surgery, Provident Hospital; Judge Edwin C. Hatfield, Magistrate, Circuit Court of Cook County; Theodore R. Hawes, Funeral Director, National Mortuary Service; Judge George A. Blakey, Magistrate, Circuit Court of Cook County; Dr. Deton J. Brooks, Executive Director, Chicago Commitee on Urban Opportunity; Brigadier General Richard L. Jones, Illinois National Guard (Retired), General Manager Fuller's Department Store.
>
> Herbert M. Kraus, President, Herbert M. Kraus & Company; James G. Lemon, Jr., Past President Cook County Bar Association, Chairman, C.C.B.A. Judicial Committee; Frederick B. Livingston, President, Livingston and Associates; Dr. Metz T. P. Lochard, Chicago Daily Defender; Henry B. Mathews, M.D., Director of Medical Affairs, Provident Hospital; Donald Peters, President, Warehouse and Mail Order Employees Union, Local 743, International Brotherhood of Teamsters; A. M. Burroughs, Attorney, Senior Past President, Cook County Bar Association; Theodore F. Crawley, Wood, Crawley and Wood, Past President Cook County Bar Association; Ken M. Piper, Vice President, Motorola, Inc.; Harold E. Rainville, Special Assistant to The Honorable EVERETT M. DIRKSEN, Minority Leader United States Senate; The Reverend Theodore Richardson, Pastor, Metropolitan Community Church; E. H. Russell, President, E. H. Russell, McCloskey & Company; Sig Sakowicz, Radio and Television Personality, WGN–WGN–TV and WTAQ-Radio; Rufus Sampson, Attorney; John H. Sengstacke, Publisher and Editor, Chicago Daily Defender; Thomas L. Davis, Vice President, Corn Belt Publishers, Vice President and General Manager, Radio Station WAAF; Joseph W. Evans, Delivery Services Specialist, Chicago Regional Office, United States Postal Service; The Honorable Fred W. Slater, Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County; Max S. Steiner, President, Clifford Peterson Tool Company; C. Sumner Stone, Jr., Special Assistant to The Honorable ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, United States Congressman from New York, House of Representatives; William H. Wethers, D.D.S.; Arthur J. Wilson, Senior Partner, Arthur J. Wilson Company, Certified Public Accountants; Maurice B. Wolf, Member, Kahn, Adsit & Arnstein; Eugene W. Wood, Partner, Wood, Crawley and Wood, Chairman of the Board, Wabash Avenue Y.M.C.A.; Roy Wood, Sr., News Director, Radio Station WVON, President Lou-Roy Production.

H.R. 15034—To Prohibit Desecration of Our Flag

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BERNARD F. GRABOWSKI
OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. GRABOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I I rise to express my appreciation to the American Veterans of World War II and Korea and other organizations which have endorsed my bill, H.R. 15034, to prohibit desecration of the flag.

AMVETS has issued the following statement from the office of Richard C. Sullivan, national public relations director:

> AMVETS national commander, Ralph E. Hall, has commended Congressman BERNARD F. GRABOWSKI, of Connecticut, for his drive to enact legislation making the defacement of the American Flag a Federal offense.

The statement continued:

> In a recent speech, the Congressman stated, "The flag represents the great number of sacrifices—including loss of life itself made by men and women since the founding of this Nation. There are some State laws that cover the desecrating of the flag, but no national law to protect our national symbol from defacement."
>
> Commander Hall, representing 200,000 veterans of World War II and Korea, noted that in recent months flag burnings, flag rippings and other acts of such nature have increased, and he said, "We are 100 per cent behind the Congressman in his efforts to enact corrective legislation in this matter, and urge all citizens to write the Congressman in support of his bill."

As a member of the Knights of Columbus, I am grateful to the State council of the Knights of Columbus of the District of Columbia for writing me:

> We strongly endorse your bill and urge the Congress to enact it as a manifestation in these troublous times of the great reverence which the American people have for the flag of their country.

Sertoma Club of Washington, host this week here for the Sertoma International Convention, has thanked me for introducing the bill, adding that it was "high time some action was taken." I have also received support from the Phi Beta Kappa Association in the District of Columbia, the Association of the Oldest Inhabitants of the District of Columbia, and leaders of the illustrious Society of the Cincinnati and Brightwood Lions Club.

A Peaceful Revolution: The Alliance for Progress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, by the end of fiscal year 1966, after 5 successful years of cooperative effort, the Alliance for Progress will have built 23,800 classrooms, trained 195,800 teachers, built 228,300 housing units, brought potable water to 120 million people, taken steps toward agrarian reform in 12 countries, tax reform in 9, and increased export earnings by more than 25 percent for the entire region.

Of equal importance are the successes that do not lend themselves to numbers—children whose lives are no longer menaced by starvation and crippling disease, people who have found hope and productivity, governments which champion social justice, political parties which have achieved freedom of expression.

By 1971 the Alliance expects to have completed the provisions to give every child in Latin America 6 years of education, extend life expectancy by 5 years, provide the necessary housing to allow Latin American's decent places to live, combat the problems of rural backwardness, and complete the job of agrarian and tax reforms.

Midway in its 10-year plan, the Alliance has an even greater challenge ahead. However, with the continued dedication of these nations and their peoples, I feel certain the new peaceful revolution will fulfill its goals, and this cooperative effort of 19 Latin American republics will stand as a monument to a determined people.

I would like to include in the RECORD at this time the following excerpt from AID's presentation to Congress on the Alliance for Progress:

ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS

The Alliance for Progress enters fiscal year 1967 with a heightened awareness that its goal is, in the words of President Johnson, "* * * a hemisphere of free nations."

The first 5 years of the Alliance have demonstrated that the nations of the Americas share common ideals of freedom and justice. Increasingly, there is evidence that planning for economic and social change takes precedence over day-to-day politics, that government, industry and labor are finding ways to collaborate for the common good, and that elected leaders are committing themselves to bringing into the social and economic life of the hemisphere the 100 million persons—half the people of Latin America—who now live stunted lives on the neglected fringes of society.

President Johnson reaffirmed the commitment of the United States to the principles of the Alliance for Progress on August 17, 1965, the Fourth Anniversary of the signing of the Charter of Punta del Este, and called for a more direct effort " * * * toward those things which directly touch the lives of individual human beings—housing, education, health and food."

Then, on November 23, 1965, in a message delivered on his behalf to the Second Special Inter-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro, the President said:

"Recognizing that fulfillment of our goals will require the continuation of the joint effort beyond 1971, I wish to inform the Conference—and through you, your respective governments—that the United States will be prepared to extend mutual commitment beyond the time period foreseen in the Charter of Punta del Este. In determining the scope of the United States effort, we will want to examine carefully with you at that time the requirements of the Hemisphere, in the light of progress made through self-help measures and the contributions which by then some of your countries will be able to make to one another to further the common effort."

THE NEW GENERATION

The readiness to face the hard facts of social and economic reform has come with the rise of what has been called "an Alliance for Progress generation." These men and women, whose number grows steadily in every Latin American nation, are determined that the old order must change, that the goals of the Alliance Charter must be pursued steadfastly and that human rights and political freedom must flourish if peaceful revolution is to be substituted for bloody conflict.

Social ferment brings political change. Following the March 1964 revolution in Brazil, the Castello Branco Government has shown iron determination in reducing the inflation rate by two-thirds, restarting economic growth after two years of near stagnation, and energizing a far-reaching process of social and economic reform while working to resist the strong pressure, from groups within the society that would obstruct a return to full constitutional government. Following elections this year, a new government is slated to take office on March 15, 1967.

Chile, Colombia, and Peru are also demonstrating that social justice and economic reform can be promoted within a democratic framework of constitutional government. Tax reform in Chile increased tax receipts from 13.7 percent of the gross national product in 1964 to 16 percent of GNP in 1965, and public investment was increased by 25 percent in 1965 over 1964. Primary and secondary school enrollment increased 20 percent in 1965 and President Frei led a personal recruitment campaign which increased the number of primary school teachers by 150 percent.

The Government of Peru under President Belaunde has shown a strong commitment to the goals of the Alliance. Peru has embarked on a far reaching program to bring the Andean Indians and urban slum dwellers into the economy of the country.

Colombia will elect a new Congress and new administration in 1966, events which are likely to place considerable stress on the eight-year-old National Front coalition. Resolute performance by the present administration in achieving exchange-rate reform gives promise that the succeeding government will have a sound base for expanding economic activity in the country.

Mexico and Venezuela, two of the most successful Latin partners of the Alliance, are taking the first steps to help their Central American neighbors. And the Central American Common Market has increased the flow of trade among its five member nations by 126 percent in two years.

FIVE YEARS OF DEVELOPMENT AND SELF-HELP

What level of performance has been achieved by members of the Alliance for Progress at this midpoint in the "Decade of Development"? If achievements are measured against the goals set down at the time of the signing of the Charter, the effort falls considerably short of the needs. The Alliance has not yet made satisfactory headway toward the 1971 target of providing every child in Latin America with six years of education, extending life expectancy by a minimum of five years, attacking the problem of rural backwardness, or carrying out the urban and rural housing programs necessary to provide Latin Americans with decent homes. Nor has sufficient progress been made in implementing agrarian reforms and better wage and working conditions in city as well as country, in reforming tax laws so as to demand more from those who have most to give, in finding quick and lasting solutions to the grave problems created by excessive price fluctuations in the basic exports of the Latin American countries.

However, as President Johnson has indicated, no one is expected to resolve problems 400 years old in the short span of one decade—much less half that span. If the efforts of the Latin American nations are viewed within the context of their own histories, the results at this midway point in the development decade are promising.

Seven countries have grown since 1961 at a rate which met or exceeded the annual minimum 2.5 percent per capita target, and in 1965 nearly every country increased its per capita GNP over the previous year. Export earnings have increased by more than 25 percent for the region and in nine countries the export increase was at least 45 percent.

In the field of tax reform, at least nine countries have adopted legislation for more equitable and modern tax systems. Under the Alliance, total central government revenues in 10 countries increased in real terms by more than 10 percent, and in a few revenues increased by more than 30 percent.

Total exports of the 19 American Republics rose by some $700 million, or 7.5 percent, in 1964. Preliminary figures for 1965 indicate a further increase of about $500 million to a total of $10.4 billion.

Most countries are for the first time planning their public sector investments with due attention to priorities and relative returns. Several key countries have undertaken fiscal and monetary policies well-adapted to promoting sustained growth on a basis of monetary stability. Most are improving their capabilities for designing and implementing projects in order to make effective use of both domestic and foreign resources available to them.

Comprehensive agrarian reform programs have been carried out in Mexico, Bolivia, and Venezuela, and nine other Latin American countries are taking first steps forward in this fundamental area.

Important efforts are also underway in Latin America to engage individual citizens and private groups in working to achieve the economic development and social progress goals of the Charter of Punta del Este. In Peru, for example, *Cooperacion Popular* is involving citizens in a major self-help effort, enlisting young Peruvians to participate in a domestic Peace Corps program. Chile, Guatemala, Venezuela, and Costa Rica are taking steps to use private citizens in national community development and action programs.

The Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress (CIAP), principal executive arm of the Organization of American States (OAS) in addressing the problems of economic and social development in Latin America, is charged with the task of reviewing and assessing each year the self-help performance of every Latin American Alliance country. For the United States and all other agencies that provide external assistance to Latin America, the CIAP reviews are becoming increasingly important as guides, sharpening and deepening the common understanding of each nation's needs and of the relationships between the country's own policies and actions and the external resources it can absorb effectively.

THE TREND OF U.S. ASSISTANCE

The administration of AID programs in Latin America has reached new levels of achievement and efficiency.

In the current fiscal year AID loans are being disbursed at a rate 50 percent above the rate during any prior year of the Alliance. In economic development terms, such performance translates directly into visible physical progress—more jobs, schools, homes, electric power and clean water—and to more efficient use of scarce dollars for heightened impact.

To achieve this performance, AID field staffs have been strengthened with the talents needed to make complicated development projects work, increased authority has been delegated to the field missions, and an implementation system has been installed to enable top management in the field and in Washington to spot problems early and follow up with appropriate corrective measures.

The credit needs of private individuals and corporations have been recognized and are beginning to be met. The United States has authorized loans of more than $440 million to intermediate credit institutions and cooperatives in 18 nations, and to the Central American Bank for Economic Integration. In six countries there are more than 1,300 credit unions with 358,000 members and savings of more than $15 million. Through AID assistance to intermediate credit institutions, more than 350,000 farmers have received agricultural credit loans. Nineteen development banks have been established. The United States has made loans totaling more than $170 million in support of these.

AID-assisted development banks in each of the Central American countries (except Guatemala) have set a pattern of lending to industry that is encouraging established local banks to shift from traditional real estate loans. This shift is bringing new investors into the market. The effect has been to create a demand for a capital marketplace, some institution through which stocks might be bought and sold. In Brazil, a major reform of the stock exchange has been recommended by a technician from the Securities Exchange Commission and another from the American Stock Exchange. New regulations for the exchange soon will be written and a number of Brazilians will be trained in exchange management in the United States.

Assistance also is being given private enterprises in Latin America by the International Executive Service Corps. This nonprofit corporation has in its first year provided the expert services of more than 60 retired U.S. businessmen to enterprises in 11 Latin nations.

Private American citizens from 27 states are matching resources and needs with Latin American counterparts engaged in community development activities in many countries.

In physical terms, well over half the people of Latin America are benefiting from U.S.-assisted Alliance programs, including more than 25 million who are receiving surplus food from the United States and 100 million people who are protected from malaria through U.S.-supported eradication programs. More than 1.5 million people are living in Alliance sponsored homes; a million children are attending school for the first time because of new Alliance classrooms; hundreds of thousands of people are receiving medical attention from new hospitals, and health centers; and more than 13 million people are benefiting from Alliance-financed water supply and sanitation projects.

FISCAL YEAR 1967 PROGRAM

In the first four and one-half years of the Alliance for Progress, Latin America has received $4.6 billion in food, equipment, and technical assistance from the United States. This is the sum total of U.S. resources channeled to the southern part of the hemisphere through AID, the Export-Import Bank, Food for Peace, the Peace Corps, and the Social Progress Trust Fund of the Inter-American Development Bank.

The proposed AID contribution to the Alliance in fiscal year 1967 is $595 million. This represents a slight increase from the $581.1 million estimated for fiscal year 1966.

Development Loans: $500 million is required for continued program assistance and project lending. Under consideration are program loans in Brazil, Colombia, and Chile in support of their own efforts to carry on reform, stabilization and development programs. Project loans will be made for agricultural credit, expansion of educational facilities, savings and loan and other institutions dedicated to increasing the housing supply, private industries producing goods for domestic consumption and for export, private development banks, and public investment projects such as roads, power systems, and other infrastructure needed to facilitate the growth of the economies.

Through sizeable program assistance, AID is helping to provide the flow of goods from the United States required for the growth and expansion of the private sector in addition to essential public investments. All three countries have demonstrated the financial discipline and capacity for self-help necessary for the effective use of large scale program loans for development purposes.

In Brazil, the government has undertaken a major development effort on a sound, long-term basis, reversing a statist trend in favor of private enterprise and foreign investment.

Local currency generated by a program loan will be used in Brazil to help finance private sector development in agriculture, industry, and in housing through intermediate credit institutions. It is expected that additional counterpart funds will be earmarked for projects in water and sewage, public health and education. In addition, project lending is proposed for transportation, power and steel production.

Assistance to Chile in fiscal year 1967 will support the nation's efforts to reduce the rate of inflation, to broaden the base of taxation and education, and distribute more land to the peasant population. Dollars from a program loan will finance imports of materials and equipment by private industry while the local currency generated will be used for the public investment budget with emphasis on agriculture, education and health.

In the fall of 1965, the Colombian Government, with the support of the United States, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund, developed a comprehensive economic reform program which included the following self-help measures: Devaluation of the exchange rate for most imports; restriction on government spending; new tax measures; limitations on price and wage increases; and improved planning for the entire economy. The AID program loan for fiscal year 1967 will help Colombia achieve financial balance at a level necessary for accelerated economic growth and social progress. This assistance will make a direct contribution both to closing the balance of payments gap and to increasing the ability of the government to meet its investment targets through non-inflationary means.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION

The Technical Cooperation program for fiscal year 1967 amounting to $95 million will help speed development in Latin America through the provision of U.S. expertise in the fields of public and business administration, education, health, agriculture, transportation, labor, and public safety. More U.S. private and public contractors, including American universities, will be used to support U.S. capital investment, build development institutions and develop the essential knowhow and trained manpower required for continued growth in Latin America.

AID plans to participate in a joint effort of the Colombian Government, the Ford, Rockefeller, and Kellogg Foundations, and several international agencies to promote agricultural education and development. The AID emphasis will be to expand and improve the curriculum and faculties of three agricultural universities in Colombia. Through a contract with the University of Nebraska, AID will provide for the advisory services of nine U.S. professors and other short-term consultants during fiscal year 1967.

In Peru, under AID contract, the University of North Carolina is helping to improve the curriculum and administration of the National Agricultural University, one of the most promising institutions of the land grant college type in Latin America.

In the interest of promoting civil stability, technical assistance will continue to be provided to police organizations in Latin America. The major thrust of this effort is the development of more efficient operations and greater coordination among the many nonmilitary internal security forces of Alliance countries.

Other Kinds of Assistance: Supporting assistance funds amounting to $33.2 million are being requested for fiscal year 1967, largely to help the Dominican Republic meet projected fiscal and balance of payments deficits.

The Food for Peace program in Latin America will be tied to development programs so as to give greater emphasis to helping recipient countries meet their own food needs. It is contemplated that increased emphasis also will be given to sales under long-term, dollar-repayable credits. It is proposed that commodities valued at $195 million be made available in fiscal year 1967 under the Food for Peace program.

AID will continue to collaborate in economic and social development matters with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Export-Import Bank, and the UN Special Fund. The possibility will be considered of consultative groups being created for additional countries under the leadership of the World Bank. The United States will also continue to encourage the European countries, Canada, and Japan to make more assistance available, on easier terms.

Agricuture, Education, and Health: The most significant increases proposed for AID programs in fiscal year 1967 are in agriculture, education, and health. In keeping with President Johnson's promise to the people of the world's developing nations that "this nation's dream of a great society does not stop at the water's edge," AID hopes to increase technical and financial assistance to nations prepared to devote an increased proportion of their own resources to priority development problems including these three areas.

It is proposed that there be expanded efforts to control malaria and aftosa (foot and mouth disease), to develop, on a large scale, pilot programs to combat malnutrition in pre-school children; and to assist health ministries and private health services in planning and carrying out expanded health activities.

AID will also be prepared in fiscal year 1967 to respond to requests for help in family planning and other aspects of population control.

It seems likely that Latin America will also respond affirmatively in fiscal year 1967 to the U.S. pledge to assist in a continent-wide effort to develop production of fertilizer, pesticides, and other products needed to increase agricultural yields.

To support self-help efforts to revitalize the agricultural sector in Latin America, AID is proposing a program for fiscal year 1967 of development loans for agricultural cooperative movements, marketing, supervised credit, farm to market roads, rural electric cooperatives, seed, and agricultural education.

AID will continue to assist Latin America in overcoming the deficiencies in professional and skilled manpower that block the road to economic development. To help Latin American governments meet the need for education, development loans are planned for university reform, industrial training, primary and secondard school construction, teacher training centers, and advanced research.

Debate Urged Before Start of Alteration on West Front

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL H. TODD, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. TODD. Mr. Speaker, it is of considerable concern to me that it has been proposed that the west front of the Capitol will be replaced with, among other things, a cafeteria. Although there may be a need for additional tourist facilities near the Capitol, it seems to me that before contracts are drawn or construction gets underway it would be appropriate for the Congress as a whole to consider whether or not these changes would be in keeping with our desire to preserve the traditions and architectural patterns associated with this historic building.

The rules and traditions of the Congress are among the important institutions which have enabled our great Nation to survive periods of stress and turmoil without sacrificing the fundamental concepts in accordance with which our Nation serves its citizens. Although stone and architecture is not a substitute for restraint and balance in the minds of men, it does much to remind us of the greatness which has preceded us and the progress which will follow us. If we pass this architecture down to succeeding generations, it may give them a greater respect for both our successes and our failures, so that they can improve upon both.

In the sweep of history ahead of us, I think we would better serve our Nation if we left the west front of the Capitol as it was planned and provide public facilities elsewhere and in such a manner that they would not impair the dreams and visions which are created in the minds of our people as they view the Capitol from the west.

In any event, it would be most appropriate to have this entire subject debated at length in Congress prior to the taking of action. I urge that this be done.

Chicago Committee of 100 Makes Anunal Awards

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on May 25, 1966, the Chicago Committee of 100, a distinguished interracial, civic organization of business and professional people pledged to foster civic, social, and economic improvement in its community, held its annual Good American Awards banquet. This impressive event climaxed another of the committee's year-long programs of initiating and developing a closer spirit of cooperation among members of both majority and minority groups, and recognizing outstanding individuals who have "walked the extra mile" in civic work and human relations.

More than 700 distinguished Americans attended this outstanding affair on the evening of May 25 in the Edgewater Room of the Edgewater Beach Hotel to witness the presentation of the Good American Award to 31 civic, business, and professional leaders, whose contributions in human relations were held by the committee to be deserving of special tribute. In addition, 31 business firms and institutions were presented certificates of commendation for their efforts to promote fair employment practices.

IDEALS OF DEMOCRACY

Since its inception in 1941, the Chicago Committee of 100 has striven to reawaken the American conscience to the sacred ideals of our democratic tenets. During this disturbing period when peoples of every nation are clamoring for basic liberties, the committee believes that it is the duty of all Americans to assume leadership in quelling all forms of racial and religious bigotry. Our internal peace and harmony, as well as our national image abroad no longer can afford mere lip service to the ideals of human dignity and equal opportunity.

The committee has successfully employed an enlightened, intelligent approach to our current problems. It has initiated cultural and social improvement programs in an atempt to bring the majority and minority groups together in closer cooperation and harmony. The committee also considers that a vital part of its responsibility is to inform the public of its position on domestic issues through releases carried in the Chicago press and letters to concerned persons and groups.

Woven into the fabric of its philosophy is the committee's conviction that individuals and organizations making important strides in the areas of civic improvement and civil rights should be properly and publicly honored. Each year, therefore, the committee conducts a search of the nation for outstanding citizens who in the judgment of the committee have consistently adhered to and practiced the basic precepts which have made America unrivaled in its greatness and potentiality.

To be a recipient of the Good American Award is a distinguished honor. I am proud to have been chosen to receive this coveted award at the 1966 banquet.

SOME OF THE NOTED RECIPIENTS

Among others who have also received the Good American Award are: U.S. Attorney General—now Senator—Robert F. Kennedy; the Most Reverend Bernard J. Sheil, auxiliary archbishop of the Chicago Roman Catholic Archdiocese; the Honorable Robert Sargent Shriver, Jr., then Director of the Peace Corps; Col. Jacob M. Arvey, Democratic national committeeman from the State of Illinois; J. Paul Austin, president of the Coca-Cola Co.; the late Marshall Field, Jr., publisher of the Chicago Sun-Times and the Chicago Daily News; J. Howard Wood, publisher, Chicago Tribune; Douglas B. Anderson, Illinois representative for Senator Paul H. Douglas; John S. Boyle, chief judge, circuit court of Cook County, Ill.; Gwendolyn Brooks, Pulitzer Prize winning poetess; John E. Cullerton, director of labor, State of Illinois; Morris R. DeWoskin, president, Morris R. DeWoskin & Co.; Lawrence S. Fanning, executive editor, Chicago Daily News; Dr. Roy R. Griker, Michael Reese Hospital; Vernon Herndon, vice president, Hilton Hotels Corp.; Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, dermatologist; Oscar Mayer, chairman, Oscar Mayer & Co.; the Reverend Dr. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., pastor, Quinn Chapel AME Church; the Honorable Richard J. Daley, mayor, city of Chicago; the Honorable Everett M. Dirksen, minority leader, U.S. Senate; The Honorable Paul H. Douglas, U.S. Senator from Illinois; Conrad N. Hilton, president, Hilton Hotels Corp.; Dr. Percy L. Julian, president, the Julian Laboratories, Inc.; the Honorable Otto Kerner, Governor, State of Illinois; Stuart List, publisher, Chicago's American; C. E. McKittrick, assistant to the publisher, Chicago Tribune; the Honorable James B. Parsons, judge, U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois; George Beslow, president, Beslow Associates; Arthur Rubloff, chairman, Arthur Rubloff & Co.; Russ Stewart, executive vice president, Chicago Sun-Times and Chicago Daily News; the Honorable Hubert L. Will, judge, U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois.

EXPLAINS PURPOSES OF COMMITTEE

Ernest R. Rather, president of the Chicago Committee of 100, explained to the May 25, 1966, banquet audience what the purposes of the committee are, and what methods are used to advance its goals:

> Since its inception, 25 years ago, The Chicago Committee of One Hundred has steadily developed a program of positive human relations which we believe is extremely effective in bringing together persons of diverse ethnic and religious groups. We have always stressed the positives of man's relationships to man and refused to resort to negative or sensational attempts to dramatize the struggle of America's minority groups to achieve full equality of opportunity.
>
> Through our awards program we publicly recognize the positive endeavors of individuals and institutions, thus paying tribute to their dedication to America's true concept of a way of life. At the same time, we envision our awards as becoming a catalyst to others who may need such a stimulus to translate their learnings toward good Americanism into action.
>
> We firmly believe that Americans of all races and creeds can live, work and play together and, by so doing, continue to build this great nation of ours into a community of unparalleled moral, spiritual and physical strength.
>
> Our entire efforts and aspirations are based upon our definition of a Good American, and it is our fondest desire that this creed may soon become an integral part in the relationships of all men in their daily lives, on the community, state and national levels. The Credo, "A Good American", captures the total spirit of our great nation. Within it are inspiring guidelines toward which all Americans can look when searching for the real meanings of democracy, especially appropriate in these days of crises; "A Good American" is a title to which we all can aspire. I would now like to read for you this creed:
>
> "A GOOD AMERICAN"
>
> "A good American is the citizen of the United States whose devotion to our truest ideals transcends all selfish indulgence. He is the citizen who refuses to swerve toward bigotry because the road of the patriot is as straight as the arrow which points backward through history to the deepest meanings of our Constitution.
>
> "A good American is the citizen who recognizes that fair play is a two-way street, that to acept is to give, to be respected is to respect, and to be honored is to honor.
>
> "Good Americans are found in America's hinterlands, in our highest buildings which

scrape the bluest skies. They are North; they are South. They are East, and they are West. They know no color, no creed, no sex, no national origin. Good Americans are rich; they are poor. They are humble, yet they are strong. Good Americans are the legion who know right and revere right because in America right is good and good is God."

Birmingham-Jefferson County Civic Center Symbol of a City's Progress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN BUCHANAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, it was my pleasure today to attend a luncheon meeting held at the Hotel Plaza in New York City by the Birmingham-Jefferson County Civic Center Authority, which was attended by a delegation of Birmingham public officials and business leaders including Mayor Albert Boutwell, and the entire city council.

The purpose of this important occasion was the announcement of a $25 million tax supported civic center to be built on 23 acres in the heart of downtown Birmingham, Ala., which will open in 1970, and also to announce a nationwide American Institute of Architects-approved competition to be held to select the winning design for the center.

The following news release together with the remarks of Mr. Alex S. Lacy, chairman of the Birmingham-Jefferson Civic Center Authority, and of Mr. Walter Bouldin, president of the Birmingham Area Chamber of Commerce, and president of the Alabama Power Co., gives the story of this exciting project. This is a fine example of the growth and progress apparent on every hand in the city of Birmingham, which it is my privilege to represent in the Congress.

New York, June 22.—A $25 million tax supported Civic Center to be built on 23 acres in the heart of downtown Birmingham, Alabama, will open in 1970, it was announced here today.

Alex S. Lacy, chairman of the Birmingham-Jefferson (County) Civic Center Authority created by the Alabama state legislature, said a nationwide American Institute of Architects-approved competition would be held to select the winning design for the center.

A delegation of Birmingham public officials and business leaders including Mayor Albert Boutwell, and the entire City Council, attended the luncheon meeting at the Hotel Plaza where the plans were revealed.

The Center is believed to be unique since it will house theatrical, symphonic, operatic, ballet, sports and convention activities as a complex in one location.

It will consist of a 14,000 seat coliseum, a 3,000 seat concert hall, a 1,000 seat theater, a 100,000 square-foot exhibition hall, meeting rooms, restaurant, cafeteria and parking facilities. Heretofore, civic centers have not included such a variety of facilities built in one complex.

At a Hotel Plaza luncheon, Mr. Lacy said the Center is being built to answer the public demand to house the "great cultural, sports and business activity which has long been Birmingham's heritage."

First phase of the building program will be the nationwide architectural competition for the Center's design. A panel of five jurors, three architects and two laymen, will select the winning design.

Max Abramovitz, New York, Gyo Abata, St. Louis and John Carl Warnecke, San Francisco, are the three architect representatives; Harold Burris-Meyer, Boca Raton, Fla., and John Fernald, London, England, are the two lay representatives.

Last year the Alabama legislature created the Birmingham-Jefferson (County) Civic Center Authority and also passed two countywide tax bills to finance the Center. A two-cent tax on cigarettes and a one-percent tax on hotel and motel rooms, applicable only in Jefferson County, went into effect and has already brought in over $1 million.

Under terms of the A.I.A. competition, the jurors will select eight finalists from those submitting designs, each of whom will receive a $5,000 prize.

The winner, to be selected from the eight finalists, will receive a $25,000 first prize payable toward the commission which will be six percent of the $22 million cost of construction. Second prize will be $15,000 and third $5,000.

"Birmingham and Jefferson County are in the fortunate position of having to build a civic center to accommodate already existing needs," Mr. Lacy said. "We are not in the position of building these facilities and then creating organizations to perform in them and developing a public following to fill the halls.

Birmingham's interest in sports and cultural activities has been demonstrated year after year. We have the oldest continuous arts festival in the United States. Our 70,000 seat football stadium is filled to capacity several times each season for college and professional games, and capacity crowds follow basketball, track and other sports.

The concert hall will provide a home for the Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, one of the country's major metropolitan musical organizations, as well as the Civic Opera, the Birmingham Civic Ballet, the Birmingham Music Club, and other musical organizations.

The center's 13,000 seat coliseum will be designed for ice hockey, indoor track, basketball games, horse shows, fairs, conventions, banquets, balls and similar public meetings.

Birmingham's three theatrical organizations, its 30-year-old Chamber Music Society, will perform in the 1,000 seat theater and recital hall.

Land for the Civic Center is being acquired through an urban renewal program under the Housing Act of 1965.

William A. Briggs, FAIA, Richmond, Va., made the requirement study and will serve as professional advisor to the competition.

Members of the Civic Center Authority, in addition to Chairman Lacy, are Birmingham Mayor Albert Boutwell, vice chairman; W. Cooper Green, president, Jefferson County Commission, treasurer; Hugh Morrow, III, secretary, City National Bank, treasurer; and John Lathram, Bessemer, Ala.; and Tram Sessions, Liberty National Life Insurance Company.

Remarks of Alex S. Lacy, Chairman, Birmingham-Jefferson Civic Center Authority, at the Hotel Plaza, New York, N.Y., June 22, 1966

Ladies and gentlemen, we are very pleased that so many of you came to this meeting and have honored us with your presence.

This is an important occasion for us and I think its importance is shown by the fact that over 40 of my fellow citizens from Birmingham and Jefferson County have taken the time, trouble and expense to be here. I hope you have had an opportunity to talk with them, for they are the representatives of the people of Birmingham—the political and cultural representatives of our City.

Many of you may wonder why we came to New York to announce an architectural competition for a civic center in a city 1,000 miles from here. It's true that this might seem like a local venture. Certainly, you might say to yourselves—this concerns Birmingham and its people.

On the other hand, I believe that any addition to the cultural wealth of our country—no matter where—represents a gain for all of the nation. Your Lincoln Center is a local institution, yet we in Alabama are enriched by it and are vitally interested in it.

Very frankly, we came to New York to announce this competition for two reasons. First, we recognize New York as the communications capital of the world. Our competition is an important one and we believe the Civic Center we are going to build is worthy of national attention.

Second, and we look upon this as an equally compelling reason, we believe this announcement gives us an opportunity to tell you something about our City and its cultural wealth and heritage.

Much has happened in Birmingham since 1962. The building of a civic center is the concrete expression of the real ideals of the vast majority of our citizens. It's something of which we're proud.

Building civic centers seems to be a preoccupation of many American cities today. For many years, it was the primary and popular topic of conversation around Birmingham. Finally, the talking stage stopped and action began.

The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, representing the business community, studied the problem. Its report showed the need was clear and urged top priority for the project.

In 1963, a new organization called "Operation New Birmingham" was formed. One objective was to study the central business district of the City. And it was tremendously gratifying that the architects of Birmingham donated over 5,000 hours of their services toward this objective. They came up with a plan for a new Birmingham, and it included a civic center as a major component.

Birminham and Jefferson County are in the fortunate position of having to build a civic center to accommodate already existing needs. We are not in the position of building these facilities and then creating organizations to perform in them and developing a public following to fill the halls.

Birmingham's interest in sports and cultural activities has been demonstrated year after year. We have the oldest continuous arts festival in the United States. Our 70,000-seat football stadium is filled to capacity several times each season for college and professional games, and capacity crowds follow basketball, track and other sports.

Over a year ago, the City retained William A. Briggs, an architect, to make a requirement study for the Center. He recommended construction of a civic center consisting of a coliseum, concert hall, theater, exhibition hall, restaurants and parking facilities.

Little time was lost in implementing the recommendations.

Last summer the Alabama Legislature passed an act creating the Birmingham-Jefferson Civic Center Authority as a public body which would be neither an agency of the City nor of Jefferson County and would be county-wide in its scope. Its job is to design, build and operate the Center.

The Legislature also passed two other important acts which provided the wherewithal to build the Center. Both acts applied to Jefferson County only. One bill increased the tax on cigarettes two cents per pack, the other placed a one percent tax on hotel and motel rooms.

These taxes went into effect on September first of last year and have already brought in over one million dollars in revenue. So we are not talking about dreams—we are talking about realities.

Taxing is no more popular in Birmingham than it is in New York. Nevertheless, all the acts passed the Legislature overwhelmingly. And as you know, when laws of this kind pass overwhelmingly it means the people are behind the laws overwhelmingly—especially the people who must pay the bills.

The act creating the authority requires that the architect who will design the Center must be selected through a competition approved by the American Institute of Architects. A panel of five jurors will make the final selection; three are architects and two laymen.

We are proud to announce that five internationally known figures in architecture and the theatrical world have consented to serve on the panel. All are known to you, and I would like to introduce them now.

Max Abramovitz of Harrison and Abramovitz is a Fellow of the A.I.A. He served as Deputy Director of Planning of United Nations headquarters. Among the many buildings he has designed are Philharmonic Hall, Lincoln Center, and the Alcoa Building in Pittsburgh.

Gyo Obata of St. Louis has made many important architectural contributions. Among his important projects are the Space Museum for the Smithsonian Institution and the IBM Research Center in Los Gatos, California.

John Carl Warnecke heads the architectural firm bearing his name, with offices in San Francisco, Honolulu, Washington, D.C., and New York. His designs have won 27 national and regional awards in recent years. Mr. Warnecke was appointed to the Commission of Fine Arts by President Kennedy.

The laymen representatives on the panel are Harold Burris-Meyer of Boca Raton, Florida, Director of the University Theater, Florida Atlantic University, and John Fernald of London, England.

Mr. Burris-Meyer serves as sound consultant to the Metropolitan Opera and the New York City Center among others. He is the author of many books on theaters and auditoriums.

John Fernald, Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London, has directed over 300 productions in England since 1921. He was formerly principal and administrator of the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art in London. In 1962 he directed "The Affairs" on Broadway.

William A. Briggs, who made the Civic Center requirement study, will serve as professional advisor for the competition.

Now for the details of the Civic Center.

The Coliseum will have a seating capacity of 13,000 and will be designed to accommodate ice hockey, basketball, indoor track, rodeos, circuses, ice shows and large meetings. We will also have an exhibition hall of about 100,000 square feet which will enable us to attract trade shows and conventions. The Authority will probably operate Birmingham's 5,000-seat Municipal Auditorium and thus will be able to offer exhibitors a wide variety of facilities.

The 3,000-seat concert hall will be of multi-purpose design and will accommodate the symphony orchestra, opera, ballet and drama. The theater will have a maximum of 1,000-seats but will have an adjustable stage to provide a wide variety of settings from a standard proscenium arrangement to a thrust stage.

Altogether, the Civic Center will provide at one location the facilities for every form of entertainment—music, drama, dance, sports and conventions, plus restaurants, meeting rooms and parking facilities.

First prize is $25,000 payable toward the commission of six percent of construction cost which is estimated to be $22.5 million. In other words, the fee will be in the order of $1.3 million. Second prize is $15,000 and third prize $5,000. Honorable mention awards will be made to the five other finalists and five other entrants.

According to our schedule, the Civic Center will be built in 1970 and dedicated in 1971—just in time for the hundredth anniversary of the founding of Birmingham.

Now, building a civic center means that you are taking bricks, mortar, steel and other materials, arranging them in a design and putting them together. But there is more to it than that for the very construction represents the ideals and aspiration of the people of a city. In order to know where you are going you must know where you are. In addition to that you must know what you are.

Walter Bouldin is president of the Alabama Power Company and also president of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce. I would like him to tell you what Birmingham is today. Mr. Bouldin.

Remarks of Walter Boulden, President, Birmingham Area Chamber of Commerce, President, Alabama Power Co., at the Plaza Hotel, New York, N.Y., June 22, 1966

When we speak about Birmingham today, the first asset we must mention is its people. For it is the people of Birmingham who have wrought the changes that have occurred in our city over the last few years. Without their good will, nothing could have happened.

What makes a great city? Is it population? Of course population is important—numbers alone make for significance—but population means people.

Is it commercial activity? That adds to the story.

Does an excellent transportation system make a great city? It surely helps.

Is scientific activity important? It helps to add to the mix of what makes a city great.

Are educational facilities important? Is a city great because it has vast cultural resources? Doesn't the kind of government contribute to a city's greatness. Of course it does.

In other words, a city is a combination of many elements.

How does Birmingham measure up to these few guidelines which makes us say that New York, Paris, Rome, Chicago, San Francisco and many others, are great cities?

Let's look at population first. Birmingham, with a metropolitan population of almost 700,000, is Alabama's largest city. It's a relatively young city founded less than 100 years ago. Its great mineral wealth—coal, iron ore and limestone—three essentials for the manufacture of iron and steel—drew people to the area.

While production of these basic metals remains one of our major industries today, Birmingham has become a city of widely diversified economic activity. Its plants are manufacturing components for rockets, textiles, wearing apparel, building materials, chemicals, foodstuffs, transportation equipment, furniture, electrical and many other types of machinery.

Birmingham is at the center of a burgeoning pulp and paper industry which by 1970 will have an estimated $3.6 billion invested in plants within a 350-mile radius of the city. Already this industry has attracted to the Birmingham area such satellite manufacturers as the Beloit Corporation which recently expanded its operations in our city, Wertheimer Bag Company, and the St. Joe Paper Company.

Transportation is another important asset. Four major airlines, eight railway systems, and nearly 70 truck lines serve Birmingham's needs. Just 25 miles from downtown Birmingham is the city's water gateway to the world—Port Birmingham located on the modernized Warrior-Tombigbee waterway which links us with Tidewater at Mobile. To the east and south, two other major waterways—the Coosa and Alabama rivers—now are being developed fully for navigation and other benefits.

Birmingham's industrial and domestic water system, one of the nation's finest, has some 170 millions gallons daily—enough to meet the needs of all users for many years to come.

How does Birmingham fare as an educational center? We think we have a distinguished group of colleges and universities.

In Birmingham is the University of Alabama's multi-million dollar Medical Center which now occupies a 15-square-block area and has studies under way to expand its complex to 60 square blocks.

With an annual budget of some $25 million, the Medical Center is one of the most notable health facilities in the United States and is among the nation's foremost institutions for Cardio-Vascular research, surgery and patient care.

Earlier this month, it was announced that Dr. John W. Kirklin, internationally renowned heart surgeon and researcher at Mayo Clinic, had accepted the positions of professor and chairman of the Department of Surgery at the Medical Center.

Adjacent to the medical center is Southern Research Institute, an independent, not-for-profit organization, serving industries and governmental and health agencies throughout the United States with basic and applied research in chemistry, physics, engineering, metallurgy, biology and industrial economics.

The institute, largest research organization of its kind in the southeast, conducts one of the most extensive cancer research programs in the nation; on its staff of 440 are 233 men and women with scientific degrees including 38 with doctorates.

In addition to the University of Alabama Medical Center, Birmingham's institutions of higher learning include Sanford University and Birmingham-Southern College. One of the oldest co-educational institutions in Alabama, Sanford occupies a new 400-acre, $17-million campus.

The 119-year-old Cumberland School of Law is an integral part of Sanford's total educational program, and its School of Pharmacy is the largest in the southeast. Birmingham-Southern, a liberal arts college, is in the midst of a $3.3-million expansion program and has recently adopted a revolutionary curriculum which emphasizes greater research and independent study by the individual.

San Francisco and Rome are known for their natural beauty. Well we too have our share of hills.

Birmingham's residential neighborhoods, designed to take best advantage of the area's rolling, wooded hills, are among the most beautiful in the nation. Among the city's assets are its Symphony Orchestra, ballet company, art museum, zoo, and botanical garden, which now has under construction an authentic Japanese garden. The city's annual Festival of Arts has become nationally known.

Birmingham is, in short, a community in which commercial, professional, scientific, educational, social, and cultural activities are blended in good balance.

Birmingham is a city ideally suited for the civic center we propose, and it is particularly appropriate that the new facility is to be completed in time for our centennial celebration in 1971.

St. Anthony's Pastor Retiring to Lebanon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, the dean of the Greater Lawrence, Mass., Catholic clergy, the Right Reverend Chor-Bishop Joseph David, D.D., Ph. D., will this month retire after 33 years of service to St. Anthony's Church as its pastor. Monsignor David has been a beloved figure in the Greater Lawrence area and his return to his native Lebanon will be a source of sadness to us all. But Monsignor David leaves behind him here in the United States a wealth of good works. The progress of St. Anthony's parish during his pastorate has been remarkable in terms of spiritual and physical progress. The monsignor is a scholar of great wisdom, who has always maintained the warmest relations with his parishioners, and indeed with all those in the Greater Lawrence community.

Under unanimous consent, I include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD two articles from the Lawrence Eagle-Tribune one outlining Monsignor David's extraordinary career as a man of God, the other describing the heartfelt retirement reception given him by his parishioners and friends:

ST. ANTHONY'S PASTOR RETIRING TO LEBANON

Rt. Rev. Chor-Bishop Joseph David, D.D., Ph.D., pastor of St. Anthony's Church for 33 years, will retire later this month and return to his native Lebanon.

The dean of the Greater Lawrence Catholic clergy leaves June 29 for Beirut when he will spend "the remaining days God gives me" writing and relaxing.

He refuses to disclose the subject of his writings. "It's a secret," he says with a twinkle in his eyes and admitting only that it will have to do with the church and history.

The idea of retirement has been in his mind for approximately one year. However, they were not finalized until recently. There was the matter of Lawrence Redevelopment Authority proposals to take the church and its adjoining property to permit an expansion of Lawrence High School and an extension of Amesbury Street.

Now that the school committee has indicated it has not designs on the property and LRA consultants have the overall Plains project proposal in hand for study and revision, Monsignor David feels he can go ahead with his plans.

His church—the church he has served for 33 years—will remain. In fact, a committee already has been formed to raise funds which will permit beautification of the edifice and its surrounding property.

BORN IN LEBANON

Msgr. David was born in Sourath, Lebanon, June 3, 1883. He attended the Jesuit University of Beirut where he received his bachelor of arts and sciences degree cum laude.

He continued his studies for the priesthood at the same university and was ordained May 4, 1910 after being awarded his doctor of philosophy and doctor of divinity degrees. Several months later, His Beatitude Elias Hoyek, the Maronite Patriarch, appointed him professor and later principal of the Patriarchal College of St. John Maron in Lebanon.

In the summer of 1913, and again in 1930, His Beatitude appointed him visitor of the Patriarchal Archdiocese.

Following World War I, in October, 1919, Msgr. David was appointed to a professorship in the Jesuit University, Beirut, a position he held for a dozen years until his departure for the United States.

CAME TO UNITED STATES IN 1930

It was in November, 1930 that he was designated by the Sacred Congregation at Rome to service in this country and it was in July of the following year that he left for Detroit after his release from the Jesuit University.

He was serving there when, on Oct. 15, 1932, the late William Cardinal O'Connell called him from Detroit to assume the pastorate of St. Anthony's Church. Less than three years later, His Beatitude, the late Patriarch Anton Arida, elevated him to the rank of chor-bishop.

In appreciation of his services to Lebanon and because of his distinguished qualities as an educator and professor, the Lebanese government has honored Msgr. David on three occasions. He was awarded the Medal of the National Cedar (rank of Chevalier) on September 18, 1946; the Medal of the Academic Palm (first degree) on May 7, 1949 and the Medal of the National Cedar (rank of officier) on April 10, 1960.

LOCAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Msgr. David has realized many accomplishments with the cooperation of his parishioners during is stay locally. All debts were paid and the mortgage cleared in November, 1943. The exterior of the old rectory and church was remodeled and modernized five years later. A new rectory was erected in 1949.

Many renovations to the church were made through the years. These have included the replacement of wooden alters with others fashioned in marble

During his tenure, nine buildings around the church property were purchased and demolished to provide parking facilities for parishioners and extensive work was done at St. Anthony's Cemetery Methuen.

The spiritual progress of the parish also has been extensive. Enrollment has quintupled, several societies were formed as integral parts of parish activities and a Sunday School, choir and annual May procession also were organized.

OVER 2,500 HONOR MONSIGNOR DAVID

Over 2,500 parishioners and friends Sunday crowded into St. Anthony's church auditorium to honor their retiring pastor, Rt. Rev. Chor-Bishop Joseph David, Ph.D., D.D., who will leave the parish at the end of the month after 33 years of service.

Monsignor David will return in retirement to his native Lebanon.

Many presentations were made to Msgr. David.

Mitchell Harb and Allen A. Ramey presented him with a painting of the church.

Proclamations and resolutions were also in order.

Atty. A. John Ganem, chairman of the affair, read a proclamation from Mayor Daniel P. Kiley, Jr. designating June 3 as "Father David Day." State Senator William X. Wall presented the Chor-Bishop with a state senate resolution commending him for his many years of service.

Paul Cronin, administrative assistant to Congressman F. BRADFORD MORSE, spoke and said a Congressional resolution will be forthcoming.

Also, state Rep. John J. Cronin gave his greetings in behalf of the people of the 5th Essex District.

CARDINAL'S MESSAGE

Richard Cardinal Cushing, unable to be present, wrote in part: "With my hearts full measure of love, blessings and gratitude, I send greetings to Rt. Rev. Chor-Bishop Joseph David, Ph.D., D.D. on the occasion of his retirement and of his departure to Lebanon."

Governor's Councillor Thomas J. Lane spoke briefly about Monsignor David's accomplishments and Charles Maroun acclaimed him in his own Arabic language.

Miss Sadie A. Corey, president of St. Anthony's Sodality read the message from Cardinal Cushing.

Chor-Bishop David was escorted into the auditorium by Miss Corey, Mrs. Louis Yameen, president of the Daughters of St. Anthony, Sam J. Ameen, president of the Holy Name Society, Richard K. Mallen, president of the C.Y.O. and Atty. Ganem.

Among the distinguished guests were: Rev. Vincent A. McQuade, O.S.A., president of Merrimack College; Rt. Rev. Msgr. Joseph P. Burke, J.C.O., pastor of St. Patrick's Church; Rev. John Elya of St. Basil's Seminary; Rev. David Gabriel of the Our Lady of Order of Lebanon Maronite Church in Boston; Rev. George Dagher, B.S., pastor of St. Joseph's Church; Sisters of The Grey Nuns of the Protectory.

Also, John A. Stundza and Louis J. Breen representing the school committee; Aldermen Vincent P. Foley and John F. McCarthy.

The committees were:

General Committee—Atty. A. John Ganem, chairman; Charles A. Maroun and Dr. Michael J. Kannan, co-chairmen; Miss Sadie A. Corey, secretary; Mrs. Louis W. Yameen, Sam J. Ameen, James K. Mallen, Mrs. James W. Yameen, Atty. Victor L. Hatem, Atty. Clifford E. Elias, Ameen J. Hatem, Mitchell A. Harb, publicity, Chick N. Hatem, Dr. Emile J. Ganem, Joseph G. Nassar, Atty. Abraham J. Abounader, Atty. Arthur M. Khoury, Joseph C. Hatem, Thomas Tarness, Michael G. Ganem, Kenneth D. Carpenter, Raymond Williams, James Khoury, Ganem N. Ganem, Joseph Abdullah, George J. Kattar, Billie J. Solomon, Peter Dewan, George S. Faris, William S. Faris, Joseph J. Faris, George A. Faris, William J. Abraham and Robert Hatem.

Hostess Committee—Mrs. Fred G. Breehey and Mrs. George L. Sandner, co-chairmen. Also Mrs. Thomas Basabis, Mrs. Gadullah Ganem, Mrs. William Ganem, Mrs. Louis W. Yameen, Mrs. Kenneth D. Carpenter, Miss Sadie A. Corey, Mrs. Shaffie J. Mallen, Mrs. Fred W. Nader, Jr., Mrs. Bert J. Samia, Mrs. Michael A. Shibel, Mrs. Millard J. Touma, Mrs. Fred G. Yemeen and Mrs. A. John Ganem.

Food Committee—Mrs. Fred G. Yameen, chairman. Also, Mrs. Kenneth D. Carpenter, Mrs. Samuel J. Ameen, Mrs. Joseph G. Hatem, Mrs. Michael Shibel, Mrs. Eugene T. Hatem, Mrs. Ernest C. Maroun, Miss Sadie A. Corey, Miss Mary Shadeed, Mrs. Fred G. Breehey, Mrs. James W. Yameen, Mrs. Alfred G. Yameen, Mrs. Samuel F. Shadeed and Miss Betty Nassif.

Decoration Committee—Mrs. Fred Ganem and Mrs. George Faris, co-chairmen.

Hall Committee—Mrs. Thomas Basabis and Mrs. Amy Wilson, co-chairmen. Also, Miss Nellie M. Barker, Mrs. George E. Mansour and Miss Doris J. Nassif.

C.Y.O. Members—Richard Ann Hatem, Leonard Faris, Jenifer Touma, Marsha Assad, Joyce Daker, Linda Mallen, Claine Azze, Kay Wilson, and Michael Faris.

Food for Freedom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROY H. McVICKER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. McVICKER. Mr. Speaker, while we race to the moon, spending more for one space shot than some States spend in a year, millions of people die for lack of the barest necessities of life. I realize that national goals often dictate certain policies, but I have often thought of how much more in keeping with traditional American thought is the food program that sends our surplus food to feed the hungry of our globe. Under Public Law 480 we have done more good, saved more lives, alleviated more human suffering, and lived up to what we have said we are than any other nation in the world. The following editorial from the Rocky Mountain News expresses these feelings of mine quite well, and, I believe, the thoughts of the overwhelming majority of the citizens of the Second Congressional District:

Food for Freedom

American food today is an instrument of foreign policy more valuable than dollars and psychologically more potent among the World's starving millions than which great nation arrives first on a barren Moon.

By approving the President's "food for freedom" plan last week the House, in effect, decided to use this instrument to its full potential.

Under Public Law 480 and other federal programs our farm surpluses have been used to help feed the World's hungry. But the new $6.6 billion, 2-year program would for the first time actually expand domestic production to this end.

The emphasis has shifted from merely disposing of an embarrassment of agricultural riches. Instead it would focus on capitalizing on our agricultural know-how and production for the explicit benefit of the World's hungry.

Power unwisely used can be self-defeating. But the President's food-power plan, as passed by the House, has some built-in safeguards. Written in are two conditions essential to good use of a new World-wide feed-the-hungry program:

A provision for expanding agricultural know-how, production and food warehousing capacity among the needy beneficiary nations, so eventually they can close their own food-production gap.

U.S. food exports would be tied to population control within the beneficiary nations. Without such control food production increases within a comparatively short time would be negated by more millions of hungry mouths.

The program would include some outright gifts, "sales" for local currency (which amount almost to gifts) and long-term dollar credits. The program, in short, will cost more money—but it will be better spent than the millions we have been spending just to warehouse the domestic glut. And the U.S. farm economy, at least, will benefit from expanded production.

Municipal Industrial Financing: A Raid on the U.S. Treasury

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 20, 1966

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, it is heartening to observe the rising volume of protest against the prevalent misuses of the municipal bonding privilege. Perhaps the best known of these dubious practices is municipal industrial financing through the issuance of tax-exempt municipal bonds to build private plants for private profit.

Perhaps the most significant statement has been that by Secretary of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler in which he indicated that the U.S. Government would not tolerate or condone widespread abuses of the bonding privilege.

Statements opposing muncipal industrial financing have also been made recently by the Investment Bankers Association of America and the Mortgage Bankers Association of America.

This problem is one which has concerned me for some time. It was because of the dangers to our own community of Milwaukee and to the Nation's taxpayers that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. Reuss] and I have introduced bills which would put a stop to these abuses.

Our bills, H.R. 5585, H.R. 5587, H.R. 5598, and H.R. 5599 are currently pending before the House Ways and Means Committee. It is my hope that it will be possible for that committee to schedule hearings on these and other similar proposals in the near future.

I am also hopeful that the administration will follow up on Secretary Fowler's recent statement by endorsing legislation to curb municipal industrial financing.

The problem is one, Mr. Speaker, on which all Members of Congress who truly are concerned about protecting the taxpayer's interests should be informed.

In order to provide my colleagues with further information on this raid on the U.S. Treasury, I am inserting in the Record at this point an article from Business Week of June 11 about the practice, and a news story from the Washington Post of June 16 about Secretary Fowler's remarks:

[From Business Week, June 11, 1966]

Companies Rush for Cheaper Money

Industrial development bonds find new popularity as business hunts ways to keep financing costs down. But the surge upsets markets for municipals, and Congress may act to damp it.

Many Wall Streeters used to associate tax-exempt industrial development bonds with crumbling communities, tacky companies, and little-known bond houses. Leading underwriters once shunned them; blue-chip corporations hesitated to take advantage of the financing opportunities they offered.

This year, though, these issues are popping up all over the municipal marketplace as industry tries to beat the high cost of borrowing. And not only have the bonds upset the price structure for conventional municipals, they even have raised the threat of federal legislation that could imperil the concept of tax-exempt financing.

Underlying the entire ruckus are sticky questions: Should bonds of states or municipalities enjoy tax-exempt status? Should local governments own industrial facilities?

Spur. A town usually offers bonds through a municipal agency that buys land and builds a plant on it. This then is leased to a company that pays rent to cover low, tax-free interest and the bonds' principal. For a town, it's an economic shot in the arm: more jobs and increased local trade. The amount the company pays is less than if it borrowed on its own, and also it pays no real estate taxes.

Many industrial states and underwriters still don't care for the device, but they are starting to use it to stay competitive with those who do. Leading companies such as International Telephone & Telegraph, American Can, Armco Steel, and Litton Industries are eager to use this method of financing.

Industrial development bonds amounted to a record $213.5-million in 1965, but that is still less than 2% of the municipal marekt. But in one week last April, $139-million was raised with them—more than in all 1963—while only $77-million worth of corporate issues were offered that week. For the first four months of this year, volume soared to $227.8-million, some $14-million more than the 1965 total. Currently, says one banker, some 15 to 20 more deals are germinating. At that rate, volume this year might hit $680-million and almost certainly will double last year's figure.

I. Grounds for Controversy

This sharp upturn has upset many municipal bond men. By their sheer volume industrial development issues are forcing up rates on other municipal securities for schools, roads, sewers, water supply, and other public projects. Underwriters, too, are getting stuck with batches of bonds for which they can't find buyers.

More far reaching, the heavy schedule of industrial development issues is giving impetus to a 15-year controversy over whether the bonds abuse the exemption from federal taxes that municipalities have when they borrow money. In Congress, 14 bills have been introduced to limit the use of industrial aid bonds—or abolish their tax-exempt feature. If the volume—and the uproar—get heavy enough, Congress might push legislation through, possibly next year.

Divided pros. Wall Street itself is split on the issue. Houses such as Goodbody & Co. and Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co. handle the greater part of the bonds' underwriting and retailing, but tradition-minded firms like First Boston Corp., Estabrook & Co., and Morgan Stanley & Co. avoid them entirely. In between, many houses that eschewed development bonds in the past have entered the business. Says a Blyth & Co. officer: "It's at the point where we must underwrite them or lose our big industrial customers to houses that do."

But bond men both for and against industrial developments fear that if Congress succeeds in eliminating tax exemption in this case, their entire $11-billion yearly municipal bond business might go down the drain. If local governments can't raise money for industrial projects, can they do so for convention halls and sports arenas?

Lures. Some 30 states have empowered their local communities to use the tax-exempt ploy to attract new industries. For the most part, five Southern states have dominated the field—Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee. But Northern industrial states that once felt above such maneuvers now feel the pressure to stay competitive in the scramble to woo industrial plants. Ohio and Delaware have floated development issues this year, and Michigan is thinking about it.

Last month, New York City decided to form the non-profit Public Development Corp. and installed General Lucius D. Clay as the head. The agency plans to sell bonds to keep businesses from quitting the city.

These developments may spell the beginning of the end for the bonds' effectiveness for Southern states, but they mean benefits for industry and suggest that volume will keep soaring.

New stature. In days past, most U.S. businessmen considered industrial development bonds fourth-rate, controversial, and a little socialistic—maybe all right for struggling companies but certainly not for them. "The image wasn't enhanced by some companies which bought the bonds that financed their plant, and in effect collected their own rent tax free," notes one bond man.

But now, with credit tight and growing tighter, closer company relationships with local governments don't look so bad. Explains the financial vice-president of one large corporation: "In a publicly owned company, it's your duty to choose the least expensive method to finance."

For instance, the banks' prime rate now is 5½%, and Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co., part of the Bell System and a triple-A credit risk, had to pay 5.45% on a $50-million issue last week. On the other hand, the Bond Buyer's average of 20 municipal issues currently is 3.78%. Industrial development bonds fall somewhere between, usually near 4.5% or so. Thus companies can save nearly a full percentage point just on rentals.

Most of the issues come as revenue bonds backed solely by the company's ability to pay off the lease. This means that towns do not have to pledge their taxing powers and suffer no setback in credit rating. Generally, high-grade issues are bought by bank associated with the company in a deal. The lowest-grade issues are notched up by individuals with a taste for risk and high return. But it's in the vast middle ground that underwriters are having difficulty finding buyers.

Stature. Besides proliferating, municipal industrial financings are getting bigger. For a long time, Lewisport, Ky.'s 1963 issue of $50-million for Harvey Aluminum was the giant of the business. Then late last year, Scottsboro, Ala., floated $55-million worth of bonds for Revere Copper & Brass, Inc.

Already this year, Clinton, Iowa, has raised $60-million for a joint venture in plastics and petrochemicals by Skelly Oil Co. and American Can. And in April, Camden, Ala., sold $70-million worth of bonds. About $55.3-million will go to build a linerboard plant for another joint venture, between MacMillan, Bloedel & Powell River, Ltd., and United Fruit Co. The rest will go into a wood products plant for a MacMillan, Bloedel subsidiary.

II. OPPONENTS PREPARE

Opposition to industrial aid bonds has created an odd alliance—including the AFL-CIO, the Investment Bankers Assn., and the Treasury.

Labor's complaint is that this type of financing fosters runaway industry. Companies are encouraged to relocate rather than expand in new regions—which often offer cheap, non-union labor, too.

Basically, IBA wishes these bonds would all go away. It fears their controversial status will give Washington the excuse it needs to tax all municipal bonds. Argues Marsom B. Pratt, who heads Estabrook's municipal department and is chairman of IBA's municipal financing committee:

"The end result is private profit and government ownership of private plant. This will erode the balance between private enterprise and government." On the other hand, Pratt points out, if the tax exemption is lost, this could erode the balance between state and federal power.

In Washington. The Treasury takes a dim view of the bonds because of the taxes it loses. Says one department aide: "States and municipalities are getting involuntary federal subsidy. If there are problems attracting industry to certain areas, we don't think this is the way to solve them. Municipal bonds never were meant to be used this way."

Presently, over $1-billion in industrial development bonds are outstanding. This money roughly would have commanded some 5½%. Had it been taxed at the 48% corporate rate, say, it would have siphoned $26.4-million into Washington's coffers. Counters one investment banker: "Is this form of financing any more wrong than federal subsidies or foreign aid?"

Solutions as proposed by bills in Congress fall into three groups:

Simply remove the tax-exempt status on all industrial aid bonds.

Make rents a company pays for such property not deductible as a business expense and therefore taxable.

Require a company to include in its income for tax purposes the difference between the rent it actually pays and what the rent should be, based on a complex formula. Representative JOHN W. BYRNES, Republican, of Wisconsin, is backing a bill like this.

None of these bills is perfect, of course, and voting on them likely will depend on whether a congressman's state is gaining or losing industry. But perhaps some version of the BYRNES' bill has the best chance of action.

Right now, that chance is slim. All bills must clear the House Ways & Means Committee, whose chairman, Representative WILBUR D. MILLS, Democrat, of Arkansas, has great influence over what goes on the agenda. And Arkansas is the third largest user of industrial development bonds.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, June 16, 1966]

U.S. CAUTIONS STATES ABOUT BOND PRACTICES

(By William Chapman)

Treasury Secretary Henry H. Fowler warned the Nation's legislative leaders yesterday that their states' growing practice of profiting from municipal bonds will not be condoned by the Federal government.

Fowler hinted that either congressional or administrative action will be taken to curb the states which recently have begun to take advantage of municipal bond tax exemptions to stock their own treasuries.

Some state and local governments have used the proceeds from tax-exempt municipals to buy Federal securities paying substantially higher interest rates.

At present bond interest rates, a State government could thus make a profit of about one percent—the difference between what rates they must pay their bondholders and rates they can expect from U.S. Government bonds.

Treasury officials said yesterday the practice has spread considerably in recent years and is now being studied within the Department. So far, officials have not decided whether to seek new legislation or devise new administrative rules to halt the profiteering.

Fowler issued his warning to State legislative leaders meeting in a Federal-State relations conference called by the Office of Emergency Planning.

He also hinted that action may be taken against the even more widespread State practice of financing industrial development projects by issuing tax-exempt bonds and leasing property at unusually low rentals.

"The Federal Government is sympathetic with the need of states and municipalities to meet their financial problems," Fowler said.

"But we cannot condone extension of the tax exemption to these new financial arrangements as a means of accomplishing those objectives at the expense of the Nation's taxpayers."

Such practices, he warned, eventually will drive up interest rates for all states and localities by greatly increasing the total amount of exempt bonds outstanding.

Fowler dashed cold water on the so-called Heller plan for giving no-strings-attached Federal revenues to the states.

Fowler said Heller, former Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, could not have foreseen in 1964 the large costs of the war in Vietnam when he proposed sharing Federal revenues .

"The fact is that for the period immediately ahead, there will be no surplus Federal revenues which could be distributed to the States without creating severe inflationary pressures," the Secretary said.

The legislative leaders, who concluded a two-day conference yesterday, also heard President Johnson say he will propose a management exchange program between Federal and state executives.

The Forgotten Middle Class

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WM. J. RANDALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, with such heavy pressure on the Congress from administration sources to accelerate the war on poverty and with proposals extant to alter or modify such long established programs as the school lunch and school milk and limit or restrict these programs to those who could qualify as recipients of the poverty program causes some of us to quite appropriately wonder if there remains any concern at all for the welfare of the middle cass.

It has even been proposed that the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which nearly everyone supported last year, should have its benefits restricted to those areas in which children can come within the established guidelines as being in poverty. The administration seems to have forgoten that middle class suburban citizens have equally great problems when in many instances they have reached the limit of their bonded indebtedness and are estopped by constitutional limitations from voting further bonds to provide adequate school plants for their children.

For a long while now I have hoped some of our columnists and editorial writers would wake up to the fact that just about everything is done for those who are classified as being in poverty. On the other end of the scale the wealthy and rich are well provided for by investment incentives, investment credits, along with such tax benefits as rapid depreciation chargeoffs and the much discussed depletion allowances, together with the provision for capital gain. Yet to the great majority of our population or our middle class is left exactly at the place which the descriptive adjective points out—right in the middle of everything, bombarded from both sides.

Not too many days ago the Examiner, a newspaper in my home city of Independence, Mo., published as its lead editorial, an article, "He Who Pays the Tab" which I have asked consent to include herein as extraneous matter because it seemed to me to be thought provoking and might be of interest to my fellow Members. The editorial follows:

[From the Independence Examiner, June 17, 1966]

HE WHO PAYS THE TAB

We don't hear much about the middle class any more.

There was a time when critics of society took pleasure in attacking the middle class as the repository of puritanical virtues, the fountainhead of anti-intellectualism, the fortress of parochialism and prejudice.

Protagonists in novels of the '20's and '30's were invariably refugees from the Dullsville of their middle class backgrounds who sought "meaning" in the Bohemian atmosphere of Paris or Greenwich Village.

The French had a word—bourgeois—for all that the middle class represented. Americans coined a new one—Babbittism—from the name of the nonhero of Sinclair Lewis' "Main Street."

But nobody knocks the middle class much any more. Perhaps it is because recent history has proved that it is the absence of a staunch, flourishing middle class in so many newly established nations around the world that accounts for their unrest and instability.

Another reason may be that with middle class affluence so widespread in this country today, the label has simply become rather meaningless.

For anyone who is curious about where he stands in the social structure, however, there are still some fairly reliable criteria.

For instance, if taxes—income, property, sales, excise, ad infinitum—give you a constant pain, that's part of the middle class syndrome. (The poor at least escape some of them and the rich either don't feel them or have ways of getting around them.)

If your son or daughter is not eligible to earn college money in part-time work because your income exceeds the maximums set by the government's youth opportunity program, sorry, you're middle class.

If you don't qualify for rent subsidies, welfare assistance, free medical care—if briefly, you have to pay your own bills—you can be pretty sure you're middle class.

If you dabble in stocks but own so few of them that a dip in the market really doesn't shake you, then you're definitely stuck in the middle class.

You are, to put it blunty, the forgotten man today, just because there are so many of you. Forgotten, that is, until April 15, every year.

For Uncle Sam knows, even if he doesn't admit it, that it is the thousands of dollars from the millions of the middle class, not the millions of dollars from the thousands of the rich, that keeps this country operating and paying the tab for the Great Society.

If the shoe fits, accept it gladly. You'll never get another one for free.

Valedictory Address of J. Gregory Mooney

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, one of my constituents, Mr. J. Gregory Mooney of North Tarrytown, N.Y., gave the valedictory address on June 8, 1966 at Holy Cross University in Worcester, Mass.

In this address, Mr. Mooney offered the assembled graduates, faculty, and friends a clear look at the problems facing the conservative movement. I think the analysis is worthy of examination and I commend his remarks to the attention of my colleagues:

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS OF J. GREGORY MOONEY

Your excellency, very reverend Father Rector, honored guests, reverend fathers and members of the faculty, parents and friends, and fellow members of the graduating class. I am sure that as graduating seniors we are all well aware of the unlimited opportunities that lie before us. On all sides we hear of the acute shortages of educated talent. But sadly enough one of the country's most pressing shortages is ignored. I speak of the shortage of intelligent conservatives. In politics, education, and religion there is a severe lack of meaningful and constructive opposition to those who challenge tradition. This is not to say that there are not intelligent people who also happen to be conservative. But few of these approach conservatism in an intelligent manner. As a result the conservative cause is stagnant, sterile and intellectually bankrupt.

Too many conservatives proclaim "in your heart you know we are right." But the heart is not the mind. Too often their response to critical problems is naive. "If you don't like the way Holy Cross is run, you can always leave" is a refrain heard all too often during our stay at Holy Cross. Specific issues frequently become clouded by unthinking rhetoric. "Next they'll be dancing in the aisles" is a typical nonsequitor. Specific changes are considered not on their own merits but in terms of what might happen ten or twenty years from now. Student participation in formulating educational policy, guitars at Mass, or Medicare, are opposed simply because they may lead to schools run by students, dancing in the aisles, or socialism.

Not only do conservatives fail to explain why socialism, for example, is the inevitable consequence of Medicare or Social Security, but they rarely explain what precisely is wrong with socialism. It is assumed that because socialism is not capitalism it is therefore foreign to the American way of life. It is rejected because it is untraditional and therefore un-American. For conservatives this is supposedly self-evident. They refuse to consider socialism in any other light. And by doing so they ignore men who are perhaps more intelligent, and better educated and who honestly ask "what is wrong with socialism?" These men may be wrong but they will never be convinced of this by appeals to the heart rather than the head and to the past rather than the future. They want intelligent answers to pressing issues and they are not getting them from conservatives.

A look at the most common form of conservatism—status quoism—provides sufficient proof of this. The status quo is considered sacred and unchangeable. The past is revered solely because it is the past. Its relevence to the present or the future is in itself considered irrelevent. Some supporters of the status quo ignore the problems of the present and emphasize only the good. Others refuse to admit even the possibility of improvement. Still others see imagined problems of change as more real than concrete dilemmas of the present.

Whatever their reasons for opposing change or for supporting the status quo, conservatives have become the great naysayers of the American society. They cling to stagnation in the name of stability. And because today's status quo was yesterday's radical scheme, the status quo conservative must defend what he formerly opposed. This makes him a sophist as well as an obstructionist.

Another form of conservatism is reactionism. It calls for a return to some golden age of the past. It fails to recognize that society is not what is was a generation ago. A Constitution written in 1789 is not always suited to an urban age. Man looks back for assurance but he looks ahead for encouragement. The past holds escape but only the future holds hope. The revolutionary tide of history refuses to allow man to swim back to the shore of a distant and long forgotten paradise. Man can not become a child again. Reactionary conservatism refuses to recognize this and is therefore irrevelent to modern man.

The consequences of the intellectual bankruptcy of conservatism are many. Most of what is wrong with liberalism can be traced to the failing of conservatism. Liberals have grown so tired of trite and hackneyed slogans, emotionalism and flag-waving that they have stopped listening to conservatives. The intelligent opposition that conservatives do have to offer is lost in babbling nonsense. Liberalism has become not only the dominant intellectual tradition but in many cases the only one. This is bad even for liberalism itself. Liberal ideas lose their vitality when there is no one to detect the flaws and contradictions that liberals themselves cannot see. Thus, what were once constructive ideas degenerate into mere carnival capers calculated to create the illusion of progress. Without the steadying influence of intelligent conservatives, Liberals gyrate from one scheme to another without a sense of purpose. Liberalism has lost its direction only because conservatism has failed us.

In order to survive, conservatism must accommodate itself to inevitable change. The question is not whether change will come but how it will be accomplished. Change directed at perfecting our heritage must be accepted. But change designed to make our country what it is not should be rejected. Progress should have the dynamism of evolution, but not the chaos of revolution. The benefits of past progress should be reaped before pressing on to further change. The present good should not be demolished at the hands of future goals. Change is indeed inevitable but conservatives must see to it that it is grounded and rooted within the framework of tradition.

Conservatives can guarantee this by becoming the great pragmatists of society. Conservatives are practical men—lawyers, doctors and businessmen. Liberals, on the other hand, are often very impractical. They think in terms of achieving an immediate and idealistic goal but fail to look to the future. For example, in their rush towards greener pastures liberals fail to realize that the same governmental power which guarantees rights to Negroes in 1966 can be used to take them away in 1984. Liberal ideas are praiseworthy but often impractical, idealistic but often disruptive, well-intentioned but often ill-conceived. Conservatives should take these and make them work effectively within the framework of tradition. In this manner, conservatives can avoid the head-long lurch into the darkness of uncertainty and insure orderly progress towards common goals.

In addition to fostering evolutionary progress by being the pragmatists of society conservatives can make a positive contribution. They must examine the issues of the day—such as poverty and civil rights—and offer alternative solutions which emphasize the concept of individual freedom and dignity. In politics men must be encouraged to help themselves. But conservatives must recognize that there are those, such as the poor, the sick or the aged, who, through no fault of their own, cannot help themselves and therefore must rely upon the state. Property rights must be protected. But conservatives must recognize that human rights take precedence over property rights and that the right of ownership cannot be used to deny Negro opportunity. The state must guarantee the rights of Negroes. But conservatives are not violated. In education, the conservative should realize that the college or university should assume the functions of the parents only when the students are proven to be immature and irresponsible. Paternalism should be adopted only as a last resort. Yet students must also realize that the college has responsibilities to the faculty, parents, alumni and benefactors. Their rights must not always be sacrificed to the freedom of the students. And finally, theological conservatives will have to recognize that some individuals cannot find fulfillment in traditional liturgy and therefore require new forms of worship. And yet those who wish to institute change must be aware that there are those who prefer traditional liturgy and therefore must not be forced to worship their God in a manner which to them is strange or uncomfortable.

This then is the posture of the new and intelligent conservatism. Social and spiritual benefits for as many as possible within the framework of traditional individual freedom. Perhaps this avenue of approach will be proved impractical or inadequate. If so then some other solution must be found. It is imperative that conservatives find an intelligent approach to conservatism. For conservatism is intellectually bankrupt and therefore faces extinction. Its feebleness poses a threat to the balance and stability of society. Everyone, liberal and conservative alike, has a stake in revitalizing conservatism. For if it is not restructured, conservatism will die, liberalism will run rampant, and society will suffer.

Fellow graduates of the class of 1966, as college graduates, be we liberal or conservative, we must contribute to the discovery of new approaches to intelligent conservatism. It is to our advantage to do so for it is we who are the parents, educators and liberals and conservatives of tomorrow.

Birmingham Looks Ahead

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN BUCHANAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, today the Birmingham-Jefferson County Civic Center Authority opened a nationwide American Institute of Architects-approved competition for selection of a design for a new $25 million civic center to be completed by 1970.

This is one of Birmingham's answers to the challenge of the future. It will provide to the citizens of Birmingham modern and advanced facilities equal to any available in the country.

The following are the remarks of Mayor Albert Boutwell of Birmingham, Ala., and Mr. Vincent Townsend, chairman of Operation New Birmingham and vice president and assistant to the publisher of the Birmingham News, upon the formal announcement of the new civic center today at a meeting at the Hotel Plaza in New York City:

Remarks of Mayor Albert Boutwell, Birmingham, Ala., Vice Chairman, Birmingham-Jefferson Civic Center Authority, at the Hotel Plaza, New York, N.Y., June 22, 1966

The story you are about to hear concerns the building of a Civic Center. But of necessity it concerns more than that—it concerns the rebuilding of a city. I'm sure that the City Council members who are here today will agree with me.

It includes a story of change—change in government—change in public attitudes—change in people's attitudes toward their responsibilities.

Last August 17, we had a special municipal bond election in Birmingham. There were eleven propositions on the ballot. These were not just propositions to improve the airport, put in new sewers, fire stations, or improving streets and highways. There were propositions to build new schools, for public parks, to expand the central library, for urban renewal for an expanded medical center, to add to our art museum and to buy land for this very Civic Center.

All of the propositions passed. And why did they pass? Because the City Council supported the measures. Because the business community worked for the measures. Because organized labor was behind them. Because the people were behind them.

We regard this as a solid expression of the sentiment of Birmians to build a better city for a better urban life.

And this is why I am proud indeed to be part of the Birmingham-Jefferson Civic Center. It represents another part of our looking ahead—not backward. What is more, our City Council thinks enough of looking ahead to have come here with me today.

It's a real pleasure to be in New York today. And as we say in my city—it would be so nice to see you in Birmingham.

Remarks of Vincent Townsend, Chairman, Operation New Birmingham and Vice President and Assistant to Publisher, Birmingham News, at Hotel Plaza, June 22, 1966

Birmingham, Alabama is probably one of the most fortunate cities in the nation. Does this surprise you?

Frankly, the realization surprised us!

It's no fun to be a sociological test city. The role in which Birmingham was cast in 1963 was a painful one, and it hurt us—hurt us badly.

But when we stopped smarting and took an objective look, we realized that we had a challenge—had an opportunity.

The fact is—what happened to Birmingham can happen to any community. It just happened to us in 1963.

This is why we consider ourselves fortunate—it gives us a head start in fulfilling our role in a changing south—a changing United States of America.

We had, of necessity, to take a cold, analytical stare at ourselves *early*—to come to grips with the profound problems accompanying changing attitudes and traditions.

We had been the victim—just as your cities are—of the old sins of man's society.

Ladies and gentlemen, we have squared off for the future. We sincerely believe that we are better prepared to meet the challenge of today and tomorrow—perhaps, better prepared than any other city in the nation.

We have not achieved any Utopias—but we do know our problems. And we do have some definitive battle plans of how to solve those problems.

As you look around you, you will see there are some fifty leaders from Birmingham, Alabama. They took the time to come to New York—the news capitol of the nation—to say to you people of media and the arts that we are excited about our town—that we are excited about what's going on in our town—and that we intend to get on with this business of progress in every area of healthy, happy, profitable, rational living.

Our prescription for progress bears the label "Operation New Birmingham"—350 top civic, political, business, labor, education and cultural leaders from all segments of our society are united to improve the community—*at every level.*

Co-chairmen of this effort are: The Mayor of Birmingham (Albert Boutwell), The President of the Jefferson County Commission (Cooper Green), President of the Birmingham area Chamber of Commerce (Walter Bouldin, whom you have just heard), The President of the Birmingham Downtown Improvement Association (Albert Mills) and Chairman of the Downtown Action Committee (Ferd Weil). These men are here today. With them are some of the other members of our executive committee: Dr. A. G. Gaston, Mark Hodo, That Holt, Crawford Johnson, III, Jesse J. Lewis, Alex Lacy, John Steger, Arthur Shores, M. E. Wiggins.

"Operation New Birmingham" is a trade label for an insistent effort to coordinate governmental, civic, education, and private efforts of the area—to eliminate duplication of effort—to program public works projects and community development.

Frankly, we have new leaders in government. We have new hands, brains and hearts in civic enterprise.

We found that our city was ready to gallop away from the status quo, and get busy getting some things done.

Because we were ready—and because we intelligently organized our willingness, we are here with you this noon time to tell you about just one of the accomplishments—the civic center.

Getting started—the generation of momentum—is always the hardest.

In Birmingham, this impetus was provided by a "Design for Progress"—itself the culmination of some years of groundwork including a Master Plan for Birmingham, supplemented by a donation of 5,000 hours of work by the members of the Birmingham chapter, American Institute of Architects, during 1963 and 64.

Out of the interest and dedication of Birmingham architects, this new force for community achievement—Operation New Birmingham—was born.

In one short year, we can point with justifiable pride to these achievements:

Supported our Mayor and City Council in a successful Bonds for Birmingham campaign so that our educational, civic and cultural facilities could be improved and expanded—so that more public improvement projects could be realized—and so we could add to libraries, art museum and like institutions.

Our city government had to have matching funds to get state and federal grants.

We found that the leaders of our county government were anxious to join forces with our municipal leaders in working together. This set an example and a tone for the entire community.

The fact that we are here today for the purpose of launching of a national architectural competition for the design of a city-county Civic Center is the finest tribute that any of us could pay the men and women who are the leaders of our city and county government in Birmingham and Jefferson County.

"Operation New Birmingham" was able to take the old dreams and plans for such a civic center—a public service facility . . . and coordinate the interest and activity of business, labor, city government, county government and our state legislative delegation, and get special taxes passed in the state legislature, earmarked for the civic center.

We are no longer talking about a civic center. We are building a civic center—and, so, ladies and gentlemen—we will build, and are now building, other things in Birmingham.

And let me emphasize to you that while many of them are brick-and-mortar—very necessary brick-and-mortar—more importantly we are building communication.

We are not just building communication between our white and Negro leaders. We are building communication between business and labor leadership. We are building communication between our City Hall and County Courthouse and State Capitol—and the bureaus of our federal government in Washington.

Certainly, we don't have enough communication. Who does? But we are working to bring the leaders of all the people of Birmingham together in these common causes for the total good.

All but two parcels of a four block area—for a new $12 million postal facility—have been purchased by the federal government, in the heart of downtown Birmingham.

Park West, a downtown residential project, privately sponsored by Negro businessmen, is in the development stage—a multiblock area, adjacent to our civic center. This is an area of substandard residential and other buildings. Forward-sighted business leaders, with the assistance of our municipal government, are attempting to provide modern in-town living for medium income people—to provide open spaces—new services and recreational facilities.

Birmingham has one of the most beautiful botanical gardens which will be the hub of a complex of gardens. A Japanese garden is now under construction there, backed by a broad cross section of our community, and supported by "Operation New Birmingham." This garden is being designed around a gift from the Japanese government—the tea house from the 1964–65 World's Fair. A wild life garden. A rose garden. And other gardens are being planned and will soon be under construction.

"Operation New Birmingham" helped create a Trade Mart Authority for Birmingham. Some members of that Authority are here today.

"Operation New Birmingham" had an important supporting role in making possible the largest camellia show in the nation, and we have just been notified that the National Camellia Show is the first national attraction to be booked in our new civic center for 1971—our 100th birthday.

"Operation Pride," initiated only a few months ago, is the first federally approved project of its kind in the nation. It is designed not to tear down buildings, but to build up—rehabilitate—a declining residential area of 1150 acres, so that ways will be opened for the people who live there to help themselves have a better way of life.

"Operation New Birmingham," working with Birmingham's Beautification Board, our Park and Recreation Board, and our regional and city planners, is in the midst of planning and the realizing of a vast expansion of park facilities, and a general beautification of all public lands to make Birmingham—America's most beautiful city.

"Operation New Birmingham" is working with the leaders of Birmingham's Medical Center and Research Center—in expanding a fifteen block area into a sixty block area through an urban renewal project. This isn't a dream. It will soon be a reality.

The University of Alabama is busy with plans to expand its education facilities in this Medical-Research Center.

"Operation New Birmingham" and its parent body, the Birmingham Downtown Improvement Association, has long been a catalyst in the building of freeways and highways in Birmingham and Jefferson County. We don't have our share of freeways and expressways under construction—but we are in the process of getting them.

We supported the present state administration in its efforts to get additional highway bond funds—many millions of those dollars are being spent in Birmingham and Jefferson County.

In addition to communicating with ourselves by including all leadership in our planning and activities, we have initiated what we have been told is a unique way of acquainting visiting press, government dignitaries and VIP's from across the world with what is going on in our city—either at Operation New Birmingham breakfasts or luncheons.

We have briefed people from Europe, Asia, Washington and other states across the nation with what we are doing in this new Birmingham. In contact, man-to-man, with representatives of our total leadership—and they have heard our story from these leaders. Their questions have received straight forward answers.

Many of those who have attended these briefings are here today. They are seated at the tables with you. They are anxious to tell you about this new Birmingham. They will be the first to impress on you that we haven't created Utopia since 1963—but they will tell you that we are a city on the go!

Yes, ladies and gentlemen, we are a city with a focus. We are a city where there is hope and many good tomorrows. We are a city that is accepting the challenges of our times. We have intelligent planning. We have fine leaders. We have a spirit of cooperation.

Things don't move fast enough to suit me. Because, like many of my fellow citizens in Birmingham, and fellow Americans—I am in a hurry to get where I think we ought to be.

But as long as there is motion—as long as things are moving in the right direction—and as long as we are communicating and understanding each other—we will build a better—more beautiful, economically-sound and progressive American city.

A city which takes pride in the fact that it is part of a new south and a new United States—rededicated to provide the challenge and the opportunity for every citizen to achieve their dreams and aspirations.

The 34th Anniversary of Disabled American Veterans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, the Disabled American Veterans is observing Thursday as the 34th anniversary of the granting of its charter by the U.S. Congress under terms of Public Law 186, 72d Congress.

The organization was originally formed in 1920 by a group of disabled veterans of World War I, which was the predecessor of the Federal Corporation. Membership in the DAV is composed of those who have been wounded, gassed, disabled, or injured while serving in the Armed Forces of the United States during time of war.

The DAV is a patriotic, noncompetitive service-giving veteran organization dedicated to the important objective of extending much needed service to, for and by America's disabled defenders. The DAV is empowered by statute to establish State and local organizations and has established 48 departments, which jurisdiction is statewide, and over 1,800 local chapters in various communities throughout the 50 States, and the Philippine Islands. As of April 30, 1966, the Disabled American Veterans had 230,062 members, of which 4,251 were members of the State of Washington.

Ever since its formation, the DAV has concentrated the largest portion of its efforts on the extension of free advice, and counsel to scores of thousands of disabled veterans and their dependents on the complicated task of proving their lawful entitlement to Federal benefits. To that end, it has, during its 45 years of existence, maintained a larger staff of full-time national service officers in the Veterans' Administration to assist veterans in securing their just benefits than any other organization.

Most of our national service officers, themselves disabled veterans, have received special college courses at the American University in Washington, D.C., and practical on the job training. These trained experts act as the "attorney in fact" and appear before the Veterans' Administration Rating Boards in behalf of the veteran claimant and do so at his direction and as his sole representative in the matter. They are an essential link as the "friend of the court" between the veteran and the Government.

During the past 10 years, national service officers of the DAV have examined the case file of 2,527,647 claims; made 1,186,131 appearances before the Veterans' Administration; and secured monetary benefits aggregating $426,233,252. During fiscal year 1964–65, in the State of Washington, the 2 national service officers stationed in the VA regional office have examined the files of 3,327 claims; made 2,292 appearances before the VA; and secured monetary benefits for veterans aggregating $3,060,048.11.

Through its director of legislation, and its legislative committee, it proposes, supports, or opposes all legislation affecting veterans and their dependents proposed in the U.S. Congress. Its legislative policy and program is decided upon by each annual national convention. This program is presented to the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs and various Senate committees dealing with veteran matters at the beginning and through each session of Congress. A member of the legislative staff is present at all hearings and presents the organization's views on veteran legislation.

Every President of the United States, since World War I, and every head of the Veterans' Administration has commended and endorsed the service program of the DAV. Hundreds of letters have been received from Members of the U.S. House of Representatives, U.S. Senators and Governors who have also endorsed the national program of service to our Nation's wartime disabled, their widows, and orphans.

Address of President Rather and 1966 Winners of Committee's Awards

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, by unanimous consent I am extending my remarks to include the address of Ernest R. Rather, president of the Chicago Committee of One Hundred, at the annual banquet on May 25, 1966, at which the committee's 1966 awards were made. The address follows, with the names of the 1966 winners of the committee's awards:

I am delighted and honored to welcome such a large and distinguished gathering here for our Good American Awards Banquet tonight. I have said before, and I proudly repeat tonight: Because so many eminent people are deeply concerned about problems related to man's ability to get along with man, and because so many of you are here meeting with us, Chicago, on the nights of the Good American Awards Banquet each year, becomes the human relations capital of the nation.

The Chicago Committee on One Hundred is honored that you make it possible for us to give public recognition to a few, symbolic of the many, who cling to the basic American tradition that all men have the right to enjoy equally the bountiful fruits of our sacred democracy.

This Banquet tonight has special meaning for me because it is being given in our 25th aniversary year. After a quarter of a century of toil, we remain humble and grateful. Humble because we recognize that our efforts are frail against the background of the majestic heritage for which our forefathers fought and died to create. Grateful because we can count a measure of success in our quiet, undramatic labors toward bringing man into a greater awareness of his brother's dignity and rights.

Recently we were described by Time magazaine as "A moderate but effective interracial orgaization." For some the label of moderate is insulting because they seek the tag of the militant or of the liberal.

We have little quarrel with them unless their militance or their liberal viewpoints convert into emotional eruptions.

Yes—we are proud to be called moderates because the moderate is the person who carefully and as objectively as possible examines all sides of an issue, seeking to find solutions which are meaningful.

We appreciate TIME's description of us as effective and we sincerely hope that through the years we have made lasting contributions to the Chicago we admire so much and respect so highly. We have been told that the Committee has served in recent months as a "stabilizing force" in the city. If this is true, we modestly admit that our work has had some meaningful impact on our troubled times.

Our goal is a simple one but its attainment has been and continues to be fraught with complexities. For twenty-five years we have worked to help establish in Chicago the principle that the dignity of the human being is, perhaps, his most cherished posession, and that to violate it is to violate one's own self respect.

We have not been alone in our work, of course. Veteran groups such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Urban League, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the Anti-Defamation League, the Catholic Interracial Council—to name just a few—have helped set the stage for the obvious successes we are enjoying today.

Happily, Negroes and whites, Catholics, Protestants and Jews have joined hands in this immensely important work and remain moulded into a oneness without which no strides could ever be made.

We salute all these groups tonight. We hail the countless individuals of many persuasions whose strong support has been invaluable. And we are proud that we have been able to state time and time again in the public press that Chicago's official family—its governmental leaders, its business, civic, labor and religious leaders have stood out as guideposts for their counterparts in major metropolitan areas. Specifically, our great mayor, Richard J. Daley, has emerged as a leading exponent of human justice and equal opportunity for all people. Because of this, Chicago today leads the way in matters of human relations.

We are keenly aware of the fact that there are those who dispute us. We grant them their right to fully express their own feelings. However, for a quarter of a century, The Chicago Committee of One Hundred has refused to swerve away from the truth, to veer from a confrontation with reality, to prostitute a principle for any reason. We quarrel with our city when we believe she has erred. But we are honest enough and proud enough to salute her when she excells.

We pledge that during the next twent-five years, The Chicago Committee of One Hundred will continue its search for avenues to harmonious relationships among our city's cosmopolitan people. We shall continue to speak the truth and to demand it from others. We shall keep our program as positive as it has been over the years, and we shall always retain our conviction that man can indeed get along in harmony with his brother.

I pray to Almighty God that as we continue our work, we will continue to merit your support. For, after all, it is you who are proving how right we really are. We are deeply grateful to you all.

The award of the committee bears the following inscription:

> The leadership which our nation can offer a troubled world today depends totally upon its ability to continue producing Americans who are passionately and vigorously dedicated to the sacred ideals which have brought our country to unrivaled greatness. Americans such as these are good Americans. These are the Americans whom we now do honor. Now, therefore, the Chicago Committee of One Hundred presents with great pride, this good American Award . . . . For Outstanding Contributions in the Field of Human Relations and for Practicing the Basic Principles of American Democracy.

Following are the 1966 recipients of the committee's award:

Ira J. Bach, executive director, Chicago Dwellings Association, Chicago.

Dr. John M. Beck, dean, Illinois Teachers College, Chicago South, Chicago.

E. E. Beisel, president, Pepsi-Cola General Bottlers, Inc., Chicago.

John F. Bolton, director, Illinois Department of Insurance, Chicago.

Edward W. Brooke, attorney general, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, department of the attorney general, Boston.

Dr. Charles S. Dewey, professor and chairman, department of psychology, Illinois Teachers College, Chicago South, Chicago.

The Honorable George W. Dunne, chairman, Finance Committee, Board of County Commissioners, Chicago.

Vincent E. Ferrara, president, Joint Civic Committee of Italian Americans, Chicago.

Bertrand Goldberg Associates, Chicago.

Louis Goldblatt, president, Goldblatt's, Chicago.

George S. Halas, Chicago Bears Football Club, Chicago.

Sidney J. Harris, editorial writer, Chicago Daily News.

Robert W. Jackson, president, Alden's Inc., Chicago.

The Honorable Marshall Korshak, director, Illinois Department of Revenue, Chicago.

Robert Laskow, training specialist, Institute for Technological Training, Chicago.

Burton Miller, training specialist, Institute for Technological Training, Chicago.

Mrs. Rose Morgan, director, House of Beauty, New York.

The Honorable Barratt O'Hara, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

Anthony Paterno, president, Pacific Wine Co., Chicago.

Ward L. Quaal, president, WGN, Inc., Chicago.

William J. Quinn, president, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co., Chicago.

George P. Sabattie, president, United Transport Service Employees, Chicago.

Dr. Richard W. Saxe, administrative coordinator, Illinois Teachers College, Chicago South, Chicago.

Leonard Spacek, chairman, Arthur Anderson & Co., Chicago.

Robert A. Uihlein, president, Joseph Schlitz Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Tony Piet, president, Pontiac City, Chicago.

Darryl F. Zanuck, president, 20th Century Fox Film Corp., New York.

Eugene S. Zemans, executive director, John Howard Association of Chicago, Chicago.

The Certificate of Commendation awarded to businesses and institutions contains the following inscription:

> One of the sacred principles of American Democracy is the human right to equal economic opportunity, on the basis of merit, with all the benefits pertaining thereto. Now, therefore, the Chicago Committee of One Hundred presents, with pride, this Certificate of Commendation . . . For Observing the Fundamental Rights of Equality of Opportunity in Employment without Regard to Color, Creed, Sex or National Origin.

Here are the 1966 receipients of the Certificate of Commendation:

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

American Brake Shoe Co., New York.

American Hospital Supply Corp., Evanston, Ill.

American Photocopy Equipment Co., Evanston, Ill.

Automatic Electric Co., Melrose Park, Ill.

Blue Cross Plan of Hospital Service, Chicago.

Central National Bank in Chicago.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., Chicago.

Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation, North Chicago, Ill.

Foote, Cone & Belding, Inc., New York.

General Transportation Corp., Chicago.

Hotpoint—General Electric, Chicago.

Illinois Tool Works, Inc., Chicago.

Jewel Tea Co., Chicago.

McDonnell Aircraft Corp., St. Louis, Mo.

Midland Ross Corp., Cleveland, Ohio.

Northern Trust Co., Chicago.

Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

Rock-Ola Manufacturing Co., Chicago.

S & C Electric Co., Chicago.

A. O. Smith Corp., Milwaukee, Wis.

Standard Kollsman Industries, Inc., Melrose Park, Ill.

Stone Container Corp., Chicago.

J. Walter Thompson Co., New York.

The Toni Co., Chicago.

Union Carbide Corp., New York.

Union Tank Car Co., Chicago.

United States Gypsum Co., Chicago.

Wilson & Co., Inc., Chicago.

Appendix

Industrial Development of West Virginia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT C. BYRD
OF WEST VIRGINIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, June 23, 1966

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, Mr. Birny Mason, Jr., chairman of the board, Union Carbide Corp., spoke to the conferees in attendance at the Governor's Conference on Industrial Development in West Virginia on June 2, 1966, at Morgantown, and provided an astute analysis of some of the problems facing the Mountain State in its efforts to further its industrial development. These problems are similar in scope to those facing many other of the States in our Republic, in varying degrees.

I ask unanimous consent that this speech be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD, as follows:

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA

(Address delivered by Birny Mason, Jr.)

Governor Smith, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

From the tone of the introduction just made I suspect that I might be viewed here today as a representative of special interests in a remote section of the country known as New York, but the fact is that you have probably never had a speaker at an occasion such as this whose interests were so closely allied with your own.

My appearance here today has a great deal of personal significance because of my own long-time identification with West Virginia. Upon graduation from college, I secured my first job as a chemical engineer in the Research and Development Department of what was then known as the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, at South Charleston, West Virginia, and for the next seventeen years lived and worked in that area. It just so happened that my parents moved to Morgantown in the middle Thirties, and during that period I had occasion to make frequent trips throughout the State. As a result, I became familiar, over thirty years ago, with the natural resources of West Virginia—as well as some of the factors that tended to inhibit the rapid and full commercial exploitation of those resources.

This is a marvelous State—still rich in natural resources, and, regrettably I think, still struggling after all these years, with the fundamental question of what must be done—and just as important, what must not be done—if the tremendous potential of this State is to be realized.

So I speak to you here today with a very real sense of personal interest, as well as corporate concern, for the industrial and economic future of the State of West Virginia.

My corporate identification is, of course, with Union Carbide. Many of you here today are probably aware of the fact that Union Carbide Corporation employs more people in the State of West Virginia and has a bigger payroll than any other corporate citizen, and probably it is not news to you that Union Carbide is one of the largest taxpayers in the State. But I am not here today to belabor these points, nor am I here to speak solely concerning Union Carbide's interests in West Virginia.

Rather, I want to give you my views regarding the future of industrial development in West Virginia. Now, none of us—as far as I know—is gifted with second sight, but all of us here today have some ability to learn from history and from experience, and thus to project the possible consequences of a contemplated action. We do this every day as individuals, and certainly it is this kind of judgment that must be applied to any planning of the economic and industrial development of a region or of a state.

West Virginia has been blessed, over the years, with men who have recognized not only immediate objectives but also long-range goals—goals of such magnitude that they might not be reached even during a given lifetime. It is men of such vision—and there are many in this room today—who lay the groundwork and erect the foundations for those who follow to build upon.

To put it another way, the economy and productivity of any area—whether it be a farm, a municipality, a state, or a region—are not determined at any given time, on any given day, nor by any given group of men. This is a cumulative process. These things usually are the result of a series of plans and programs that evolve over the years and are continually changed and modified to meet changing requirements.

So let us consider briefly some of the elements that have contributed to the past industrial growth and development of West Virginia. Many of you will recall, for example, that the years of the Thirties, which brought acute economic depression to the nation as a whole, were the same years that saw dramatic industrial growth in the Kanawha Valley. In large measure, the effects of the great depression of the Thirties were not only tempered—they were actually offset—by the newly developing petrochemical industry, which was among the first to discover and develop the rich natural resources available in this State.

Other industries followed. They brought with them other resources such as money—jobs and opportunity—and thus contributed to an expanding and dynamic economy.

In terms of resources, West Virginia is still in a position to offer much to industrial citizens. For one thing, more natural gas is produced in West Virginia than is consumed within the State itself. It is exceptionally rich in large deposits of coal—important to the production of steam and cheap electrical energy.

The Ohio, Kanawha, and Monongahela Rivers are important arteries of transportation, and also serve as a source of water for industrial users. In addition, some of our streams here are utilized for producing hydroelectric power.

West Virginia is served by four major railroads and four major airlines. The interstate highway system, when completed, will move products faster and more cheaply to their markets.

Corporate planners must take all such factors into account. We go through trying days and months of weighing alternatives as to where to expand, or where to build a new facility. Neither Union Carbide, nor Corning Glass, nor 3M, nor Kaiser Aluminum—to name only a few of our industrial neighbors—make such decisions capriciously. Believe me, we have to survey the terrain from every angle, both literally and figuratively—in terms not only of the present but of the future.

The important thing to note is that such "calculated foresight" is not the exclusive province of corporate management. It is equally the responsibility of every person who is concerned with the progress of the community in which he lives.

In this context, I want to remind you of a very old but meaningful saying: At the beginning, think of the end. If the people of West Virginia are seriously concerned with the long-term industrial development of this State— now is the time they must appraise any measures to which there would be immediate reactions that would have long-range implications.

Frankly, I am afraid that some well-meaning citizens of West Virginia are not fully aware that, today, industry . . . and particularly the chemical industry . . .must compete not only with its competitors, which is competition enough, but also with is own facilities in other states. In the case of Union Carbide, our plants in West Virginia must compete not only with facilities in other states but also compete with plants in foreign countries. Competition for industry today is no longer a local, regional, or parochial matter. Competition has become truly global.

To meet this competition on all levels, Union Carbide, for example, has had to revise virtually its entire attitude and philosophy of doing business. We have had to recognize and be quick to act upon both short-term and long-term trends in the industry. This has involved an aggressive program of cost-cutting and plant modernization as well as a long-range expansion program.

One significant trend in the chemical industry centers around the construction of huge, highly automated plants which employ far more efficient processes and give much better yields at substantially lower unit costs than existing facilities. To illustrat, we are now engaged in a project that will replace two existing ethylene plants—having a combined capacity of 650 million pounds per year—with one modern new unit having a capacity of 1.2 billion pounds per year. The improved economics resulting from this moderization will be felt not only in ethylene, but in all of the many products derived from it.

Other similar large-scale units are now being planned by many companies in many industries to meet the requirements of today's competitive climate.

And—even as corporate entities must compete with other corporate entities, in addition to their own plants or divisions or subsidiaries—so must sovereign states compete for industrial development with other states. West Virginia can be no exception. It too, must recognize these significant trends and formulate programs to take advantage of such trends.

I read just last week of such a program. "Business Week" carried a case history on how northeastern Pennsylvania—which was once regarded as doomed with regard to its anthracite industry—has accomplished an outstanding economic comeback. The article stated that the key to the region's revival has been wholesale attraction of new, diverse industry. The area, surrounding the cities of Scranton, Wilkes Barre and Hazleton, was devoted almost solely to anthracite mining (in 1914, 180,000 people worked in its mines—now 11,000 do). Yet, today, northeastern Pennsylvania is engaged in almost the full range of U.S. light industry. The article goes on to point out that since World War II, 970 companies, most of them small or medium-sized, have located there. More than one-third of them have come since 1960. Behind this effort are 38 nonprofit industrial development organizations made up of citizens representing a cross-section of many skills and professions such as doctors, bankers and labor leaders. Through fund-raising drives, bond issues, the establishment of industrial parks, and promotional campaigns this region is now well on its way to becoming once again a healthy economic unit in the State of Pennsylvania.

I mention this example, because it represents a growing trend in municipalities and states. In West Virginia's interest, such changes as these must not be ignored. The chemical industry, for one, is closely identified with this State and with its destiny. Yet there is no denying the fact that expenditures by the chemical industry in West Virginia have begun to level off during the last few years.

To put it plainly, the cold hard facts of economic life are that such vital considerations as plant location, nearness to markets, raw material costs, and a favorable and stable tax climate do influence the decision to locate new or expanded facilities.

Sometimes, to the consternation of a given locality, industry moves elsewhere. It may move to another state—it may conceivably locate in another country—for sound economic reasons.

As I mentioned earlier, West Virginia produces more natural gas than it consumes. Yet, it is an anomaly that today the price of gas in this State is as high as 44 cents per thousand cubic feet. In Texas and Louisiana, natural gas costs only 17 to 22 cents, and in Iran, gas can be purchased for less than 5 cents per thousand cubic feet. I mentioned earlier the significant trend in the chemicals industry toward large-scale plants. A factor such as the price of natural gas can be the decisive influence as to where such units are to be located. This is the kind of hard-core life or death competition that West Virginia is up against today.

It is in this State's interest, as well as in the interest of industry as a whole that I want to elaborate briefly on this point. Let's examine, for example, Louisiana's recently enacted "Right to Profit" laws. Taken altogether, they represent some of the most far-sighted measures of this kind in the nation.

Briefly summarized, Louisiana's right-to-profit laws provide among other things:

LONG RANGE TAX PROTECTION

Louisiana grants 10-year exemption from property taxes on plants and equipment of new and expanding manufacturers.

After a 10-year exemption period, these properties cannot be assessed higher than the ratio that all property assessments in the area bear to actual value.

TAX CREDITS TO NATURAL GAS USERS

This recent law entitles Louisiana manufacturers who use natural gas as a power source, or as a raw material, to receive a credit of one cent per 1000 cubic feet, applicable to all corporate and state, as well as local taxes.

THE RIGHT TO NEGOTIATE FREELY FOR NATURAL GAS

This law prohibits the state government from regulating purchases of natural gas by industrial users, regardless of the sources of the gas.

Inducements such as these represent West Virginia's competition today from other states. Partly because of them, Union Carbide has already invested in a huge multimillion dollar chemicals-plastics complex in Louisiana—one that will contribute substantially not only to the corporation but to the State of Louisiana as well. And West Virginia—for which, I assure you, Union Carbide has the highest affection and regard, as well as concern—will be faced increasingly with similar industrial-development incentives from other states which are fortunate enough to have equally rich natural resources and are determined to exploit them.

The meeting held here this morning is a healthy sign that West Virginia recognizes and is prepared to act on some of these economic realities that confront it.

Another encouraging sign came to me from an advertisement about West Virginia which I read recently in the New York edition of "Time" magazine. It was addressed specifically to new industry and outlined the "plus" factors that this State has to offer.

In this connection, I would like to quote from this advertisement where reference was made to Governor Smith, a business man, and his desire to assist new industry. The quotation was, "He'll work with you—and for you—to help your plant make money. He knows that when you prosper, the entire State profits from your success."

Governor, I would like to add that we in industry will work with you—as we have in the past—on any programs that will benefit the long-range prospects of the State. I hope that West Virginia, as it goes forward with its plans for industrial and economic development, will keep in mind that much of the industry that is already established in the State, would like to expand. This is because we know that West Virginia is a great State with tremendous potential, and we would like to make a contribution to your effort to make West Virginia an even greater State. I would hope that my brief remarks here today will be helpful in pointing the direction in which, in my opinion, the State must move if it is to achieve its goals.

Public Policy in the Cement Industry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 23, 1966

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, a paper of extreme importance to the Federal Trade Commission's current hearings on the cement industry has been submitted by Instructor George H. K. Schenck, and Asst. Prof. Richard L. Gordon, of the Department of Mineral Economics, the Pennsylvania State University.

The cement industry is an important segment of Pennsylvania's economic fabric and must remain free of unnecessary impediments if it is to maintain its proper place in the vast building program on which America is embarked. It has a nationwide responsibility to invest in the most modern equipment and methods to guarantee adequate supplies at the minimum costs that come from maximum efficiency.

As the authors point out, domestic cement producers are threatened with import competition. While it is not within the province of the FTC to prevent dumping and other inequitable practices on the part of alien producers and shippers, at least the Commission will want to examine this factor in its study of the problems under consideration.

While it is understandable that the cement industry looks upon fly ash as a substitute for its own product, it is my hope that expanded use of this byproduct of coal combustion will prove to be of value to the cement producer as well as to the electric utilities, where disposal of particulate matter has been an expensive operating cost.

Electrostatic precipitators in the Conemaugh Steam Electric Station, now under construction in Pennsylvania's 22d Congressional District, are engineered to capture 99.5 percent of the fly ash before it enters the stacks. Conemaugh and two other giant mine-mouth plants in the district will burn as much as 14 million tons of coal annually, so these facilities alone will account for a considerable increase in the amount of fly ash available to cement producers in our area.

The effectiveness of fly ash as a reinforcing agent in the construction of highways, dams, and other facilities has already been established. The Office of Coal Research has contracted with the University of West Virginia to develop bricks and other building materials through the use of fly ash. I am confident that progress in this field will soon accrue to the mutual advantage of all industries concerned.

Under consent already obtained, I ask that the Schenck-Gordon statement be included in the RECORD at this point.

OBSERVATIONS ON FTC STAFF REPORT: MERGERS AND VERTICAL INTEGRATION IN THE CEMENT INDUSTRY

(By George H. K. Schenck and Richard L. Gordon [1])

A few weeks ago a number of presidents of cement firms found in their mail, a copy of an economic report by the F.T.C. staff titled "Mergers and Vertical Integration in the Cement Industry." An official press release issued at the same time stated:

"The Commission has expressed its deep concern over the increasing trend of vertical mergers and acquisitions in the industry—since 1959 there have been some 40 acquisitions by cement producers of ready-mixed concrete and concrete products companies. A full-scale investigation is (now underway) securing information on pertinent matters such as the structure of the cement-producing and principal cement-consuming industries, the nature of the relevant product and geographical markets, the causes and business reasons underlying the acquisitions, and the probable effects of the acquisitions on competitive conditions in the markets and industries involved."

The April 1966 report of the Federal Trade Commission presents an interesting analysis of the present structure of the cement industry and the possible dangers from recent trends toward vertical integration. The basic model is that the industry is oligopolistic [2] but with strong forces that limit the cooperation among firms. Oligopoly arises from the substantial economies of scale in cement manufacture and the high transportation costs which traditionally limit a given plant's market area. Each major market must be served by nearby plants and a small number of efficient plants can supply a given market.

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[1] The authors are respectively Instructor and Assistant Professor in the Department of Mineral Economics, the Pennsylvania State University.

[2] Oligopoly—A market where there are few sellers and actions of each have a significant effect on supply or price, often used in contrast to a competitive market.

However, the FTC recognizes that at least three significant constraints have traditionally limited the industry's control over price.

1. The threat of entry especially by firms already producing in other areas or producing other construction materials.

2. The aggressive efforts of large consumers such as ready-mix concrete producers to secure lower prices.

3. The aggressive efforts of the consumers of concrete to secure lower prices.

We would concur in this view and note in addition, that concrete is often only one of several materials that might be used. Metals, asphalt, glass, and plastics are alternatives in certain uses. Moreover, new methods of distribution have made it possible for firms to compete over a wider region; new possibilities of substitution emerge continually. For example, fly ash, now essentially a waste product, may soon become an important alternative to part of the cement in a mix.

The FTC is faced with the difficult task of explaining the effects of vertical integration upon this pattern. Its report concludes that such integration clearly creates dangers that one major competitive pressure will be removed and no offsetting benefits will be produced. It is suggested that this is more important because horizontal mergers have reduced the number of strong potential entrants. We must honestly admit that some dangers arise out of the merger movement. Quite clearly, it would be undesirable for the vertical merger movement to freeze some otherwise viable cement producers out of the industry. It would also be unfortunate if the movement truly produced, on balance, a severe limitation on competitive pressures.

However, we have strong reservations about the effort to prevent these mergers. In the first place, much of the present cement capacity is obsolete and it would better serve competition if it were forced out of operation by aggressive marketing. Great care must be taken to insure that any regulatory policies directed toward the cement industry avoid protecting this capacity.

More critically, we feel that the dangers of forward vertical integration are minimal. The buyers of concrete clearly are aggressive buyers; in many cases, the bulk of demand is from governmental agencies who are particularly alert to potential cost reductions. These combined with the other pressures noted before—rival materials and the new ability of cement companies to compete over wider areas—should maintain vigorous competition. Moreover, we feel that there are considerable advantages in integration.

The typical ready-mix company is underfinanced and lacks adequate management skills. Thus, it is just barely equipped to supply existing markets. An integrated company would secure the financing and management skills that would permit greater efficiency of present operation and permit aggresive development of new markets. Thus, we would have stronger competition in the ready-mix industry with no real loss of pressure on cement.

We also believe that the report is correct in relating the merger movement to the sudden change in the degree of cement production capacity. We believe, however, that the reasoning behind this move was quite different than that suggested in the report. Large profitable companies traditionally seek new opportunities to expand. Such expansion provides both an outlet for funds and more critically creates an atmosphere which is likely to attract high quality executives. One of the most enervating effects of stagnation is its cumulative effect. Once a company loses momentum, it finds that it can no longer attract the kind of men it wants. The loss in management quality causes further attrition and the organization may vanish altogether.

When shortages of cement were common, producers had no need to look beyond sale of cement for commercial opportunities. The advent of unused capacity, about 1959, created pressures to find new commercial opportunities, and it is hardly surprising that ready-mix appeared to be an attractive possibility. The cement industry learned that while it had been busy, a new industry had developed that was closely related to it. This new industry, moreover, was badly in need of better management and financing—a step that would benefit both the cement and concrete industry. Thus, it is not surprising that integration of the two industries seemed attractive.

Since the concrete is a product intermediate between the raw mineral and a finished product such as a highway or office building, perhaps consolidation of all raw material processing sectors—cement, sand, and aggregate production, combined with their blending and final delivery as concrete—is both natural and economically desirable. This is certainly the pattern in other raw material processing industries such as metals, energy, and industrial minerals such as gypsum. If this is so, it may be invalid to draw a significant distinction between the two ways in which a cement company can become a concrete producer, that is by starting a new company or by purchasing an operating company. Further research is needed to establish just what the appropriate degree of integration is in the manufacture of concrete from cement in view of changing technology and market patterns.

The Report discusses, at length, the distribution of cement, but no mention is made of two new factors that may alter present practices. The first is the technique of yard transshipment which promises to sharply cut the cost of delivery of cement over distances greater than 100 miles. This development has already tripled the market territory served by one cement producer (see "Cutting Transshipment Costs of C.P.I. Products," *Chemical Engineering*, November 8, 1965, p. 219–224). While the growth in use of distribution terminals is documented in the Report, there is no mention of the fact that some bulk distribution terminals now lie idle. Such costly abandonment is the result of the decision by certain producers to withdraw from unprofitable markets. It is unclear without further investigation whether this fact would tend to substantiate other observations of the Report, but it does indicate that there is little slack in some areas.

It is important to examine the competitive threat always offered by cement imports. Such imports have caused downward shifts in price at several points along the seaboard as well as on the Great Lakes. The opening of Bahama Cement offshore to serve east coast markets is another milestone in the competitive battle for cement markets, even though this Caribbean producer is controlled by Universal Atlas.

In addition, there is a threat of substitution of a portion of fly ash for cement in the mixing of concrete. Since fly ash cost is about one-tenth that of cement, this may have an important effect on competition. Fly ash is a by-product of electric power generation and its production will increase in direct proportion to gains in energy production from coal.

It is unfortunate that we cannot document our contentions as fully as we would like. This is due to the long analytical neglect of the Cement-Concrete Industry by industrial economists. Such information gaps as have been pointed out cannot be quickly filled. The Commission would do itself and those interested in the industry a great service if it undertook an extensive survey of the ready-mix industry. This would insure much better policy making than is possible with our present state of knowledge.

Headmaster Frank Boyden of Deerfield

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SILVIO O. CONTE
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 23, 1966

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, on two previous occasions, I have submitted remarks and excerpts from a recent article in the New Yorker magazine about Mr. Frank Boyden, the headmaster at Deerfield Academy in my home district.

Although the profile article from the New Yorker, written by Mr. John McPhee, runs to considerable length, I have felt that in order to savor fully the impact of Headmaster Frank Boyden, not only on his school and community, but on the academic world as a whole, the complete article should be available to my colleagues in the Congress and to all readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

In the two previous installments we saw how Frank Boyden first came to Deerfield 64 years ago, how he nursed his own dream to return to school and to pursue another career for so many years, and how he ultimately remained at Deerfield to create a unique institution and a unique legend in American history.

This third installment which I place in the RECORD under unanimous consent procedures today takes us a step further in the development of Deerfield Academy. It describes Frank's unique quality of leadership that, despite his slight stature, commanded respect both in the classroom and on the athletic field. We also get further clues to the background that gave Frank Boyden the special gifts he needed for the career which lay ahead for him.

The article follows:

THE HEADMASTER—III

All discipline ultimately becomes a private matter between each boy and the headmaster. Most of the boys feel guilty if they do something that offends his sensibilities. Unlike his great predecessor Arnold of Rugby, he does not believe that schoolboys are his natural enemies; on the contrary, he seems to convince them that although he is infallible, he badly needs their assistance.

A local farmer who was in the class of 1919 says, "When you thought of doing something wrong, you would know that you would hurt him deeply, so you wouldn't do it. He had twenty-four-hour control." A 1928 alumnus says, "It didn't matter what you did as long as you told him the truth." And 1940: "Whatever it was, you didn't do it, because you might drop a little in his eyes." He will give a problem boy a second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth chance, if necessary. The rest of the student body sometimes becomes cynical about the case, but the headmaster refuses to give up. "I would have kicked me out," says one alumnus who had a rather defiant senior year in the early nineteen-fifties. The headmaster had reason enough to expel him, and almost any other school would have dropped him without a thought, but Boyden graduated him, sent him to Princeton, and, today, does not even recall that the fellow was ever a cause of trouble.

Boyden is incapable of bearing grudges. He wants to talk things out and forget them. He is sensitive to the potential effect of his forbearance, so he has sometimes taken the risk of calling the student body together and asking for its indulgence. A boy once drank the better part of a fifth of whiskey in a bus returning from another school, reeled in the aisle, fell on his face, and got sick. The headmaster called the school together and said that for the sake of discipline in the academy at large he would have to let the boy go unless they would guarantee him that no episode of the kind would happen again. The headmaster was beyond being thought of as weak, so he got away with it. People often wonder what on earth could make him actually drop a boy, and the five cases in which he has done so are therefore of particular interest. All have a common factor: the offender was unremorseful. One of them was guilty of nineteen different offenses, including arson. Nevertheless, if he had told the headmaster that he was wrong, he could have stayed in school.

A boy of considerable talent once told the headmaster that he could write his English papers only between midnight and dawn. His muse, the boy claimed, refused to appear at any other time of day. The difficulty was that after the boy's inspiration ran out he invariably fell asleep and missed his morning classes. Like all geniuses, this boy was likely to attract imitators. The headmaster addressed the student body. "Are you willing to let Mac Farrell stay up all night writing his English papers?" he said. "Mac Farrell alone?" The boys agreed. The headmaster has often put himself in an uncomfortable corner for one boy who was different.

He once had two students—artistic cousins of Mac Farrell—who liked to paint and particularly liked to go out at night and do nocturnes. They did the cemetery by moonlight and the old houses in the edge of the glow of street lamps. The headmaster knew that this was going on, but he overlooked it. His own favorites have always been responsible, uncomplicated, outstanding athletes, and he cares even less about art than he knows about it, but, in his way, he was just the right headmaster for these two boys. "With a person as un-Deerfield as myself," remembers one of them, who is now Curator of Graphic Arts at Princeton University, "he was sympathetic and understanding. He was patient and—what can I say?—incredibly wise in the way that he handled me."

Certain boys at Deerfield in earlier years would commit long series of petty crimes and believe that all had gone undetected. Then, finally, the headmaster would stop such a boy, pull out a small notebook, and read off to him everything he had done wrong since the first day of school. For years, the headmaster roved the campus late at night, like a watchman. Until the late nineteen-thirties, he made rounds to every room in every dormitory during study hours every night. Since then, he has made spot visits. He never gives a boy bad news at night. He never threatens. He uses shame privately. He more often trades favors than gives them. If a boy asks something of him, he asks something in return. There is no student government, nor are there faculty committees, helping to run Deerfield. The headmaster holds himself distant from that sort of thing. Senior-class presidents are elected on the eve of Commencement. Students who are in the school now say they would not want student government anyway, because they feel that it is a mockery elsewhere.

Boyden's principle of athletics for all has remained one of the main elements of the school's program, and Deerfield is unmatched in this respect today. Where once he did not have enough boys for even one team, he now has teams for all five hundred. When a boy at Deerfield chooses a sport, he automatically makes a team that has a full schedule of games with other schools. This winter, for example, Deerfield has eight basketball teams, each with game uniforms, away games, and all the other incidentals of the sport on the varsity level. This is true in soccer, baseball, football, tennis, lacrosse, hockey, squash, swimming, skiing, track, and cross-country as well.

With few exceptions, every boy at Deerfield is required to take part in three sports a year. There is no set number of team in any sport. According to the boys' choices, there may be a few more football teams one year and a few more soccer teams the next. Deerfield has sent on a share of athletic stars—football players such as Mutt Ray to Dartmouth and Archie Roberts to Columbia, for instance—but Deerfield is not really an atmosphere in which a great athlete is likely to develop. The headmaster's belief in sport is exceeded by his belief that everything has its place and time. Deerfield athletes are given no time for extra practice, nor are they permitted to practice any sport out of season. In the fall and the spring, the basketball courts are locked, and baskets are actually removed from the backboards.

In the early days, having the headmaster as a player produced some disadvantages for Deerfield teams. Once, in a pickoff situation in baseball, when he caught the throw from the pitcher and put his glove down, the opposing player slid safely under him. "Out," said the umpire. Any other baseball player would have congratulated himself on his luck, but the headmaster had to tell the umpire that the fellow had in fact been safe. From the start, he had been preaching sportsmanship to his boys. People who remember those days say that he was the first person in that part of the country to stress courtesy in athletics. "We may wish they were interested in other things," he said at the time, "but we must meet existing conditions, and since they will have athletic sports anyway, let us control them and make them a moral force."

No matter how able a Deerfield player was or how close a game had become, if he showed anger he was benched. If a basketball player said anything the least bit antagonistic to the man he was guarding—even something as mild as "Go ahead and shoot"—a substitute would go into the game. Athletics was one of the ways in which Deerfield became known, and from the beginning the headmaster wanted his teams to be smartly dressed and thoroughly equipped. In the early years, he often spent at least a third of his salary on athletic equipment, and when a woman of the town offered a contribution to the school, he asked if he might use it for baseball uniforms. "Something has lifted the spirit of this community," she said to him. "Go and buy the best uniforms you can find, but don't tell anyone I gave the money for it."

The headmaster played on Deerfield teams until he was about thirty-five, and he was head coach of football, basketball, and baseball until he was nearly eighty. "I can't go to a funeral anywhere from Athol to Northampton without an elderly man's coming up and reminding me of a baseball game we once played against one another," he says. His sense of football has always been vague but imaginative. His blocking assignments were not precise. During his years as player-coach, he put straps on the belts of his linemen so that the backs—himself included—could hang on and be pulled forward for short gains. In baseball, he followed a simple strategy. "If you can put your glove on a fast ball, there is no reason you can't put your bat on it," he has said for sixty-four years. "Anyone can learn to bunt." Deerfield teams use the squeeze play as if there were no alternative in the sport. He continued to hit fungoes to his baseball teams until he was seventy-five years old. It was a high point of any Deerfield baseball day to watch him hit precise grounders to his scrambling infield. Toward the end of his coaching years, the headmaster found that he could not hit the ball with quite as much snap as he liked to give it.

He complained that the ground was getting softer. His main talent as a coach was that he always seemed to know what a boy could do and then expected no more of him. He knew, somehow, when a pitcher was almost through. If his assistant coaches happened to prevail on him to leave a pitcher in a game, disaster usually followed. What he did not know about football he made up through his knowledge of boys, and he could win a game with the right remark. He once did so—in the early nineteen-twenties—by taking his quarterback aside and saying to him, "You're just like a race horse. Sometimes you're too tense to do your job. Take it easy. You'll run faster." Visitors today sometimes think that the headmaster is a little theatrical when he walks up and down the sidelines—eighty-six years old, and wearing a player's duffel coat that almost reaches the ground—and acts as if he were on the verge of jumping into the game. Something they may not be able to imagine is what it must mean to him to remember the games against small local schools when he himself was in the backfield and there were fifteen or twenty boys in the academy, and now to be watching his team make one touchdown after another until the final score is Deerfield 28, Exeter 0. As a semi-retired coach, the headmaster still gives the same pre-game talks he has always given.

In a way that is desperate, unyielding, and total, he wants to win, but he wants to win with grace. "The consequence of poor sportsmanship is that you lose, somewhere along the line," he says. "Remember, it's better to lose in a sportsmanlike way than to win and gloat over it." And he goes along in that vein for a while, until he has satisfied the requirements of his conscience. Then he says, "Now, boys, let's not let up on them for a minute. Let's win this one, if possible, by forty points."

The headmaster has never thought of Deerfield wholly, or even largely, as a preparatory school. He thinks that the education a secondary school offers has to be considered in its own right and in all its aspects, and that the school is not merely a conduit to college. "Things can be done at our level which they can't do in college," he says. "Dean Henry Pennypacker at Harvard always used to say, 'After a man is thirty, he's going to settle most of his social and moral problems in terms of his training in secondary school.' My philosophy—I can't express it, really: I believe in boys. I believe in keeping them busy, and in the highest standards of scholarship. I believe in a very normal life. It generally seeps in. I try to do the simple things that a well-organized home does for its boys."

When he expresses these ideas, and uses a phrase such as "normal life," he is drawing, in the main, on his own boyhood, in Foxboro, Massachusetts. "Basically, it is an acceptance of the code of that era," he says. "The home was dominant, you see."

Foxboro, about halfway between Boston and Providence, was a town of about twenty-five hundred people when Boyden was a boy. It contributed importantly to the straw-hat industry, and it had an iron foundry, which had been established to cast cannon for the Continental Army in the American Revolution and had more recently supplied New York City with its red fire-alarm boxes. Boyden's family owned the foundry. His father and mother, who had both been schoolteachers in their early years, had settled into the foundry business before he was born. Like everyone else in the town, they had a few cows and horses, chickens, and a pig.

They had a hundred and fifty acres of land and raised their own vegetables. "In those days, people raised everything they ate," the headmaster says. "I can't understand it when I see these farmers today, with so much land, buying their own vegetables." He was born in 1879 in the family's large white frame farmhouse, a building that is still an attractive place. In the subtle gradations of Foxboro society, people in the town center preferred not to mix with the people in the section known as South Foxboro. "We were halfway to the center," the headmaster remembers, and this intermediate position has served him well. His family had been in Massachusetts since 1634, when an indentured servant named Thomas Boyden arrived from England and went to work in Salem.

Thomas Boyden prospered sufficiently to pay off his debt, become a freeman, and contribute one bushel of wheat to the establishment of "the new brick college"—Harvard. Seth Boyden, a great-uncle of the headmaster, was one of those people whom the term "Yankee ingenuity" was coined to describe. He devised the first patent leather and produced the first daguerreotype in the United States, and he developed malleable iron. The headmaster inherited none of this. He hates machines, and, in fact, is suspicious of anything inanimate that has moving parts. His Grandfather Cary—his mother's father—owned the iron foundry and was, in many ways, an earlier version of the headmaster. He was known as the Little Man, he still had iron-gray hair when he was in his seventies, and his employees would say, "If you hunt for him, you will never find him, but stand still in one place and within five minutes the Little Man will come around." All this precisely describes the headmaster, and, as a matter of fact, he is known in Deerfield as the Little Man. His Grandfather Cary served in the Massachusetts Senate and Assembly, and so did the headmaster's father, Benjamin Franklin Boyden, a man who has been remembered as a bit of a Micawber with a gift for words. The headmaster's mother was more simply designed. "She was quiet, and a very good Sunday-school teacher," he says. "She was a gracious and devout religious person. A great deal of our life centered on the Congregational church.

I used to go to four services on Sunday. The only reason I didn't go to five is that there wasn't a fifth one, I'm sure of that." Deerfield boys go to two services on Sunday. The first is beyond the headmaster's control, because it is in the hands of one clergyman or another in the area; the second, the Sunday Night Sing, is made palatable by his selection of rousing and familiar hymns—one verse, two at the most. He says that when he was young he belonged to "a tough Sunday-school class." A photograph of him in his Sunday-school clothes at that time does not make him look very tough, but there is a kind of reinforced gravity in his eyes which suggests that if this little boy were to clap his hands, everyone within earshot would fall silent. Around his neck is something that resembles a lace doily, and there are pouches under his eyes.

He was the third of four children. He read a lot as a little boy, played backgammon every night with an aunt, and went to a one-room school that was named for his maternal grandfather. In icy weather, which came often, he skated to school, passing a cranberry bog and stands of scrub oak and pine, and crossing ponds to which his family owned flowage rights. Throughout his years in Deerfield, he has visited Foxboro with great frequency. He reads the Foxboro paper every week, and says, "I'd be lost without it." The town is still his home, though none of his family is there. He points into a forest of high white pines in Foxboro and says, "That was our mowing lot. In a dry summer, you couldn't get anything out of it—not even hay. We used to play baseball there." The Foxboro library, a small nineteenth-century building that looks like a gingerbread house, is called the Boyden Library, as it was when the headmaster was a boy. Around the town common is an exceptionally graceful iron fence, which his Grandfather Cary designed and wrought in his foundry.

Driving through a section of woodland, the headmaster gestures toward a dry stream bed in a broad hollow filled with tall deciduous trees. "The foundry was right in there," he says. "It was quite sizable. The men were fine molders. Seventy people worked there." He confides that many of them were drunk about half the time, and he adds that because of this he has always been able to identify a problem drinker at sight. How? "There is something in the face of a man from the lips up."

Boyden went to Foxboro High School and was graduated with the class of 1896. He was sixteen years old. "That's too young," he says. "I had no competition in high school, and when I finished I had no interest in education." His school today takes part in advanced-placement programs, but only because the universality of the idea has forced the headmaster to go along with it. He clearly feels that an individual's development is in danger of being hurt if it is accelerated. On the other hand, if there had been an advanced-placement program at Foxboro High School in the eighteen-nineties he might not have lost interest in education. He had no desire to go to college. Instead, he went to work in a grocery store. He got to be such an expert grocer that it irritated him when new employees came into the store and got the handle of the lard tub greasy. "There was a way to manage the handle without getting it greasy," he says, "but it took experience." He also worked for his father, driving a horse and buggy between the train station and the foundry five trips a day. Eventually, all this palled, and his intellectual curiosity came back to life.

He decided to take examinations for admission to Amherst College, which meant that he had to learn Latin and Greek within nine months and also recondition his English, mathematics, and history. "I got my power of concentration then," he says. "I had to."

A Tribute to the Disabled American Veterans, on the Occasion of the 34th Anniversary of Their Chartering by Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALPHONZO BELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to endorse the work of the Disabled American Veterans on this the occasion of the 34th anniversary of their chartering by Congress. Familiarity with the policies of the DAV and its many outstanding operations in the field of veterans' welfare activities has rendered me a confirmed supporter of its goals and purposes.

Founded in 1921, in the wake of World War I, the DAV was early instrumental in promoting the passage of laws looking to the benefit of loyal Americans wounded in battle. With more than 200,000 members today, and local groups in excess of 1,800 throughout the country, the DAV is now an organization of considerable significance.

In fighting for the principle of democracy, the members of the DAV were struck down and victimized by war. They, of course, bravely looked forward to a return to civilian life, and to a renewal of the pursuits they had abandoned upon entering the service. But here they found themselves confronted by new and serious difficulties. Heroes they were, everyone agreed. But could they serve in the capacity of day-to-day wage earners? There was widespread doubt in this regard.

Against suspicion and doubts of this kind the DAV fought, and in short time began to transform the opinions of many employers in the country.

In addition, the DAV has become a powerful moving force in the area of constructive and beneficial veterans' legislation. As agents of a cause holding and meriting the respect of Americans in general, the officers and members of the DAV are welcome any time and their advice is regarded with honest concern.

It is a distinct privilege to engage in a ceremony honoring 34 years of public service under congressional charter. Comparatively few organizations have been so honored in the history of America.

In consequence of its leadership in several fields, the DAV has become today an association of great magnitude, deserving of praise and commendation.

Patriot-Mother

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SAMUEL L. DEVINE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 23, 1966

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, from time to time Members of Congress receive letters which are worthy of the attention of their colleagues. This is true particularly in these days when we hear about so many dissident demonstrators and complainers.

Mrs. George Keaton of 657 Erickson Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, wrote me such a letter as follows:

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I am the mother of a son who is in Viet Nam and would like to express my views on the situation. First I think it would be a mistake to pull out of there, as much as I would love to have my son home with his family. I think we have too much to lose now. I think there should be more men and ammunition sent in there to help, and to relieve the ones that are there, they need our support more now than ever. Also I do not think it fair for some boys to be going to college just to keep from going to Viet Nam, just because their parents have more money than we do. We love our sons just as well even if we are poor. I do hope this letter will maybe help in some way to start more material and men on their way. Also is there anyone else whom I could write

to. I will gladly write to them if I know who to write to. I may write again until things begin to get better. We are here living in comfort, while the boys in Viet Nam are living just any way. The lease we can do is get behind them and back them more.

When I acknowledged Mrs. Keaton's letter, she kindly gave me permission to make it available inasmuch as her main concern is for all the boys in Vietnam and to back them in whichever way she can.

ZIP Code System

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE R. POOL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 23, 1966

Mr. POOL. Mr. Speaker, I wholeheartedly agree with the speech of my able colleague from Montana, ARNOLD OLSEN, concerning the problems confronting mailers in meeting the ZIP code deadline. I think all of us agree that the ZIP code concept is sound. However, adequate attention must be given to these very real problems confronting the mailing industry and the Post Office. To further corroborate the points made in the speech by Mr. OLSEN, I request that an article from the Reporter of Direct Mail Advertising of June 1966, be inserted in the RECORD at this point:

[From the Reporter of Direct Mail Advertising, June 1966]

ZIP CODE: PRESSURES MOUNT AS DEADLINE NEARS

(By Henry R. Hoke, Jr., publisher)

ZIP Code is in trouble. And we've got to continue talking toward a solution despite repeated statements from the Post Office Department that the program is set; that January 1, 1967 regulations stand. New evidence has been unearthed since my last report to you here (RDMA–May '66) which clearly indicates that neither the Department nor many, many of its largest customers are ready for a hard, uncompromising swing into a revolutionary new concept of filing and mailing within seven months.

Most of the new evidence is now a part of permanent record in Congressman ARNOLD OLSEN'S House Subcommittee on Postal Facilities and Planning. The new evidence was introduced in hearings held on May 3, 4, 11 and 19. Both the Department (May 3) and members of Harry Maginnis' Associated Third Class Mail Users testified (May 3, 4, 11).

Maginnis' group of five led the way in presenting unsettling testimony that there were many problems that lay in the way of early compliance. Glen Schneider of Schneider Addressing Service, Kankakee, Illinois, explained the impossibility of performing for General Foods, General Mills, Ocello & Armour Pharmaceutical beginning Jauary 1. Seriously in jeopardy are millions of dollars in premium promotions. Richard Landsman of Greystone Press, John M. KeKating (complier annually of 1,600,000 college students); Norman Nelson, Consumer Marketing Research Services, Hackensack, N.J.; and Stan Woodruff of Ed Burnett, Inc., presented convincing testimony to the inadequacy of source documents for numbers, and for getting them on one time mailings at a time when public use of numbers is spotty and low.

And Joe Fitzpatrick entered a plea on May 11, for the Mail Advertising Service Association, Int'l. He reported on a survey to 500 members. 167 of 500 responded, and most of them objected to ZIP Code regulations.

This reporter also testified as an independent unaffiliated voice to (a) lend impact to our deepest conviction that the ZIP Code system is not ready; and (b) to present new evidence gathered in my continued fact-finding tours around the country.

The conflicting Department/mail-user testimony was so divergent in the first three days of testimony in May that Congressman OLSEN made an unprecedented move in requesting a fourth hearing on May 19. He asked top Department ZIP Code specialists and knowledgeable business witness to appear before a special session of his Subcommittee. He wanted to personally witness an exchange between The Department and mailers rather than continue to hear unchallenged testimony in the usual manner. And he wanted the exchange recorded as a part of public record. This hearing occurred on May 19 in Conference B on the third floor of The Post Office Department. And *this reporter* again appeared as an independent voice, and in his capacity as a fact-finder for the business mail community.

The seriousness of the situation is well documented in a noontime speech given by Congressman OLSEN before more than 1,000 attending Chicago Direct Mail Day (a record crowd) on May 17 at the Sheraton Chicago. Congressman JOE R. POOL, Democrat, of Texas, who attended the historic May 19 hearing, entered OLSEN'S strong message in The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on May 24. We reproduce it following this report to give you the full import of what was said.

You might well ask why The Department continues to press its order in view of mounting pressure and evidence. The Department is fearful that any further "backing off" might signal a relaxation by business and the public in getting the numbers on their mail. They are also concerned that any change would be a breach of faith with those who have made a considerable investment in computers, new systems and who *think* they'll be ready by January 1.

And then there's the Postmaster General's Technical Advisory Committee. The Department is under the impression that there is unanimity for the date within this body. But there is not. The TAC is lopsided in its representation of the total business community. The majority on the TAC represent publisher interests. Those who represent daily and weekly newspapers, mass consumer publications and business papers say that they are in favor of keeping the date, although there are many publishers who are privately opposed to a hasty imposition of ZIP Code Regulations, who need more time to join their contemporaries on computers.

Those who purport to represent computerized mailing list and fulfillment houses on the TAC say they *support* January 1, but do not truly speak for all computerized list and fulfillment houses, and certainly do not represent noncomputerized mail users.

This computerized direct mail group has made a substantial investment in hardware and software to be in an enviable position on January 1. They are fearful that their substantial investment may be seriously impaired if there is no rush to their doors by direct mail users caught in a mandatory bind.

This to me seems to be utter nonsense. The age of the computer is with us. The reasons for business' commitment to the computer extend far beyond ZIP Code. And ZIP Code is with us. We have gone too far to turn back, even though there must be changes in the regulations.

The Department is also concerned that any delay will lose for them the enormous cost savings they can have now from those 2nd and 3rd Class Mail users who can be ready. The Department is not saying, but they sense as we do, that the new distribution system could effect savings well above $100 million a year. The solution here seems to be a return to a philosophy of rewarding those who can comply now while easing the impact, giving more time to those who have not been involved in the program since its inception.

One other point needs to be made. There is no opposition to the system from newspapers. Why? Because they are not involved. The Department some time ago exempted all mail users from putting the number on their mail if that mail could be delivered to the post office in numerical sequence. The practical effect of this exemption disinvolved the average smalltown newspaper from the program. If the paper serves a single ZIP Coded town or two, his publication is already in "numerical sequence." In Garden City (11530) The Garden City News does not have to use the numbers because 90% of its circulation is for 11530. And then many papers in many cities are carrier boy or newsstand delivered.

The unfortunate exemption also extended to the retailer mailing locally on his own or on an occupant list.

This exemption by the Department swept away two major selling forces of their program. With the local newspaper and/or the retailer with his shopper not having to use the number (in order to sort and sack), what must the average citizen think? That the program can't be very important?

Another point: representatives of the magazine publishing community have supported a January 1 date because they would rather accept this "cost" rather than accept further rate increases. (Mailing a publication under existing regulations is proving to be far simpler than mailing direct mail.) They, too, feel that ZIP Code will produce enormous savings and perhaps eliminate the need for any rate discussions for many years. We concur with this view, except who says that The Department and The Congress should not view an easing of the mandatory date as a further investment in the program to the degree anticipated savings will be delayed?

Thus these cross currents of views exist in what has appeared to be unanimity of support at an advisory level, although I'm sure that the supporters of the program are as shocked by now as The Department has been with the new evidence of serious problems.

I would like to highlight them for you:

THE DIRECTORY

A new one is needed and in great volume . . . in the millions. In addition to the sections of Clearwater and Sacramento that were left out by a contract printer in the current, late edition, there have been better than 250 changes reported by The Post Office Department. These do not include the changes which have innocently been made in multi-ZIP Coded cities since the directory closed last November 30, and revealed to you last month in my report.

Since that time, The Department has confirmed our findings that such changes have occurred without proper authorization from The Department. Postmasters, in continuing a long established practice of adjusting carrier routes, were actually moving streets from one zone to another to accommodate delivery. At this writing no one knows how many actual changes there have been, but there is evidence that it is widespread and could involve the ZIP Code number for hundreds of thousands of homes. So the directory is out of date on this score alone. Some system must be evolved to freeze the numbers, to instruct the 314 multi-ZIP Coded postmasters what is meant by an unauthorized ZIP Code change. We understand, too, that *3 digit numbers* are being switched by The Department, unbeknown to mailers everywhere.

At the May 19 hearings, quite a case was made for including all towns in a new directory. In my tours around the country, one of the most frequent complaints I heard from people using the directories is that they can't find the number for many towns and for addresses based on building names. There are between 91,000 and 122,000 communities, political entities, what-have-you, in the United States. If you live in Muttontown, Long Island, New York, you cannot find your number in the directory. It is served by the Syosset Post Office and carries the 5 digit number of Syosset. The Post Office's position has been that the postal delivery address is the right address on mail, not the name of the prestige community which has no post office. When you realize that there are only 33,000 post offices serving 122,000 "communities" you begin to see how incomplete the directory is in terms of a useful tool for the public.

While the Post Office takes this restricted view of addressing, they dare not press the issue officially. They know that Congress would be sensitive to the public's cry if their community's name was forbidden in a postal address. The situation has been aggravated by The Department's program in recent years of closing 3rd and 4th Class Post Offices. I'm told that there used to be nearly 90,000 offices. But now there are approximately 33,000 plus branches.

Good news may be on the way, though. The Postmaster General at his news conference on May 19 announced that instructions are being issued to all postmasters to arrange to supply ZIP Code information by telephone on a regular basis during normal business hours. To be of necessary service, all post offices will need to have the ZIP Code number for every community of the land, which means that a new directory, with complete and accurate information, is going to be needed. The Department agreed at the May 19 hearing to take this under study. If they now agree to the change, it will be many months before this 4th revision can appear.

They will also need to study the quantity needed. Hundreds of thousands are needed at windows, switchboards, on public writing counters. (This weekend I walked into a post office and spotted a directory chained to a writing counter in the lobby. But was horrified to see that it was a copy of the first directory issued in 1963, thoroughly out of date including the numbers for the 643 delisted multi-ZIP Coded cities.) Enough new directories will be needed to supply the millions of reference points in businesses around the country. There are 4,000,000 businesses in these United States, plus government. Large national mailers need many copies throughout their organizations. Point is, that in this critical area alone, we are simply not ready for January 1967.

Closely related to this is The Department's computer tape. It does not work. It does not contain every community. It does not recognize The Department's own imposed standard abbreviations for cities and states. It does not help computer owners with zones in multi-ZIP Coded cities. This was brought out in hearings by Norman Carroll, computer expert Holy Ghost Missions, Stanley Woodruff of Ed Burnett, Inc. and Myron Kaufman of Publishers Clearing House. They also pointed out many clerical errors in the tape. The proper tools have yet to be supplied to those who face a mandatory date in seven months.

SORTING AND SACKING

But if you think the numbers are bad, wait until you grapple with sorting and sacking. Those of you who read our weekly newsletter, *Friday Report*, already know about the discovery of recent weeks. All of us have been told repeatedly that there are 552 sectional centers and many have assumed that there are, therefore, 552 first three digits assigned out of a possible 999. Fact is, The Department has assigned 930 first three digit numbers. The importance of this does not show until your mail is sorted and sacked according to current regulations. In order to properly prepare mail to 552 sectional centers, you must know which three-digit number goes to which sectional center. If you do not have enough mail tied out to five digits, to make a third of a five-digit sack, you must place these bundles in the right three-digit bag, which can mean either a sectional center or a multi-ZIP Coded city (Chicago—606).

Important here is that there are 189 sectional centers which shepherd two to five first-three-digit numbers totaling 265 across the country, or 454 three-digit-problems. Add to this 398 sectional centers involving just one three-digit number and you see that we are dealing with 852 sectional centers. To this must be added more three digit numbers reserved for the military and other purposes.

What does this means? Greensboro, North Carolina, a sectional center, shepherds five first three digit numbers—270 to 274. If you discover that you do not have enough town bundles, tied out by five digits beginning with 274 to make a direct town sack, you must determine whether you have enough bundles to make a third of a sack for all towns whose numbers begin with 274. If not, the mail handlers will have to know that 274 bundles must be sacked to 270. The same would apply to 273, 272 and 271. This complication far exceeds the ability of the mailhandler to scoop finished mail coming off a conveyor belt, and "compute" where this goes.

Thus, those who have been experimenting with sorting and sacking are finding that they must specially code the finished list-run to tip off the mail handler what he is to do. A list in numerical sequence must be hand coded, preferably in red, with three to five different sacking symbols, or the mailing process slows to a snails pace with confusion, frustration and pyramiding costs. Those on computer are figuring several ways of adding a code during the addressing run. We have seen several. But those on old fashioned equipment must do it by hand *after* every list run. This was not told to us in the early diagrams put out by the Post Office Department to prove simple compliance. This is no where described in diagrams being handed out at meetings right now.

We have been mailing this magazine under the regulations as they are now written since February. The list is in numerical sequence. In conusultation with the Duluth Post Office and the Minneapolis Regional expert, our plant determined that our list of labels in continuous form needed to be coded in red by hand, with five different symbols at every change in number, depending on what needed to be done with the bundle. And every month. Our plant claims it takes a girl 13 hours for this chore, and must be done if the conveyor belt is to maintain any decent speed. It really must be done on lists from a computer print-out, if some sort of symbolism isn't added during the addressing run. And here, I am told symbols are hard to see at high speed.

This system was confirmed in my visit to Lane Publishing, Menlo Park, California in May. They publish Sunset. Have 700,000 subscribers. Their plant notified them that they would not mail the magazine unless their "print-out" from Speedaumat plates was marked in red with symbols. It has meant three extra people for the week during which the magazine run is made on five addressing machines. And every month.

This dissertion is in part news to you. But another purpose is to make the point that few know about this yet. The Department is just beginning to recognize the significance of this to the mailer mailing nationally, regionally, or significantly beyond the borders of a single town. Is a change indicated? What will happen to the thousands upon thousands of mailers who have not been privy to association bulletins, to our writings, to the meetings held for a hundred here and a hundred there? We anticipate chaos of immense proportions.

I am informed, much to my dismay, that this situation was fully discussed at a meeting of the Postmaster General's Technical Advisory Committee about a year ago. Why wasn't this problem brought back for discussion in association bulletins at that time, so that at least the insiders could go to work on exploring the problem. Why was this apparently a surprise to The Department at recent hearings? What can be done now in seven short months?

Exemptions? Or extensions for hardship cases? This was likewise thoroughly explored at the May 19th hearing. Harry Maginnis, Lee Epstein and Manny Cohen of Mailmen, Inc., Syosset, spoke at length about the potential inequities of that system; that it opened the door to 33,000 different opinions from 33,000 postmasters; would create a situation of slow, bureaucratic decisions. And by what guidelines? We're having a tough enough time getting the right numbers and reasonable sorting and sacking requirements. Isn't the real solution a compromise version of Arnold Olsen's original bills making the ZIP Code system a law, not a regulation; and delaying the program through the device of a reward for those who have fought this thing through and can make it, or a slight penalty to those who can't comply because of no real fault of their own? We think so.

One of the reasons *this reporter* decided to testify on May 4 was to make three points: (1) The Post Office Department did not appreciate the enormity of the problem for business in accepting a revolutionary filing system to replace many age-old ways of conducting business clerically. They miscalculated the time it would take for all of business to get ready. While the concept of ZIP was first announced in November 1962, the rules of the game were not made known until February, 1965, barely 16 months ago, after several years of repeated statements by The Department that ZIP would be voluntary.

(2) The ZIP Code system did not stabilize soon enough. The sweeping changes at the beginning of this year in which 643 multi-ZIP Coded cities were delisted to single ZIP status is a case in point. So is the continuing, innocent changes being made in Multi-ZIP Coded Cities. The numbers finally need to be frozen, changes made systematically and *everyone* notified in a systematic way.

(3) The ZIP Code program is in trouble because of inadequate promotion in two important areas: (a) a massive training program for 600,000 postal employees; (b) a massive advertising and promotion campaign beamed to every corner of the land.

A real training program is desperately needed. We understand a manual has been written and sits on a Department desk. And has for some months. But The Department says it has no money to hire the large training staff, the tools and materials needed to get all employees talking the same language. The Department is apparently gun shy of Congressional Appropriation Committees. So the program sits. Consequence is that many business users of the mail, searching for answers, come away from their post offices with confusing interpretations and a feeling that the postal "experts" know less about the problems than questioning mailers.

Part II of an educational program is the real need for a paid advertising program to the public, produced by the smartest possible marketing team. Needed . . . an Asst. Postmaster General for Marketing to sit beside the ones for Transportation, Operations, Facilities, Personnel and the new one to be, Research and Development. The Department should not have to base the bed-rock of its promotion on the free help of key people from DMAA, Time, Inc., Readers Digest and McCalls.

Two years ago, The Department and Congress should have looked at this new product, ZIP Code, and hired themselves a first class advertising agency to produce a continuing, believable advertising program. From a practical matter, though, no self-respecting agency would have touched such a product until they saw that the product was ready for market. The product may finally be ready by the end of this year. A paid-for advertising program will sell the public, sell business, sell the employees, point everyone in the same direction with some confidence that this is a going concern. If 1% of sales is the formula, $60,000,000 is needed for the project.

This whole subject is grist for another treatise on the need for government to recognize that marketing should be paid for to get best results, just as government must buy trucks, and buildings, and computers, and scales, and postage meters.

Be that as it may, we have all learned a valuable lesson in government. And we hesitatingly continue to believe that our present ZIP Code system is a reality, colored by the obvious fact that we need something to move the mail in the years ahead. We should try to make it work. We apparently must look to Congress, however, to work out a carefully written law and remove this important system from regulation, a law which also defines perimeters beyond which The Department cannot go in making demands for sorting and sacking. There is a solution. There must be. You can do your part by understanding, experimenting, reporting your findings to Congressman ARNOLD OLSEN, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., 20515 and to Frederick C. Belen, Deputy Postmaster General, Post Office Department, Washington, D.C., 20260. You will want to send carbons to your associations, and if you think of it, to *this reporter*. We'll continue to look, listen and report our findings to you. But your participation is urgently needed.

Coal Research

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 23, 1966

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as I was author of the legislation that established the Office of Coal Research, I have attempted to keep informed on the progress of that office and its various projects.

Last year I visited a facility in Cleveland where beds of coal are used to filter sewage, and I have since noticed increasing interest in this project on the part of both Government and industry. Once the coal has served its purpose as a filtering agent, it can be burned under boilers with little loss of Btu content.

I have also toured the Bituminous Coal Research Laboratory in Monroeville, Pa., where experimentations under OCR auspices as well as numerous industry-sponsored studies are taking place. Last week it was my pleasure to inspect the laboratory of Gourdine Systems, Inc., in Livingston, N.J. This facility has recently been awarded an OCR contract to conduct research in electrogasdynamic power generation, through which it is hoped that large volumes of electricity will be produced without the use of conventional generators and turbines.

The success of the Gourdine project would not only reduce air contamination—currently one of coal's major problems—but also increase efficiency in power production and eliminate the need for large water supplies at electric plants. With an assortment of air pollution control regulations now facing the coal and oil industries, it is mandatory that new combustion techniques be developed as soon as possible.

The Federal Government and some large municipalities have suddenly adopted or threatened such stringent regulations on smoke, fly ash, and sulphur emissions that even the most modern combustion equipment cannot guarantee the coal-burning plants will meet requirements. Certainly the electric utility industry has made outstanding progress in reducing atmospheric pollution, and the coal industry has invested in multimillion-dollar preparation plants to remove impurities before the product goes to market.

Only an all-out research program can advance the cause of air pollution control to a point where it can meet some of the new standards proposed or already adopted. OCR's projects to develop competitive synthesis fuels from coal show exceptional promise, and coal's bright future will be assured if the Gourdine process proves successful.

Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ED REINECKE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 23, 1966

Mr. REINECKE. Mr. Speaker, the total of American dead in Vietnam is now nearing the 4,000 mark and local American papers increasingly carry news of the dead from local cities, towns, and farms. I saw one such report this morning in the Washington Post.

Last week, American Armed Forces suffered 883 casualties in Vietnam, of which 142 were killed. The number of wounded is, of course, many times that of the dead and casualty figures do not include those ill from the peculiar diseases of Asia and one of the world's deepest jungles.

Nor—and this is very important—do the official casualty figures bear a relationship to the number of troops involved. The majority of the battles in Vietnam are fought in small units of from platoon to battalion strength. If a batttalion suffers 300 casualties that is a high rate indeed.

Mr. Speaker, like most Americans, I do not know when or what to expect in Vietnam. Like most Americans, I do not know how much news is being given out or withheld and how much of that allowed out is accurate. I must confess, however, that I have little confidence in those whose spokesman has enunciated the official "right to lie" and recently has jibed at Vietnam reporters who expect officials to tell them the truth. But all this is somewhat beside the point of what I intend to say.

Mr. Speaker, thus far this has been the most mismanaged war in the history of the United States as a sovereign nation. It is a sad thing when our soldiers have to write home from Vietnam to ask to get a pair of shoes, tents, when ammunition supplied our allieds in Europe has to be bought back at a profit to the holders and then flown to Vietnam; when a small American command has to ask General Ky's headquarters in Saigon before making a local attack on an assembly of Vietcongs, when military helicopters are summarily requisitioned in the battle area to carry civilian supplies, and when the record shows that 70 percent of supplies reaching Saigon by ship are not military supplies at all.

Whatever happens in the future, the American people are not going to forget or forgive the massive mismanagement of a war in which their sons, husbands, and fathers are fighting and dying.

New Economic Myths

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AL ULLMAN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 23, 1966

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, the stability of our economic today is being threatened by skyrocketing interest rates. The inflationary pressures of inreased money costs are being reflected in the price of many consumer goods. At the same time, the homebuilding industry is being adversely affected by the drain from the mortgage market. I am concerned that these and other irregularities are not receiving the required attention from the administration. Decisive action is needed to bring interest rates within the zone of safety to permit a continuation of our economy's record expansion.

In the accompanying article from the Washington Post of June 19, Columnist Joseph Kraft recalls the efforts of the late President Kennedy in expressing the distinction between myth and reality in economic affairs. Today, reality demands that the accelerating trend to higher interest rates be halted and reversed before it imposes an unbearable burden on our economy.

NEW ECONOMIC MYTHS

(By Joseph Kraft)

At Yale four years ago, President Kennedy made his famous distinction between myth and reality in economic affairs. President Johnson has at all times shied away from that distinction. And now there are signs—faint but unmistakeable—that the mythmakers are staging a comeback.

The focus of the distinction between myth and reality, of course is the role of the Federal Government in the economy. The myth denies that it is proper for the government to play any significant part at all. The reality is that the government inevitably figures in an important way, either deliberately or by default.

Coming to office in a slack period, the Kennedy administration explicitly accepted responsibility for promoting full use of resources without inflation or a serious crisis in balance of payments. To that end, it developed a wide range of measures—notably the tax cuts and the wage-price guidelines.

President Johnson endorsed and, indeed, effected many of the measures sketched out in the Kennedy years. But in the past 18 months there has been a dramatic change in the economic climate. With full employment close to a reality, the central problem has become the problem of bottlenecks—how to improve the supply of men, commodities and money to an economy that is constantly demanding more and more.

The administration, and not least of all the President, has done many things to break bottlenecks. It has applied pressure to head off or minimize threatened price rises in basic commodities. It has acted to favor settlement of labor disputes on moderate terms. Non-military Government expenditures, particularly in the construction field, have been cut back very sharply.

But all of these actions have been taken behind closed doors, almost covertly. President Johnson has not defined his general economic strategy. He has not, as it were, made a Yale speech.

Reluctance to define the Government's role has gone hand in hand with a positive resistance to take major decisions on the economic front.

With taxes virtually out as an anti-inflationary tool, restrictions on credit become the principal instrument. But the President has not declared himself unambiguously on the matter of the supply of money. Rather, he has left the matter pretty much up to the Federal Reserve Board.

It may be that the policy lines now being followed by the Administration are the right ones.

For my own part, I doubt it. I think that the combination of increased business investment, great pressure for wage rises and major new spending on Vietnam is likely to yield a strong expansionary thrust.

But that is not the point. The point is that the Administration is not articulating the economic situation of the nation and the appropriate Federal role in the economy. It is maintaining a climate of sustained intellectual confusion. That climate is the breeding ground of the myth that the workings of the economy must be left to the play of autonomous forces.

That is how it happens that such supreme myth-makers as the committees of Congress, the Federal Reserve Board and labor-management councils are becoming stronger and stronger in the framing of national economic policy.

Chicago Policemen Learn Spanish

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 23, 1966

Mr. ANNUNIZIO. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an editorial that appeared today in the Chicago Tribune praising the new program to teach Spanish to Chicago policemen. This program is designed to help overcome the language barrier which faces Spanish-speaking Puerto Rican migrants in Chicago.

I would like to take this opportunity to commend Mr. Walter C. Kurz, the able chairman of the Robert R. McCormick Charitable Trust, who made the announcement that the trust would contribute a major portion of the money needed to fund the Spanish-language program for Chicago policemen. The Robert R. McCormick Charitable Trust was established for the betterment and welfare of the people of Chicago by the will of Col. Robert H. McCormick, late editor and publisher of the Tribune.

The McCormick grant will play a tremendous role in establishing better understanding and better human relations between the Chicago Police Department, the Spanish-speaking Puerto Rican community, and in fact, all of the people of Chicago. We have learned that in most of the flareups which have occurred, there have been definite misunderstandings and a serious lack of communication. We must supply the tools to reach the people, and the Spanish classes for Chicago policemen go a long way toward achieving this objective.

The editorial from the Chicago Tribune follows:

SOLUTION TO A PROBLEM

One of the causes of the recent riots in the Puerto Rican community on the near northwest side was said to be the language barrier. Few Chicago policemen speak Spanish, the language of most of the migrants from Puerto Rico.

In an effort to overcome this barrier, the Robert R. McCormick Charitable Trust has contributed funds which will enable the Chicago police department to expand greatly its program of teaching Spanish. The gift will pay a major part of the cost of classes for 150 policemen for two months.

Along with this program, greater efforts ought to be made to induce Puerto Ricans to enroll in the English language classes which the Chicago board of education has conducted for many years. The classes are held in churches, libraries, and other gathering places in areas of Spanish-speaking people. The board of education will supply a teacher for any group of as many as 15 persons wishing to receive instruction in English. Eleven classes are now being held in the area where the recent riots occurred.

The Puerto Ricans are only the latest of many migrants to Chicago who have been handicapped because they spoke a foreign language. Each group has managed to overcome the handicap, and we have no doubt that the Puerto Ricans also will do so. They ought to be helped to learn English as quickly as possible. Meanwhile, those who fail to take advantage of the free English classes have no right to complain about the communications barrier. Communication is a two-way street.

Mr. Mother Lode—Archie Stevenot

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD T. JOHNSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 23, 1966

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay tribute not only to a great American but also a true friend, Archie Stevenot, of Sonora, Calif.

There is a region in the American West that in time will be regarded as a great phenomenon in the world's evolution. Measured by its influence on—and the significance of—subsequent events, the Sierra Nevada is not surpassed by any region anywhere. Nearly all facets of modern American life have roots that go back to the Mother Lode, the Comstock, the mining camps, or settlements in this geographical area surrounding the mountain range for which it is named.

Indeed the gold rush to California sparked a progression into the Sierra Nevada which continues to this day, and provides a profound story for historians to compile and relate. History—of any thing, any place—cannot be the rigidly organized sequence of events presented by many textbooks. History is a potpourri. It is pieces and it is totals and always it is people. Archie Stevenot is indeed a part of the history of the Mother Lode. He has lived for eight decades within familiar range of several magnificent Sequoia proves and the grandeur of nearby Yosemite and his memories of the glorious gold mining days, which have given him insight to his role in history.

There is hardly an activity for the benefit of California and the Mother Lode with which Archie Stevenot has not been identified.

Mr. Stevenot, founder of the Mother Lode Highway Association which later became the Golden Chain Council, which was organized 47 years ago, had never missed a directors' meeting. Recently Archie was hospitalized and it was feared that his record would be broken. However, the president of the Golden Chain Council, Ralph Thiel, said "If we can't bring Archie to the meeting, we will take the meeting to Archie." This was done and Archie's record is still intact.

Driving north from Sonora on Highway 49, after crossing the Stanislaus River into Calaveras County there is a historical monument in his honor. The bronze plaque affixed to an ore car has these words for coming generations:

> Archie Stevenot. Mr. Mother Lode, Student, salesman, miner, ranger, Postmaster, school board member and general superintendent of the nearby Carson Hill Mine.

Archie Stevenot is truly an "All American." He has always had the interests of our great country at heart and today I would like to doff my hat to him.

A Lesson From Pakistan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT T. ASHMORE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 23, 1966

Mr. ASHMORE. Mr. Speaker, recently I received a letter from Mr. James M. Whitmire who is in the business of farming and real estate in Greenville, S.C. Mr. Whitmire enclosed an article from the Wall Street Journal and had the following comments concerning the article:

I am enclosing a clipping from the Wall Street Journal that makes good sense. As a Farmer and Real Estate Dealer in Farms I have seen the deterioration in farms ever since the early 30's when the Government stepped in with all kinds of restrictive programs. I really believe if the Government would take off all the controls in use, release the army of bureaucrats, and let Supply & Demand regulate prices, that the farmers would be much better off and there would be a big saving in the money that has to be appropriated to carry out all the programs in use.

Mr. Speaker, because of the importance of this idea to the American farm economy, I request that it be reprinted in the RECORD:

A LESSON FROM PAKISTAN

Critics of governmental dabbling with the farm economy are usually left with a rather negative role: About all they can do is bemoan the generally miserable results of such management attempts. The free market is in such disfavor these days that rarely do they have a chance to point out its successes.

One of those rare opportunities has come along, though, in the form of new information on Pakistan. For, as food industrialist H. J. Heinz II noted in a speech the other day, some effects are now becoming clear of that nation's abrupt change in agricultural policy. In about 1960 Pakistan abandoned strict management of the farm economy and began, in Mr. Heinz' words, "to dismantle, progressively, the principal governmental restraints and controls on agriculture and the market."

Thus farmers were allowed for the first time to sell their crops to the highest bidder rather than to government agents at fixed prices. Export duties on cotton and jute were lowered, stimulating their production and increasing export sales.

Because irrigation is vital to most Pakistani crops, the government had long been drilling wells for farmers. Under the new policy it stopped, and turned its technology over to the farmers themselves and to private welldigging companies. Not only were more wells dug, but the new digging industry sparked a small boom for machine shops and rural pump and engine factories. The government likewise gave up its monopoly on fertilizer, with the result that its availability and use increased.

Total results were impressive. Before the change Pakistan's farm output was limping along, growing more slowly than the population. Production of some crops, like rice, was at a standstill. After the change the agriculture growth rate more than doubled.

There was more to it, of course, than mere dismantling; unlike some other less-developed nations, Pakistan assigned agriculture high priority in its plans, apparently convinced that a sound farm economy is more important for a struggling country than showplace factories or airports. But the new policy wouldn't have been nearly so effective without the emphasis on the free market's rewards for increased efficiency.

Pakistan's experience should be something of a lesson for less-developed lands eager to upgrade their agriculture. It might also be worth some thought in more advanced nations, where too many governments still seem to think that their clumsy farm tinkering is a vast improvement on the workings of a free market.

Challenges of Management

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 23, 1966

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, a highly thought-provoking address was delivered to the general meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute in New York City on May 25 by Edmund F. Martin, chairman and chief executive officer of Bethlehem Steel Corp. It most certainly should be read by Members of Congress and by executive department officials.

In discussing the so-called partnership between business and Government, Mr. Martin courageously admits that management has not always performed in the responsible manner expected of it, but just as firmly flays the ambitious bureaucrat who seeks to enhance his own power by unwarranted attacks on the business community. I applaud particularly his reminder that business and not big government produced the industrial revolution and is continuing our technological advance.

Mr. Speaker, one should pause and make his own assessment of these remarks. He should harken to the development of transportation systems that have made all America one big neighborhood; to the invention of washing machines and other household equipment that have removed so much of the toil from the chores of our womenfolk; to the production of machinery that serves our farms and puts our natural resources to work; to the contriving of electronic equipment that brings education and entertainment into the livingroom.

These contributions did not come from Government, and Government must not in attempting to satisfy its own ambitions place on individuals or businesses any unnecessary restrictions that would retard development of marvels not yet conceived but within the power of man's genius to create.

Mr. Martin's address is interesting, imaginative, and challenging. Under unanimous consent I include it in the RECORD:

CHALLENGES OF MODERN MANAGEMENT

(An address to the general meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute, New York, N.Y., May 25, 1966, by Edmund F. Martin, chairman and chief executive officer, Bethlehem Steel Corp.)

Fellow Institute Members: Living up to that introduction before you distinguished people presents quite a challenge. It is a challenge, however, that only I have to face. The challenges I want you to consider face all of us every day—and will for years to come. Of these, three standout in my mind:

Developing good working relations between Business and Government—

Making the best uses of Advancing Technology—

Ensuring constructive Social Change.

It will occur to you at once that these are big challenges and they are related to each other. You will also have noticed that to meet these challenges we must solve some of our most difficult national problems. But far more than this, these challenges offer us as businessmen unequaled opportunities. It is to these opportunities that I direct your attention this morning.

First, let us look at the relations between business and government. It is hard to think of a business decision or action that government does not affect in one way or another. To some extent, this has been true for many years, but government's influence on business has been growing. And, while we may regret this, I do not see any prospect of its shrinking—certainly not in our lifetime.

Many factors have stimulated the growth of government. Technology is the most powerful of these. It has moved many of our people from the farm to the city. It has raised our standard of living to levels mankind has never known before. These changes, in turn, have led to new social problems and a growing insistence that they be solved. The urge of men within government, of course, to increase their own power has contributed to government's expansion. But without these fundamental changes in our society, men could not have built government to its present power.

We know that the agency most responsible for applying technology to people's daily lives is business. Big government did not produce the industrial revolution. In fact, it was the other way around. And government is not continuing this revolution—we businessmen are. Now government can encourage or discourage business in its revolutionary activity. It can speed up or slow down the process. In short, government influences the economic climate in which we do our work. But in our system it does not initiate growth and better methods of using resources which are the hopes upon which our society depends. What this means is that we can function productively as businessmen only if we recognize that government and business must be partners.

PARTNERSHIP MEANS WORKING TOGETHER

Obviously, an effective partnership means working together. One partner should not dominate the other; nor should they always agree. "Come now, and let us reason together"—so often recommended by President Johnson—is exactly what partners should do. But there are times when men in government seem to think of "reasoning" in terms of the end of the passage from the Book of Isaiah, the source of this presidential advice. The actual passage reads in part as follows:

"Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord: . . . If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land. But if ye refuse and rebel, ye shall be devoured with the sword; for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it."

Partners must both accept the same basic goals and have a real understanding of each other's role in society. They must also both accept responsibility. To be blunt about it, we in business have not always been ready to accept ours. This has hurt us in two ways—it has given ambitious men in government a readymade excuse to move into fields better dealt with by private effort. Worse still, it has reduced our influence in guiding social change. To say that business has a "poor public image" is simply to say that we businessmen have at times abdicated our positions as leaders in society. We are the leaders. We must never forget this.

POLLUTION IS GROWING PROBLEM

Take pollution of our environment which has existed ever since man discovered fire. It did not become a serious, widespread problem until the industrial revolution hit its stride—a revolution started and kept going by businessmen. Not until the middle of this century have businessmen given much thought to the consequences of discharging industrial wastes into the air, streams and lakes. In the past we failed to realize that, as the population grew and its standard of living rose even faster, wastes were being generated in greater quantities. Many of us neglected that part of the growing problem over which we had a measure of direct control. Some of us also kicked about rising taxes when people in our communities tried to deal effectively with such nonindustrial wastes as sewage.

This has put us in a serious situation. Having failed to accept our responsibility in the past, we encouraged government to move in on us. And, when men in government propose remedies that we know are impractical or so drastic as to threaten the existence of some plants, they seem deaf to our objections. Yet, solving pollution problems is clearly a job for a partnership. Some types of pollution have to be dealt with by various levels of government but others can be controlled most effectively by industry. Control of pollution can be accomplished at reasonable cost and without undue delay only if business and government work together as partners.

Partnership requires understanding—and understanding cannot exist without effective communication and mutual respect. There is ample evidence that government does not always understand the goals, methods, and problems of business. Some of you may remember that I had an example of this earlier in the year. What we sometimes fail to realize is that we are the ones who have to educate government concerning the contributions only business can make in achieving social goals.

PROFITS ARE VITAL

One aspect of business least understood by men in government is the vital importance of profits. Of course, high government officials sometimes talk about the importance of profits but you wonder whether their hearts are really in it when you look at some of the proposals they make.

All men must understand that the expectation of profits is the force that makes our market system work. And this system must work if we are to achieve even a small part of "The Great Society." Too few government people recognize the truth of a comment made by President Johnson in his second annual economic report. The President said:

"No planned economy can have the flexibility and adaptability that flow from the voluntary response of workers, consumers, and managements to the shifting financial incentives provided by free markets."

Too many people in both government and business have forgotten—if they ever knew—the origin of the word "profit." It comes from the Latin word "profectus" and profectus means advancement and progress.

This, then, is the message we must get across to all government people at all levels—social progress within our democratic system is possible only if the profit motive is encouraged.

BUSINESS MUST STAND TOGETHER

Politicians, who are realists when it comes to a problem arousing public concern, promptly look for a whipping boy to simplify the problem and make a favorite remedy look plausible. Not infrequently, to our cost, the whipping boy is the management of a company or an industry. Attacking management is safe because management people have few votes. And, on the rare occasions when we do talk back, we get little public attention and support. Regrettably, we get little support from other members of management!

We have a good example of this in the attack against the automobile companies on the matter of highway safety. I do not suggest that our Congressmen are not honestly concerned over the slaughter that takes place on our highways. I am sure they are. But it is perfectly clear that highway accidents occur for many reasons. And the remedies lie in the hands of many people—including politicians. In my opinion, singling out automobile construction as the primary cause of accidents is unfair. Furthermore, it is unwise since it distracts attention from other, more important causes, such as excessive speed and alcohol and inadequate law enforcement. And to imply—as some politicians have been doing—that automobile company executives don't care about highway safety is grossly untrue.

When government attacks one business unfairly, the rest of us should stand up and say so—and not just because that business happens to be a good customer of ours. The Business Council was right in backing the automobile companies on the safety matter and there should be more support of that kind. An unfair attack, if unchallenged, weakens public confidence in all business. It encourages those in our society who want government to manage everything. We cannot expect to increase understanding of business by sitting back and smugly thanking God that someone else is getting it. And we must recognize that disagreement between partners, if honest and unemotional, strengthens a partnership.

GOVERNMENT RELATIONS MUST BE IMPROVED

Now what does this mean to us? It means that we must improve our working relations with government. We must get to know better the people in government, not only in Washington but in state capitals, city halls and county offices. It means talking with Democrats as well as Republicans. And when we meet with government officials, we should listen as well as talk. They have pressures and points of view which are different and we must try to understand them. Furthermore, our approach to their problems must be constructive. Their problems are real and solutions must be found. We ought to become part of the solution rather than part of the problem. We can be sure that the cure will not be worse than the disease only if we help develop it. Nearly 2400 years ago, the greater Athenian politician, Pericles said:

"We do not say that a man who takes no interest in politics minds his own business. We say that he has no business to mind."

The passage of time has added to the truth of that statement. We have made real progress toward better relations with government collectively, through the Institute, and individually, through our own public affairs activities. But we need to do a lot more.

CHALLENGE OF ADVANCING TECHNOLOGY

Turning now to the challenge of advancing technology, we know better than any other group in society how much our present standard of living owes to technical progress. After all, we businessmen apply technology to the solution of economic problems. Thus, it is up to us to make sure that advancing technology is used to the best advantage.

Technology is, of course, based on accumulated knowledge and knowledge is growing at a remarkable rate. Someone has estimated that the total of human knowledge doubled between the birth of Christ and the year 1750; it doubled again between 1750 and 1900—just one and a half centuries; it doubled once more in the half-century between 1900 and 1950; and again between 1950 and 1960—a single decade. A fifth doubling occurred between 1960 and 1965 and, by 1970, we will be accumulating knowledge so fast that we can expect the sum of it to double every six months.

This knowledge explosion is due to greatly expanded research. We did not know how much time and money were being devoted to research until recently. We can be reasonable sure that about 90 per cent of all the scientists who have ever lived are alive right now. In our own country, research expenditures have tripled in the last ten years alone. It is worth noting that nearly two-thirds of the money involved comes from the federal government. Without getting into the question whether this is good or bad, the heavy participation of government in research activity affects business directly and indirectly. This is one more reason why we in business should act as partners with government.

How are we to deal with the huge amount of information our research is giving us? Fortunately, we are acquiring not only new facts but also new principles. These provide ways of analyzing facts and putting them to use. Research is constantly improving the hardware needed to collect, store and process information. And it is providing us with better ways to control activities. Thus, the real challenge presented to management by the rapid growth of knowledge is not how to accumulate and process it, but how to use it.

INCREASING USE OF RESEARCH

We in the steel industry have made increasing use of research to the profit of our customers and their customers. Starting with raw materials, we have applied new ideas and principles in steelmaking. You are all familiar with the changes that have resulted. These many applications of new knowledge and new combinations of old knowledge mean constantly improving products, more effective use of labor, materials and capital, and better service. I am convinced we are just at the beginning of a new revolution in steel.

As today's managers, we are responsible for the future of our industry. This means increasing the use of new analytical methods and new equipment. We must be even quicker to adopt new ideas, particularly those relating to management. As our plants and markets become more complex, every level of management must employ the most modern analytical tools.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND INDUSTRY

I foresee problems outside the limits of our industry having a growing effect on its character and the way we mould it. What I am talking about are the social problems which arouse more concern every day. As our general prosperity grows, it will be increasingly difficult to tolerate urban congestion, the existence of slums, inadequate educational services, and unequal opportunities for American citizens. These are not problems dragged out of the closet by politicians to obtain votes in an election year only to be put back after November. They are serious. The evidence is all around us of a growing public insistence that they can and must be solved. The way they are solved can affect the future of every business profoundly. Steel is no exception.

Business can make great contributions to our society. We have already done a great deal in some directions, although many of our accomplishments have not been widely recognized. Blaine Cook of United Airlines was not exaggerating when he said recently:

"The American business system has probably done more to alleviate poverty than any other human institution in the history of the race."

We cannot, in our own interest, sit back and rest on our past accomplishments. To rest is to rust. We will be neither good businessmen nor good citizens if we leave the solution of our social problems entirely to government.

Solving those problems offers great business opportunities as well as the satisfaction of improving our society. Just think for a moment what traffic jams cost our own companies. Or, consider what happens to our taxes when large areas in the cities where we have plants are allowed to become slums. How much of the present labor shortage results from inadequate education? Or, looking at the other side of the coin, how much business will be generated by improving urban transportation, housing and schools? The possibilities are immense.

ROLE OF BUSINESS

The role of business lies in applying our technical knowledge and management skill to the solution of social problems. And playing this role requires that we do three things intensively:

We must participate more actively in politics. Only then will we better understand government problems and expand our influence in their solution.

We must direct more of our attention and research to such matters as urban renewal, disposal of wastes, and transportation.

We must increase our contacts and assistance to schools and colleges—not just in money but in the realm of ideas as well.

The challenges which I have been discussing with you—developing good working relations between business and government, making the best use of advancing technology, and ensuring constructive social change—give us unparalleled opportunities to shape the future. Let us remember what Abraham Lincoln once said:

"The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. . . . As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew."

Gentlemen, this should be our intent and purpose.

A Conservationist Replies

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BYRON G. ROGERS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 23, 1966

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable MORRIS K. UDALL, on May 10, 1966, inserted in the Appendix of the RECORD at page 2507, a letter written to Mr. Eugene R. Weiner, Denver, Colo., by Dr. Henry F. Dobyns, of the department of anthropology at Cornell. I have unanimous consent to have inserted the reply that Mr. Eugene A. Weiner made to Dr. Dobyns. The letter is as follows:

DENVER, COLO.,
June 14, 1966.

Prof. HENRY DOBYNS,
Department of Anthropology,
Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

DEAR PROFESSOR DOBYNS: When we first receievd your reply to our request for a statement your arguments seemed so much beside the point and so far-fetched that we felt no answer was called for. However, since you have published our communication so widely, and had it placed in the Congressional Record, an answer is certainly in order. Will you please have this placed in the Congressional Record also?

Let us assure you first of all that our opposition to the Grand Canyon dams is certainly not motivtaed by, or even supported by, any desire to discriminate against the Hualapi Indians, as you have charged. Nor is this the case with any of the major conservation organizations (Sierra Club, National Parks Association, Audubon Society, Wilderness Society, etc.). On the contrary, we ourselves have been quite active in the Negro integration movement, and can well appreciate your concern for the Hualapai. Our concern is that the government abide by both the letter and the spirit of the Grand Canyon National Park Act of 1916, the Grand Canyon National Monument Act of 1932, the National Parks Act of 1919, as well as the Federal Antiquities Act, and maintain the National Park and National Monument "unimpaired". In terms of all of these Bridge Canyon (now Hualapai) Dam is illegal, and has indeed been recommended for deferral by the Bureau of the Budget both in August, 1965 and in May, 1966. As is evident from the September, 1965 hearings on H.R. 4671, the Bureau of Reclamation would be happy with Marble Gorge Dam, which we find equally objectionable, and which would not benefit the Hualapai either.

As you must be aware, improving the lot of this Indian tribe was not the purpose of proposing the two dams; they are intended to finance the CAP by a cumbersome but politically honored method of financing. But since your primary concern is the "social, cultural and economic integration of much discriminated against Indians into the U.S. body politic", is the construction of Bridge Canyon Dam a good way to do this? Thermal power generation facilities are already planned in the area; the proposed (and licensed) Kaparowitz thermal electric plant will have about eight times the capacity of the two Grand Canyon dams, and will utilize coal from the area, which contains the largest untapped coal reserves in the world (see the recent report of R. W. Nathan Associates, "Markets for Far Western Coal and Lignite"). The Nathan report also concerns itself with benefits to the Indians in the area.

As to the "large recreational lake" which you mention, we would refer you to the statements of the Honorable Ed Reinecke in the 1965 hearings on H.R. 4671, that the lake, being bordered by steep cliffs, will have few landing areas and be fairly unsafe as a consequence. It will also be quite inaccessible. Mr. Reinecke has also pointed out, in questioning you at the 1966 hearings on the bill, that the initial cash benefits accruing to the Hualapai would amount to about $20,000 per Indian. This is surely the most plush War on Poverty program yet envisioned.

You seem to be reassured that anthropological and archaeological sites will be excavated and preserved at government expense. We can only point out that this was not the case at Lake Powell—in fact, several Anasazi sites which had been restored by the University of Utah, among others, are now under water. A recent brochure from Lake Powell advertises "Scuba Dive and See the Indian Ruins". We are aware of no preservatory excavations which were done in the Glen Canyon area. We might add that, if the Hualapai are at present so grossly discriminated against, how are they in a position to "insist upon an efficient salvage archaeology program"? They are not insisting on an efficient economic self-help program!

According to your testimony at these hearings, you have been retained by the tribe in the past, and there remains the possibility that some of your research in the area, with regard to a salvage archaeology program, would be supported by the government in the future. In contrast, none of the opponents of the dams stand to gain anything personally, if the dams are not built. Opposition to the dams, judged by letters we have received, is broadly based, and includes many people who may never even visit the Canyon rim, much less run the river. The fundamental concern of all groups and individuals opposing the Grand Canyons dams is the gradual encroachment on the unique wilderness resources of the United States. While we have multitudes of highways, power plants, and man-made lakes, we have very little wilderness left, and once it's gone, it's gone.

With respect to the Grand Canyon in particular, we are convinced that all arguments for recreational advantage are excuses for a Bureau of Reclamation boondoggle. Encroachment on this National Park and National Monument will set a precedent for this sort of construction in all national parks and monuments; Split Mountain Dam in Dinosaur N.M. has only been deferred, and dams have been planned for Glacier, Yellowstone, and Big Bend National Parks and Arches National Monument, among others. The Congressional history of Split Mountain Dam and the Grand Canyon dams since the late 1940's bears out our suspicions. Were the Grand Canyon dams really necessary, we would support their construction, but there is ample evidence that they are not. Surely even improvement of the situation of the Hualapai Indians can be achieved without setting a precedent for infringement on the national parks.

Sincerely,

EUGENE R. WEINER.
RUTH WEINER.

Beyond the Moon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 2, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, the following editorials from the Washington Evening Star of June 7, and the Wall Street Journal of June 1, raise the question as to where the United States is going in space, and, more specifically, what plans we have beyond Apollo.

Certainly it is past time for the administration, the Congress, and, indeed, the country to make some hard decisions as to the direction the U.S. space program should take following the manned lunar landing program.

While the actual landing remains to be accomplished, the nature of our space effort is such that the curves showing manpower required for the Apollo program are already, this year, turning downward. If this country is to make intelligent use of the manpower that has been developed and the technical and scientific achievements which have been made, decisions as to our post-Apollo programs should be made before the curves continue down too much further.

For the interest of the Members, I include the following editorials:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star]

BEYOND THE MOON

The United States has just passed through its most ambitious and taxing week to date in space. The total success of Surveyor 1, and the considerably qualified success of the Gemini 9 mission, have focused attention on the glories and the uncertainties of the multi-billion-dollar space program. So this is, perhaps, a fitting time for the nation to ask itself just where it is going in space and why.

There is, of course, an easy answer to that question. We're on our way to the moon, hopefully in this decade and hopefully before the Russians. But that answer is not enough. For the question that must be asked—and answered—is: After the moon, what? Do we call it a day, or do we move out into the boundless frontier of outer space?

James E, Webb, the head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, has been asking that question for some time now, trying to get an answer from the administration, which can suggest the national goals, and from Congress, which must come up with the finances. So far, the administration, the Congress and the nation as a whole have managed to find more pressing things to worry about and have postponed facing up to the seemingly remote problem of space.

But, as Mr. Webb has pointed out, the problem is not remote. The time of decision is upon us, and is rapidly passing us by. During fiscal 1967, which starts next month, some 60,000 skilled employees are scheduled to be laid off from the Apollo program which is designed to land the American astronauts on the moon.

The fact is that the nation's multibillion dollar space effort is, as of now, scheduled to come to a halt with the first lunar landings. And as the technology is developed to accomplish that feat, the technicians who have developed it will be released to private industry. Without any question, a delayed decision to continue the space program beyond the lunar landings would involve years of lost time and wildly increased costs.

The question of whether to pack up or push on should, as Mr. Webb suggests, be the subject of a major national debate. But from where we sit, there can be only one logical conclusion to such a debate: We cannot afford to stop.

We cannot afford, as leaders of the free world, to pull out of the great voyage of discovery, leaving the exploration of space to the Russians. We cannot afford to forego the technological achievements that necessity produces in the space program and that, as has already been demonstrated, can be of benefit to all mankind.

Mankind will, without any doubt, someday venture far beyond the confines of this planet and its satellite. And this nation cannot voluntarily turn its back on the limitless horizon that will present itself when man for the first time gazes out from his way station on the moon.

[From the Wall Street Journal]

POINT OF NO RETURN

This week's Surveyor and the scheduled Gemini flight give special point to a perceptive comment by James E. Webb, head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Said Mr. Webb over the weekend:

"I think it is imperative to have a thoroughgoing national debate on whether we want to go past the point of no return."

Precisely. What, if any, are the limits of the U.S. space effort? It would be presumptuous of these columns to essay a specific answer; all the more reason for the national debate Mr. Webb calls for. Meantime, it may be possible to outline, as we see it, some of the dimensions of the problem.

What concerns Mr. Webb particularly is the direction of the space program after the completion of the Apollo mission. We would put it this way: Once the U.S. has landed men on the moon, does it leave it at that? If not, how does it go about exploiting the lunar landing and getting back some of the tremendous Apollo investment? And how far, how fast, does it propose to go in space thereafter?

In a sense, the very raising of these questions is a sort of rebuke to the space planners and Congress, since you would suppose that by now they would have clearer ideas. Yet Mr. Webb, we believe, has done a superb administrative job, whatever misfortunes may befall, and he considers it his function not to make policy but to execute the policy Congress makes; Congress, then, has been the more remiss.

As for the future scope of the program, it is fashionable to contend that man will explore whatever can be explored, whether it be the heights of Everest or Columbus' uncharted ocean or the reaches of the universe. While there is truth in the observation, it cannot stand unqualified.

Unlike Columbus, a spacefaring nation is dealing with infinity, and must of necessity proceed with finite means. Even Columbus, let us not forget, had to worry about the mundane matter of financing. It is theoretically feasible for the U.S. to device the equipment for almost any kind of eventual space voyage, but if it does so without regard to costs and realistic calculations of presumptive benefits it runs the risk of having space override everything else and quite conceivably wasting the nation's resources.

Indeed, that criticism can be leveled at the Apollo program itself. Although officials deny the charge, it has the earmarks of a crash program undertaken as much for prestige as for science. A number of scientists, at any rate, remain unconvinced that it is necessary to land men on the moon, especially on the tight schedule that is in effect; in their view, unmanned machines would be adequate.

The Apollo goals, however, are unlikely to be drastically altered at this late stage. If the U.S. should proceed more slowly and cautiously in the future, does it not give the initiative and the propaganda gains to the Soviet Union?

One answer is that doubts are being voiced in Russia much as in the U.S., particularly about the enormous cost and somewhat gaudy character of space feats in relation to the improvements that could be made on earth. We do not say this consideration will necessarily give the Soviet planners pause; merely that they too cannot ignore costs. Whatever they do, the U.S. must reckon with its not unlimited resources.

Perhaps more bothersome than prestige are the military implications of falling behind the USSR—should that happen. Such an eventuality could be dangerous, but for what it is worth the apparent feeling in Washington is that space activities probably will not fundamentally change the balance of power. Here again, the U.S. must exercise restraint; it does not spend without stint even on the regular defense establishment.

The key factor, it seems to us, is the uniqueness of the whole space undertaking. Men scale Everest for personal excitement or glory; it does not require a national commitment. Columbus and the other mariners mostly had pragmatic, finite ends in mind. In contrast, the U.S. today is facing something potentially without limit, and in some space enterprises without demonstrable rewards to compensate for the expenditure.

So we second Mr. Webb's move for a national debate, lest the nation pass the point of no return in placid ignorance of where it is going or why.

Citizen-Soldiers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLAIR CALLAN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 23, 1966

Mr. CALLAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of my fellow Congressmen to the outstanding performance during 1965–66 of the citizen-soldiers of the 1st Battalion, 355th Regiment—BCT—89th Division—TNG—U.S. Army Reserve Center, Lincoln, Nebr.

All five units of the battalion received superior ratings for 1965–66 during the recent annual general inspection and command maintenance material inspection. Improving present methods and devising more reliable methods of administration, training, and supply were the major contributing factors in the battalion's successful performance.

In these days of world crises, it must be insured that the citizen-soldiers who help guard this Nation are thoroughly trained and highly capable of performing their mission. It is with great pride that I announce to you that this battalion within my district stands ready, willing, and highly qualified to meet any task it might be called upon to accomplish.

Another Example of the Abuse of Municipal Bonds: Great Bend, Kans., Issues $900,000 in Bonds for Building To Be Subleased to J. C. Penney

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, the instances of the use of tax-exempt municipal revenue bonds to finance industrial and commercial activities keep piling up.

Use of municipal bonds for industrial and commercial purposes has grown from $12 million in 1955 to $200 million in 1965 and more than $275 million in just the first 5 months of this year.

A recent case called to my attention makes it clear that municipal bonds are being used not merely to finance the construction of new facilities but in financial manipulations involving existing commercial and industrial properties.

In a letter to Mr. Graham T. Northrup, director for governmental relations of the Mortgage Bankers Association, Dale M. Thompson, president of the City Bond & Mortgage Co. of Kansas City, Mo., described an arrangement for the sale of $900,000 in bonds of the city of Great Bend, Kans., for the purchase of a block of land including at least two commercial buildings in that city. This property was to be leased back to the former owner, a Mr. L. F. Harper, for long-term sublease to the J. C. Penney Co.

As Mr. Thompson, observed, the present policy carried to its logical conclusion will result in all commercial and industrial property being financed through tax-exempt municipal bonds—with the immense loss to the Federal Treasury that would entail.

It is time and past time for legislative action to end the abuse of the tax exemption granted to municipal bonds. Bills—H.R. 5587 and H.R. 5599—introduced by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ZABLOCKI] and me, which would remove the Federal tax exemption for interest on State or local government obligations issued to finance industrial or commercial facilities to be sold or leased to private profitmaking enterprises are pending before the Ways and Means Committee.

I include hereafter the letter from Mr. Thompson, a letter to Mr. Harper from Luce, Thompson & Co., of Kansas City, which sets forth the terms of the financing, and a newspaper story from the Great Bend Daily Tribune of June 7, 1966, describing the action of the Great Bend City Council in agreeing to issue the bonds.

City Bond & Mortgage Co.,
Kansas City, Mo., June 17, 1966.

Mr. Graham T. Northup,
Director, Governmental Relations, Mortgage Bankers Association, Washington, D.C.

Dear Graham: The attached material provides a striking example of the further abuse of Industrial Revenue Bonds.

We have had a loan for several years on a commercial property in Great Bend, Kansas. This property was owned by L. F. Harper and leased to a local department store. Recently, Mr. Harper negotiated a long term lease to J. C. Penney and approached us about increasing our loan. The several insurance companies with which we discussed the financing were interested but not at the amount which Mr. Harper wanted to borrow. Finally, however, we obtained a tentative commitment from the National Life of Vermont for a $700,000 loan which Mr. Harper was on the point of accepting. This was an extremely generous loan, both as to amount and terms.

Just at that point, however, somebody developed the idea of financing the property with Industrial Revenue Bonds. Finally, Mr. Harper worked out a deal to sell the property to the City of Great Bend for $900,000 on a lease-back basis with the understanding that he in turn was to sub-lease it to J. C. Penney. The city proposes to finance the purchase with a $900,000 issue of tax free Revenue Bonds at a 4¾ % rate.

It appears to me that this is a flagrant abuse of the tax-free privilege which municipalities enjoy. Where do you draw the line if cities are able to purchase existing commercial properties and lease them to tenants like J. C. Penney with the financing on a tax-free basis. This appears to me to be bad for the municipality because it cannot help but have an adverse effect upon the values of competing real estate which does not enjoy this same tax advantage. However, whether it is good or bad for the municipality, it certainly is bad for the Federal Government and its tax payers because it replaces tax paying debt with tax free debt and, therefore, reduces the Federal Government's income and tends to make it necessary for all the rest of us to pay more taxes.

Naturally, I am free to admit that our immediate concern is because of the loss of a $700,000 loan. However, this does involve, it seems to me, a matter of public policy which should be of concern to everyone. It certainly is important to mortgage bankers because carried to its logical conclusion it could result in all commercial and industrial property being so financed.

Sincerely yours,
Dale M. Thompson, *President.*

Luce, Thompson & Co.,
Kansas City, Mo., May 20, 1966.

Mr. L. F. Harper,
Great Bend, Kans.

Dear Mr. Harper: Before we proceed much farther on the proposed Industrial Bond project for the City of Great Bend involving the J. C. Penny Company and yourself I think we should put down in writing our understanding concerning the financing.

You agree to sell to Luce, Thompson & Co. and we have agreed to purchase from you approximately $900,000 when and if issued Industrial Revenue Bonds to finance the project for the J. C. Penney Store in Great Bend. The rate of interest will not exceed 4¾ % and the underwriting fee will not exceed 2½ % of the par amount of bonds issued.

We agree to pay all expenses incident to the issuance of the bonds, excluding any local charges. This will include the fees of Stinson, Mag, Thomson, McEvers and Pizzell, Bond Attorneys for preparing a lease, the terms to be mutually agreeable, the necessary instruments to authorize and issue the bonds and for rendering their final legal opinion. We will also pay for the printing of the bonds and will, of course, consult with you and the City whenever necessary.

I think this more or less covers our understanding but if you have any additions or questions do not hesitate to call. If this agrees with your thinking I would appreciate your signing a copy of this letter and returning to us.

Very truly yours,
Milton Luce, Jr.

[From the Great Bend Daily Tribune, June 7, 1966]

GB Downtown Improvement Revenue Bonds OK'd by City

By a 7–1 vote, the Great Bend City Council voted Monday night to enter into an agreement for the issuance of industrial revenue bonds to promote commercial growth in the downtown area.

The agreement was between the city and L. F. Harper for the purchase of block 77 with the revenue bonds with a lease-purchase agreement covering the property. The amounts involved is $800,000 for the bonds which will be covered by the rental which will be the principal and interest payments of the bonds.

The agreement limits subleasing of the property by Harper to the J. C. Penney Company only for the primary term covered in the papers voted on Monday night.

The property includes the former Wiley Building which has been vacant since Wiley's closed early this year. Also covered is the rest of the block which includes a building occupied by Gulf and Western Industries.

Under terms of the agreement, Harper will pay all special assessments levied against the property during the primary term of the lease and will pay all real property taxes after the initial 10 year period. In addition Harper will pay as additional rent $5,599.54 representing the amount of tax paid to the city and school board for 1965. This payment will be annually for the ten years. Should Harper acquire a new site and build a new building for Gulf & Western Industries during the ten year period, he will be credited with and deduct from the total rental payment, not to exceed the $5,599.54, an amount equal to the real property taxes assessed by the city and school district on the new premises of Gulf & Western. This will only apply during the first ten year period after the bonds are issued.

This is the first time that the city has issued industrial revenue bonds for commercial expansion, although bonds have been issued for industrial expansion. It would tend to confirm that Penney's will move from the present location on Main Street to the Wiley building, and will also utilize the other areas of the block with the exception of that part of the Wiley building used by the First National Bank. The council was told by a spokesman for Harper that the first expansion of facilities would be a 10,000 square foot warehouse.

During the council discussion it was mentioned that while there would be a loss of real property taxes for ten years, there would be a more than offsetting increase in taxes on stock and fixtures as well as an increase in personnel employed.

The dissenting vote was by Councilman Lyman Terry, who did not oppose the principle of the bond issue, but did object to the tax exemptions and a fixed figure for the additional payment of $5,599.54.

It was stated that the bond proposal for the plans with Penney's was favored unanimously by the Downtown Development Committee, the Chamber of Commerce retail committee and the board of directors.

Questionnaire Results, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 23, 1966

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, recently I sent out my annual questionnaire, with the obvious purpose of determining the views of my constituents on the important issues which face the Congress and the Nation.

My questionnaire was evenly distributed throughout the First Congressional District of Washington, thus insuring the truest possible reading of the views that could be obtained from my constituents. A return of over 12 percent demonstrates the great interest and concern of the people in the First Congressional District. The questions were prepared at my request by the Department of Political Science of the University of Washington. Even so, many who replied found it necessary to insert special comments which I noted carefully and for which I am gratified.

Several questions revealed important trends in public opinion. On the question, for example, of whether or not my constituents agree or disagree with current U.S. policy in Vietnam—24.9 percent agreed, 68.8 percent disagreed one way or the other, and only 6.3 percent failed to answer.

Those who disagreed were divided as follows: 34.3 percent of the 68.8 percent favored pulling out of Vietnam, leaving the Vietnamese to settle their own differences; 36.6 percent of the 68.8 percent favored increased military involvement.

From the individual comments as well as the tabulated replies I think it is fair to say that as to Vietnam, the majority of the citizens of my congressional district are not happy with administration policies. From the tabulation which follows, likewise, I get the feeling that the majority favor a reduction of expenditures for domestic programs, if necessary, as against other expedients such as a tax increase.

In Washington State we do not register according to party affiliation. Therefore, on an optional basis, each person was asked to indicate their political party preference. The responses, which closely parallel previous polls, were as follows:

	Percent
Democrat	11.3
Republican	56.8
Independent	27.2
No answer	4.7

TABULATION OF 1966 QUESTIONNAIRE

I. Do you agree or disagree with current United States policy in Viet Nam?

	Percent
Agree	24.9
Disagree	68.8
No answer	6.3

If you disagree which of the following alternatives to current United States policy in Viet Nam do you favor?

	Percent
Pull out of Viet Nam, leaving the Vietnamese to settle their differences among themselves; establish a stronger United States presence in Thailand and the Philippines	34.3
Increase American military involvement, including invasion and more intensive bombing of North Viet Nam	36.6
No answer	29.1

II. If we cannot adequately finance, without adding substantially to the national debt, both the Viet Nam war and domestic programs, which would you favor:

	Percent
Increased taxes	4.2
Reduction of expenditures for domestic programs	59.3
A little of each—a small tax increase and a small decrease in public expenditures	22.8
No action	3.8
No answer	9.9

III. With the increase in the cost of living, which action do you favor?

	Percent
Wage controls	7.3
Price controls	7.3
Wage and price controls	43.1
Increased taxation	8.4
No action at this time	19.3
No answer	14.6

Fact Sheet on Delano Strike

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 23, 1966

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, June 24, elections will be held in Delano, Calif., at which the employees at Di Giorgio Corp., will express their desires regarding affiliation with a labor union and, if they favor such affiliation, which union they would prefer to join.

Cesar Chavez, the organizer of the National Farm Workers Association—NFWA—has refused to participate in an election and has demanded that his organization be designated as the representative of Di Giorgio employees, without any right being given those employees to express a preference. Supported by church and social justice groups, he has brought pressure to bear against Di Giorgio Corp., by starting a nationwide boycott against its product—S & W brand foods.

All church leaders have not agreed with Mr. Chavez' stand. On June 17, the Most Reverend A. J. Willinger, bishop of the Monterey-Fresno diocese, recommended the election which will be held tomorrow, June 24. Declaring himself "mystified how so-called champions of social justice can applaud unilateral agreements which bind the farmworkers without any opportunity of choice on their part," Bishop Willinger urged that the workers be allowed to vote whether or not they want to join a labor union and, if so, which one. The bishop recommended that the election be conducted by a professional impartial organization and that it be held in a neutral setting, away from the premises of the farm or the union organizing hall.

Mr. Speaker, in order that the American public can have the benefit of both sides of this dispute, I submit herewith a fact sheet on the Delano strike and the NFWA boycott of S & W foods. To the best of my knowledge, these are straight facts and have not been disputed:

BACKGROUND OF DISPUTE

On September 9, 1965, the National Farm Workers Association, headed by Cesar Chavez, commenced picketing by its members of the Di Giorgio Farms and other vineyards near Delano, California.

Although widely publicized as a "strike", this action is not a strike in fact, as it was not instituted by Di Giorgio farm workers, who to this time have not voted to join the NFWA nor any other union.

The NFWA has been supported by "rent-a-pickets", by the Migrant Ministry whose representative, Reverend James Drake, is an officer of NFWA, and by elements within the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish church hierarchies. Conversely many churchmen and laymen have deplored church involvement in the controversy on the grounds that the issues are essentially political and economic rather than religious, and that such involvement raises grave questions regarding the traditional posture in the United States of the separation of church and state.

Of the 355 farm workers employed at Di Giorgio's farms near Delano as of a recent count, 300 were employed at the time NFWA picketing began. Some who left during this period did so because of daily harrassment, including the shouting of obscenities at women workers, by NFWA pickets.

ISSUES INVOLVED

Di Giorgio Farms wage rates are among the highest paid for farm work in California, where farm wage rates generally are far higher than in any other state.

Housing and food facilities for Di Giorgio farm workers are excellent.

The real issue of the "strike" is not wages, working or living conditions; the basic issue is over union recognition.

PROBLEMS OF FARM UNIONIZATION

Di Giorgio's plant and warehouse operations are unionized, and Di Giorgio recognizes that farm workers are entitled to seek union representation, if they so desire.

Unlike the situation in industry, there are no legislative ground rules for collective bargaining between farm workers and employers. Congress specifically excluded agriculture from the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board because of the peculiar vulnerability of farm crops to strikes at harvest time.

Di Giorgio favors termination by Congress of agriculture's exempt status and the establishment of the same legislative ground rules for agriculture in the area of collective bargaining that exist for industry, believing that intelligent contracts between employers and responsible unions can be negotiated which protect the public interest in the uninterrupted harvest of food.

In the meantime, in the absence of applicable legislation, it is Di Giorgio's position that the company, as an employer, and unions seeking to represent its workers, should voluntarily agree to follow collective bargaining procedures patterned after National Labor Relations Board procedures as closely as possible.

COMPETING UNIONS

In addition to Cesar Chavez' NFWA, three other unions have claimed to represent unspecified numbers of Di Giorgio's farm workers, in Delano and in other areas. They are:

AWOC (Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee), an affiliate of the AFL–CIO. This union appears to be involved in a jurisdictional dispute with NFWA, as the latter is financially supported by Walter Reuther's Industrial Labor Department of the CIO.

Kern-Tulare Independent Farm Workers Association. This organization's status as a bona fide labor union has been challenged by NFWA.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

FREE ELECTIONS SOUGHT BY DI GIORGIO

Over a period of months, Di Giorgio has sought to obtain agreement for orderly procedures under which its workers may conduct a fair election to determine whether or not the majority wish to be represented by a union, and, if so, by which union.

The agreement sought has been modified from time to time in an effort to satisfy repeated objections by Cesar Chavez' NFWA. In its present form, the agreement sought by Di Giorgio calls for:

An election by secret ballot, on neutral premises.

The election to be supervised by an impartial election referee.

Any union selected by a majority of workers at the election to agree to commence collective bargaining negotiations with Di Giorgio immediately.

The NFWA to agree, should it not win the election, to make no further claims that it represents Di Giorgio workers for one year.

RECOGNITION WITHOUT ELECTION GOAL OF NFWA

Di Giorgio has patiently and persistently sought to reach agreement with Cesar Chavez' NFWA to work out mutually satisfactory arrangements for a union recognition election by its workers.

On April 10 of this year, the NFWA announced a nationwide boycott of Di Giorgio products, and broke off discussions of arrangements for a free election.

The NFWA rejected the principle of free choice of union recognition by Di Giorgio's employees, and demanded instead that Di Giorgio name the NFWA as sole bargaining agent for its workers, and require worker-membership in NFWA as a condition of employment on Di Giorgio farms.

In related actions, NFWA ended a boycott of Schenley Industries products after Schenley agreed to force its farm workers to accept NFWA membership as a condition of employment, without granting the workers the right to decide for themselves at an election. NFWA secured a similar capitulation from the Christian Brothers Wineries.

Reverend Eugene J. Boyle, an activist priest in the San Francisco Diocese, has written letters to wineries supplying sacramental wine, implying that as a condition of doing further business they must unilaterally recognize Cesar Chavez' NFWA as sole bargaining agent for their farm workers.

Activist priests from the Chicago area and elsewhere have written the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, pressuring them to withdraw from farm worker organization activities, in the interest of the NFWA.

On the other hand, the Most Reverend A. J. Willinger, Catholic Bishop of the Monterey-Fresno Diocese, in which area the Delano properties of Di Giorgio are located, has declared that he is "mystified how so-called champions of social justice can applaud unilateral agreements which bind the farm workers without any opportunity of choice on their part."

SUMMARY OF POSITIONS

Di Giorgio's position:

The Company is ready and willing to allow free and impartial elections by its farm workers on the issue of union recognition, and will abide by the election results.

The freedom of choice by employee majorities to determine whether or not they wish to affiliate with a union, and if so, which union, is established national policy. This policy has been recommended for application in the Di Giorgio case by Bishop Willinger.

Di Giorgio will not make a unilateral agreement with NFWA, in exchange for a termination of NFWA's boycott of its products, nor with any other union, unless the majority of its workers have had the opportunity to make a choice at an impartial, democratic election.

The position of Cesar Chavez' NFWA and its supporters:

This group is opposed to the freedom of choice by farm workers.

The group has not agreed to impartial, democratic elections by farm workers on the issue of union recognition.

The Chavez group seeks by the tactics of economic and political pressures, inflammatory propaganda, and harrassment of workers, to shoot its way into a position of power as the sole agent representing farm workers in California, regardless of the wishes of the workers.

Di Giorgio is not in the position of an employer involved in an ordinary labor-management dispute with its employees.

Di Giorgio, instead, is the unfortunate victim in a struggle for political and economic power by forces whose aims are not the orderly and democratic resolution of disputes but continued disruption and social revolution.

The Road to the Polls

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALBERT H. QUIE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include an unusually perceptive editorial "The Road to the Polls" which appeared in the Washington Post on June 23, 1966. The editorial gets to the heart of the problem, that the District's Democratic Central Committee is particularly culpable in the matter of self-government in the District. The committee, indeed, is indulging itself in the luxury of following narrow factional interests, as the editorial so clearly points out.

As I have made clear before, self-government for the District is of great importance in helping to solve its problems.

The Washington Post has been of very real service in printing this editorial on a very complicated subject.

I insert the editorial in the Record as follows:

THE ROAD TO THE POLLS

The hope for city elections in Washington this year is being demolished by the very people who want them most. There are now four bills to extend the city's voting rights, and each is being vociferously attacked by the partisans of the others. As the city's political leaders go after each other, the genuine enemies of local democracy can look on with their hands in their pockets and smiles on their faces.

If none of these bills is passed in this Congress, the city will not be able to blame that misfortune on the wicked segregationists and the Board of Trade. The responsibility will lie a great deal closer to home. The District's Democratic Central Committee is particularly culpable. Instead of using its authority to weld together a broad alliance of all who favor elected self-government in Washington, the Committee is indulging itself in the luxury of old vendettas and following narrow factional interests.

The future distribution of political power in the city depends heavily upon the character of the election process. Election at large, citywide, gives an advantage to politicians with access to large citywide organizations. Partisan elections give power to party managers. Nonpartisan elections help independent candidates, and elections by ward are essential to those who, like most slum politicians, have a personal following concentrated in one neighborhood.

The Administration's home rule bill, passed by the Senate but not the House, would establish partisan elections and, for most of the important offices, citywide elections at large. It would greatly benefit the proprietors of the only citywide political organization in town, the Democratic Central Committee. Small wonder that the Committee is ready to defend this version to the bitter end.

The Sisk city charter bill, passed by the House but not the Senate, would establish an elected charter committee to decide the form of the future city government. Since the elections to the crucial charter committee would be nonpartisan but at large citywide, the Sisk bill is widely supported among the Democratic faction that was beaten in the last primary.

The Green amendment, still in the House Education and Labor Committee, would establish a School Board elected by ward on a nonpartisan ballot. This kind of election would directly help the rising generation of young leaders in the central city, who have been working through social action organizations and have no hope of favor from the parties.

The fourth bill, to provide a nonvoting District delegate in the House, carries little power and causes little stir. All of these bills are honest and useful proposals. The most promising, at this particular moment, is the bill for an elected School Board. While the Administration home rule bill promises much more, it cannot be moved without massive intervention by the White House.

But none of the bills can be passed without some measure of agreement among the city's political and civic leadership. It is still possible for the city to go to the polls within the next year, but only if factional leaders show themselves capable of tactical skills not currently visible.

Massachusetts Baseball Championship

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 23, 1966

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday's Roll Call baseball game showed that there are still some of us who know what it means to play ball. I would like to take this opportunity to call the attention of my colleagues to a group of youths who are slightly more proficient than we. I refer to the recent contest for the high school baseball championship of Massachusetts.

Pittsfield High School, the western Massachusetts champion, defeated the eastern champ, Braintree High School, 1–0 on Saturday, June 18. This victory, the 14th out of 30 for a team from western Massachusetts, was accomplished through a 2-hit performance by Dale Stetson, a relief pitcher for Pittsfield, combined with a timely, run-producing single by catcher Tommy Grieve. Grieve was the first-draft choice of the Washington Senators and is expected to provide many future thrills for District baseball fans.

While these youngsters may not be able to play baseball in quite the manner that was displayed at the District of Columbia Stadium on Wednesday night, they deserve our recognition for their fine accomplishment. I would like to insert the following article from the Berkshire Evening Eagle of June 20 by Bill Mahan, because of its fine coverage of this event:

BRAINTREE'S 1-0 DEFEAT GIVES PITTSFIELD 3D TITLE: DALE STETSON IS WINNER, GIVES 2 HITS IN 7 INNINGS OF RELIEF; GRIEVE SINGLES IN RUN; LESLIE SPARKLES DEFENSIVELY

(By Bill Mahan)

The Pittsfield High team followed the precedent set by the two previous PHS Massachusetts baseball champions in shutting out Braintree 1-0 Saturday at Wahconah Park in the title game. When the local school won the crown in 1949 at Braves Field in Boston by beating Brockton, the score was 3–0. In 1960 the PHS squad turned back St. John's of Danvers 1-0 in the championship contest at Wahconah Park.

The big season switch Saturday was in the Pittsfield High pitching. In the Western Massachusetts tournament quarter-final and semifinal round games, Dale Stetson started and was relieved in the early innings by Paul Pierce, who went on to gain the victory. Saturday it was Stetson who relieved Pierce early and pitched a masterful game to take the triumph. Pierce left the mound with two out in the second inning when he developed arm trouble and went to right field.

Stetson, who had a 4–2 mark in the Northern Berkshire League, allowed only two hits and one walk for the last seven and a third innings and struck out five. He set the side down in order in the fourth, sixth, seventh and eighth innings and would have added the ninth to his string except for an error.

The game's only score came in the fifth inning, and four hits were required to get it home. With one out, Mitch Massaconi stroked a line single to center field, but he was out trying to steal second with Mark Farrell at bat. Farrell singled to center and Cliff Nilan chopped a slow roller down toward third base good for a hit. Tommy Grieve came from behind on a no balls and two strike count to take a ball on a high, outside pitch and then rifled a ground single to right field to score Farrell.

Pittsfield made 10 hits off Braintree righthander Bob MacAllister, who took his second loss of the season in nine decisions. Massaconi had a double in the seventh inning in addition to his single. Pittsfield's only extra-base hit. Nilan and Craig Leslie were the other two-hit men for the local club.

CONTROVERSIAL CALL

A controversial call in the opening minutes of the game on a play that could have been a factor in the outcome brought on a rhubarb. Tom Hamilton of the visiting club opened the tilt with an opposite field single to right field. After the first pitch to Jim Laneau, Hamilton was called out for being on base without his batting helmet.

The wearing of helmets is mandatory under the rules of the national federation of secondary school headmasters, under which all the Berkshire County schools play. The rule was explained during the ground-rule discussion before the game, but Braintree Coach Tom O'Connell put up a heated argument that the runner should be told to use the helmet, not called out. Pittsfield Coach Bud Pellerin quickly noticed the violation and appealed to plate umpire Nato Cianfarini.

Laneau followed with a two-bagger that would have put Hamilton on third or possibly scored him. MacAllister followed with a walk that would have given Braintree loaded bases at least with no outs instead of men on first and second with one out.

Tom Kuczynski hit a high foul ball near the first base bag and was called out for interference as he crashed into Massaconi as the Pittsfield first sacker was making the catch and dropped the ball. Joe Richardi fanned to end the inning.

The shortstops of both teams were the outstanding defensive players. Craig Leslie had four assists and a putout. None of the assists were routine and two of them were made on sensational plays. In the second he made a one-handed grab on MacAllister's grounder near second base to make the play. In the fourth he went in back of second base to glove Kuczynski's ground ball through the box and throw him out. Leslie got Laneau on a slow roller to short in the second that resulted in a close play at first and went deep to fire out MacAllister in the sixth.

Richardi, the Braintree shortstop, had four assists and a putout. He made a one-hand catch of Jeff Connor's ground ball near second in the eighth. In the fifth he made a twisting one-hand grab with his back to the plate on Pierce's fly in short center. It saved a run as it was the third out and Nilan was on third.

Braintree, which was reputed to be a running ball club, did not have a stolen base. Grieve threw out two runners who were attempting larceny.

In the second inning Ed DiBona was on third on a walk and two wild pitches and Dale Endris was on first on a walk. With Hamilton, the first batter to face Stetson, up Endris took off for second. Grieve's perfect throw to Nilan at second seemed to surprise the Braintree club. Endris stopped and started back for first trying to stall long enough for DiBona to get home but the speedy Nilan ran him down before the runner on third took half a dozen steps.

In the fourth Grieve put the ball right on the sliding Richardi trying to pilfer second. Again Nilan was on the putout.

Pittsfield had a double steal misfire. Pierce was on third on an error on his ground ball, a sacrifice and an infield single by Leslie. Leslie stole second and, when the ball bounced away from Richardi, Pierce started for home. The Braintree shortstop quickly recovered the ball and fired to the plate in time. Pierce bowled over Laneau blocking the plate, but the catcher held the ball.

The Eastern Massachusetts champs should not be surprised to hear that Pierce was a football player. He also tipped over DiBona in the second inning at second base to break up a double play enabling Connor to reach on a fielder's choice when the throw to first was wide. Pittsfield closed out the season with a record of 18 wins, 4 losses and a tie and 4 titles. Pellerin's club is Northern Berkshire League, Berkshire County, Western Massachusetts and Massachusetts champion. The victory for PHS cut the Eastern Massachusetts edge in crowns to 16–14 and broke a two-year skein by teams from the other end of the state.

PITTSFIELD

	ab	r	bh	po	a	e
Farrell, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	2
Nilan, 2b	4	0	2	3	1	0
Grieve, c	4	0	1	5	3	0
Pierce, p, rf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Connor, rf, lf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Del Gallo, cf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Leslie, ss	4	0	2	1	4	0
Kamienski, lf	0	0	0	1	0	0
Stetson, p	3	0	0	0	1	0
Massaconi, 1b	3	0	2	11	0	0
	32	1	10	27	9	2

BRAINTREE

	ab	r	bh	po	a	e
Hamilton, 1b	3	0	1	7	1	0
Laneau, c	4	0	1	6	1	0
MacAllister, p	3	0	0	0	0	0
Kuczynski, rf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Richardi, ss	4	0	1	2	4	0
Semino, cf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Ghiorse, lf	3	0	1	0	0	0
DiBona, 2b	2	0	0	5	1	1
Endris, 3b	2	0	0	2	3	0
	29	0	4	24	10	1

Pittsfield .... 000 010 00x—1

LOB—Pittsfield, 9, Braintree 6. RBI—Grieve. 2B—Massaconi, Laneau. SB—Leslie. S—Connor.

	ip	h	r	er	bb	so
Pierce	1⅔	2	0	0	3	1
Stetson (W)	7⅓	2	0	0	1	5
MacAllister (L)	8	10	1	1	1	5

WP—Pierce 2. Time—2 hrs., 8 min. Umpires—Nato Cianfarini, Sam Russo and Joe Zavattaro.

Civil Rights, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 23, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, several newspapers in my district have recently carried editorials on the pending civil rights bill.

I feel that the views expressed in these articles deserve to be considered; therefore, I am inserting them at this point in the RECORD:

[From the Johnson City (Tenn.) Press-Chronicle, June 15, 1966]

AMEND IT OR SHELVE IT

However worthy may be the motives behind the open-housing section of the pending civil rights legislation, its effect would be to interfere drastically with individual property rights.

In hearings before the Senate Constitutional Rights Sub-Committee this week, it was brought out the proposed legislation would seriously impair an individual homeowner's freedom to sell a house to a buyer of his choice.

During the testimony of Alan L. Emlen, a spokesman for the National Association of Real Estate Boards, Sen. HUGH SCOTT of Pennsylvania asked if there is anything in the bill that assures a man he can sell his home to his own brother. Emlen replied that there is not.

On the contrary, there is written into the measure power for the federal government to force a sale to a person not of the seller's choice. Rental choice is likewise placed in jeopardy.

We agree with opponents of this legislation in their contention it would retard progress in race relations. There are limits to what the law can or ought to do. And when it destroys one cherished principle while trying to enforce another, it fails miserably to justify the paper on which it is written.

Housing is but one of several subjects dealt with in the pending bill. Some are only mildly controversial. It would be a shame to spoil the whole bill by insisting upon a section that departs so radically from cherished American concepts of freedom.

The housing section should be amended—or eliminated—so as to safeguard the individual's property rights.

[From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Journal, June 17, 1966]

PROPERTY RIGHT INVASION

Sen. EVERETT M. DIRKSEN, who more than any other individual in Congress has contributed to the successful enactment of civil rights legislation, this week advised the Johnson Administration, through its attorney general, Nicholas Katzenbach, to make two packages out of civil rights proposals now pending in Congress.

The Dirksen suggestion is that all of the proposals in the bill which are relatively noncontroversial should be placed in one package and the so-called open housing proposal be placed in a second one. Senator DIRKSEN based his advice upon the practical consideration that the Senate, while it would approve the noncontroversial proposals suggested by the administration, would reject the housing legislation.

Citizens of this country are disturbed about the bill which is urged by the administration as a ban on racial or religious discrimination in the sale or rental of all housing. Some of this concern no doubt stems from racial or religious prejudice, but most of it, we believe, grows out of the belief on the part of thoughtful people that what is proposed would, in effect, deprive every person of his Constitutional right to own private property and to make such disposition of it as he sees fit. There is a widespread feeling that if the housing bill should be enacted, then to all intents and purposes the federal government would assume effective control of all private property as it can now do under existing law only through the exercise of eminent domain. Under the principle of eminent domain a governmental entity has always been able to go to a court of law and upon proper showing that the property is essential to the needs of the public, is empowered to condemn such property for public use. The principle has been employed in acquiring sites for public buildings of various kinds, for highway rights-of-way, and most frequently in recent years in the condemnation of private property for use in housing and urban renewal projects.

It has been characteristic under existing law, however, that when a government at any level does acquire ownership of private property by what might be called force of law, the government involved is required to base its payment for such property on a value which would be agreed upon between a willing buyer and a willing seller. Even so, some of the bitterest and hard fought legal battles in the country have been staged against the use of this power of condemnation by property owners who were "unwilling" sellers.

Against this background of legal history, one may understand that while the so-called open housing proposal has an attractive title, in that it sounds as if the objective is to place a further ban on racial or religious discrimination, its effect would be to deprive every owner of property of the right to choose as he pleases what disposition he would be empowered to make of it.

In other words, many of those who object to the housing legislation proposed are objecting, not as a matter of prejudice in the areas of either race or religion, but because they feel that such a law would place the federal government in the position of co-ownership of, and with a joint title to, all of what we now class as private property in this country.

Clearly, or so it seems to us, there is a constitutional question involved in the stringency of requirements placed upon the private property owner in the legislation now pending which goes considerably beyond the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

[From the Bristol (Tenn.) Herald Courier, June 19, 1966]

Rights in Conflict

The 1966 Civil Rights Act now before Congress is a shocking example of good intentions run wild and should not be enacted.

Introduced by Rep. Emmanuel Celler, the Brooklyn Democrat, this latest civil rights effort would invade the privacy of the American property-owner, tamper with the nation's sacred jury system and establish supra-legal status for civil rights workers. It is the product of righteous indignation, which makes for unsound reasoning and worse legislation.

There are few, we presume, who would question the motives of those supporting this new measure. Quite simply, they believe it is wrong for a person to be denied access to a neighborhood on the basis of race, creed or color. In their zest, however, they have become blind to reality and, indeed to the precepts which helped found and guide the Republic.

Until recently, the property right was construed to be the most meaningful of privileges in the United States. Men fought and died for land, just as today they toil and labor for it. A man's home was his castle and there, he could do much as he pleased.

If the 1966 Civil Rights Act becomes law, the property right—in itself a bastion of liberty—will be little more than a mockery. In its stead will be a vague concept of personal liberty, a concept which must invade men's minds and ideals, which will make men of good faith subject to prosecution on no better evidence than suspicion.

In detail, the housing section of the Civil Rights Act provides that no person, owner or realtor, can sell, rent, or refuse to negotiate with a prospective buyer on grounds of race, creed or color. If an individual suspects the law has been violated, he would be able to take the would-be seller to court, block the transaction, and see the seller fined up to $500.

Thus, selling a home could become a complicated procedure. And changing your mind could become a crime punishable by a fine of $500—all based on suspicion.

Advocates of this new civil rights measure base the need for federal intervention on a vague definition of the interstate commerce clause of the U.S. Constitution. It would be presumed that purchase of a home—no matter where—would place the seller in interstate commerce. And since the courts have been willing to accept any justification spelled c-i-v-i-l r-i-g-h-t-s, we presume this doubtful maneuver would be upheld.

The answer, then, is for Congress to stand firm and refuse to enact this questionable legislation. Surely there must be a way to ensure rights for minorities without infringing upon those of the nation as a whole.

Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen, R-Ill., is against the new bill. It is hoped that his influence, with that of others, can prevail in the Senate. If not, Americans may see a new erosion of rights, all in the name of the word itself.

Grand Canyon Dams

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANCES P. BOLTON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 23, 1966

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, the people of the United States are justifiably concerned about proposals for two dams in the Grand Canyon. If these dams would put water on the arid lands of the Southwest, there would be little argument about their necessity. But the only purpose of the Bridge Canyon—or Hualapai—and Marble Canyon dams is to generate electric power, which would be sold to pay for the central Arizona project. Their efficacy even in this role has been questioned by technical experts.

The Bureau of Reclamation makes a grave mistake in assuming that the Members of Congress will accept without question this means of financing the project. Some searching questions will be asked if legislation to authorize these dams ever comes before the House.

Mr. Speaker, I include as part of my remarks, an editorial from the Cleveland Plain Dealer of February 23, 1966, entitled "Muddying Up the Canyon Waters":

Muddying Up the Canyon Waters

Floyd E. Dominy, commissioner of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, regards The Plain Dealer's editorial opposition to construction of the Marble Canyon Dam across the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River as an attitude of "let them drink dust."

Dominy, writing by invitation in the Viewpoint column in Monday's Plain Dealer, implies that by opposing the dam The Plain Dealer is guilty of callous disregard of the Southwest's need for water. This is not correct.

That the Southwest has a dire need for a more adequate supply of water is a problem of national interest, not just regional. The problem of water supply is one that has to be coped with by the entire nation as population increases and the demands of agriculture and industry continue to grow.

Marble Canyon Dam, as well as the Bridge Canyon Dam which has been deferred as the result of protests from the public and Congress, has not as its major function an increase of water for the arid Southwest. Rather, the dam's concept is on economic footings—to supply revenue to pay for the huge Lower Colorado River Basin Project.

Arizona will not get an additional supply of water from the reservoir to be created by Marble Canyon Dam. In fact, the flow of water down the Colorado will be lessened by a significant amount through evaporation of water from the reservoir.

The Marble Canyon Dam will be purely a hydroelectic development, as even Mr. Dominy pointed out. The purpose is twofold: To supply power to pump water from Lake Havasu, behind Parker Dam, far downstream, to the Phoenix-Tucson area; and to supply power to be sold to provide revenue to help pay back the cost of the dam and to finance the rest of the project.

Mr. Dominy muddies up the waters by his implication that opposition to building the dam, which would irrevocably flood a beautiful section of the Grand Canyon, constitutes lack of understanding of the Southwest's water supply problem.

Further desecration of the Grand Canyon should not be necessary to finance the Central Arizona Water Project. As pointed out in The Plain Dealer's editorial on Jan. 31, hydroelectric power plants may soon lose out competitively to thermal plants. In the offing are nuclear and solar sources of energy. Thermal plants would not need the waters of the beautiful Colorado to produce power.

Further desecration of the Grand Canyon should not be necessary to obtain the power and funds for the project to supply more water for the Southwest. Rather, this unrivaled example of natural beauty, should be preserved for the generations to come.

William Goldfine

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 23, 1966

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, William Goldfine, president and board chairman of Royal National Bank of New York, was a participant recently in a WOR radio discussion on the topic "The Philosophy of Philanthropy." It was altogether fitting that Mr. Goldfine should be invited to offer his views on this important subject, for he has provided exemplary leadership on behalf of a host of worthy civic and charitable causes.

The fact that he has received high honors from such organizations and institutions as Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, United Jewish Appeal, and the Albert Einstein College of Medicine attests to the deep concern over the need for the community at large to support worthy philanthropic endeavors.

He has given selflessly of his time and his energies too on behalf of the Hebrew Home for the Aged in Riverdale, of which he is honorary president, the Israel Bond Organization for Greater New York, where he has served as chairman; the Bronx YM and YWHA, the Knights of Pythias, B'nai B'rith and the Bronx County Society for Mental Health, to name but a few.

I think it is significant to point out further that it has been under Mr. Goldfine's astute leadership that Royal National Bank of New York has emerged as one of the city's leading banking institutions. Royal National is enjoying a remarkable period of growth and has become a "partner in progress," through its activities in construction financing, in the residential renaissance in the city.

Mr. Goldfine's banking career spans more than 40 years. He entered the field as a youth, and before his 21st birthday, he had organized his first banking concern, a credit union which served small business and manufacturing concerns in the Bronx. He served as treasurer and manager of the Bronx Credit Union from 1919 to 1932.

During the next 19 years, until he accepted the executive vice-presidency of the Royal State Bank of New York in July 1951, Mr. Goldfine served as assistant vice president of the National Safety Bank, vice president of National Bronx Bank, and vice president of Manufacturers Trust Co. He was elected chairman of the board of the Royal National Bank in April of 1965, only 4 years after he accepted the presidency of the institution.

In the banking field, Mr. Goldfine has earned a reputation as a man with a remarkable understanding of the many and complex factors that shape our economy. And, in the field of philanthropy, he has personified the true spirit of giving. He is indeed on of New York's most dedicated and respected civic and philanthropic leaders, and his devotion has helped to brighten the lives of countless citizens in our city.

Food Prices

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALEC G. OLSON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 23, 1966

Mr. OLSON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, recently I inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an editorial from the Washington Post of June 2, which I believed made a positive contribution toward better understanding of current food prices. I found it refreshing that the editors of the Post did such an excellent job in placing food prices in proper perspective during the heat of the current controversy.

An editorial in this morning's Washington Post lends further understanding to the position of food prices in relation to our total economy. The consequences of a failure to examine the components of the cost of living index individually certainly will not assure a healthy economy. For too long the decline in food prices has subsidized the cost of living. Though the American farmer has fought lower farm prices by increasing qualities and yields through improved technology, his efforts have not offset the low prices.

The economy of rural America has suffered as a result, and what should be even more alarming to all consumers is evidence that farmers cannot and will not put up with such trends forever. Milk production continued its downward spiral in May, reaching the lowest volume of production since 1940.

As the editorial in this morning's Post indicates, if the pay due our food producers does not come through the marketplace, it must come through the public revenue. This is the reasoning which led me to introduce legislation in the Congress last week calling for direct payments to dairy farmers. The trend of the marketplace offers little hope that it is capable of assuring a return to producers that will result in an adequate supply. A truly healthy economy cannot discriminate against any of its segments.

Mr. Speaker, because I believe that it is imperative that all Americans and particularly the Members of Congress understand and appreciate the task we have to strengthen the rural segment of our economy, I insert the full editorial at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

FOOD PRICES

No doubt the Government and the consuming public will be much pleased by the fact that food prices in May fell by 0.6 percent. The rate of rise in living costs generally seems to have stabilized in a gratifying way. And that surely is a good thing.

The tendency to make agriculture the goat for rises in living costs has been deplorable, however, and the consuming public must not be allowed to have the notion that it can justly count on the depression of agriculture to keep urban living prices low. The American people are spending a smaller percentage of income on foodstuffs than ever before. And, in future, they probably are going to have to spend more for food if rural America is not to be discriminated against and deprived of a fair share of the rising prosperity and affluence claimed by the rest of our society.

The economic rewards of those engaged in management and labor in rural America, and the social and cultural advantages available to both, must be made commensurate with the rewards of urban workers and managers. If we do not have in the future more success in equalizing these rewards than we have had in the past, the population distribution is going to become even more unbalanced and the problems of the great cities more unmanageable. And if this is to be prevented, those who grow the food and fiber of this country, and those who live in the small rural communities that serve them, are going to have to be better paid. If that pay does not come through the market place, it is going to have to come through public revenue. We cannot safely put the burden of holding down urban costs on underpaid rural workers.

Webb Verging on Potomac Roulette

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 31, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, a recent issue of the Washington Evening Star carries an article by Mr. William Hines, pointing up the apparent differences of viewpoint of Administrator James Webb of NASA, and President Johnson. During the House Science and Astronautics Committee hearings last March on the authorization bill for NASA for fiscal year 1967, Administrator Webb alleged that there were no "margins" in the space program. At that time, I suggested to Mr. Webb that he was engaging in dramatics and that, in fact, there were margins, as the budget clearly indicates.

Mr. Hines' article follows:

WEBB VERGING ON POTOMAC ROULETTE

(By William Hines)

There is a game called Potomac roulette, in which a government official tries to outsmart the President of the United States. It is played just like Russian roulette, but with one significant difference—all the chambers of the revolver are loaded.

The bleaching bones of participants in this suicidal sport litter the northern bank of the Potomac from Key Bridge to Hains Point, and if indications are correct another skeleton may be about to join the group. Administrator James E. Webb of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has been twirling the cylinder recently with an unmistakable sporting gleam in his eye.

President Johnson in two public statements earlier this year cut Webb's work out for him—to hold the line on costs in the enormously expensive space program, and to get men to the moon before 1970 and before the Russians. Last week Webb set out to explain why things probably won't happen just that way—and in doing this he may have dealt himself in for a round of Potomac roulette.

Testifying before the Senate Independent Offices Appropriations subcommittee, Webb depicted the state of the U.S.-Soviet space race in tones darker than those normally used by even the harshest of NASA's critics. To hear Webb's mournful story, and to use an old expression from his native North Carolina, ain't nothin' goin' right.

Early in prepared testimony Webb came right to the point in two consecutive sentences, "The gap (between the United States and the Soviet Union) is still there and . . . this budget will not close it. We are as much as two years behind the Soviet Union in certain important aspects of space power." Then he cited a number of indicators (of highly questionable validity) purporting to substantiate this statement.

Webb's subordinates in NASA and associates in the over-all national space effort are by no means in agreement with his outlook on the state of the space race. Indeed, it is probable that Webb stands alone in the august National Aeronautics and Space Council in believing that the Russians lead—if indeed he himself really does believe it.

Dr. Edward C. Welsh, executive secretary of the Space Council, has gone to the rare extreme of taking issue publicly and frontally with Webb on this score. Prefacing his reply with an urbane "I-do-not-want-to-enter-into-public-debate," Welsh said (and authorized direct quotation):

"I would analyze the facts somewhat differently. There are aspects—particularly in applications (communications and navigation and meteorology) in which we are definitely ahead in an operational sense.

"As far as current status on manned space flight is concerned, we have more man-hours in flight—1375 to 507—than they do. Also, we have demonstrated docking and controlled rendezvous and other manned flight maneuvers which they have not accomplished. In all these respects we are at this point ahead of the Russians.

"But"—Welsh emphasized—"I would urge everyone to realize that the Soviets have the potential to move ahead of us at any time."

The view of the over-all competition held by most NASA officials accords more closely with Welsh's than with Webb's; indeed, one of the space administrator's principal assistants concedes that Webb's testimony contained "mighty strong language all in one package."

Its pessimistic tone regarding the outcome of the lunar sweepstakes is sharply at variance with Johnson's confident forecast last March 16. "I want to declare once again that so long as I am in public office, this country will never again fall behind. We intend to land the first man on the surface of the moon, and we intend to do it in this decade of the 1960s."

As far as money is concerned, Webb's poor-mouthing for the Senate subcommittee flatly negates Johnson's forecast in his budget message to Congress last Jan. 24:

"In 1967 our large space projects will be progressing from the more expensive development phase into operational status, and new projects of equivalent cost will not be started. Accordingly expenditures of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration are estimated to decline by $300 million in 1967. This level will sustain our progress in space exploration and continue the advancement of science and technology."

In these divergences of view it hardly seems possible that Johnson and Webb both can be right. Where there are differences of this sort in today's Washington there are several ways to resolve them, but Potomac roulette is by far the most effective and spectacular.

Dams That Would Spoil the Grand Canyon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JEFFERY COHELAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 23, 1966

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, proponents of the Lower Colorado River Basin project have put themselves in a vulnerable position by their insistence on damming the Grand Canyon for production of electric power.

These dams would do extensive damage to the Grand Canyon. Almost two-thirds of the Colorado River's 280-mile course through the canyon would be inundated by the reservoirs behind Bridge Canyon—or Hualapai—and Marble Canyon dams.

We have heard, and will undoubtedly hear again, the sophistry of the dams' backers, who argue that the Grand Canyon would be enhanced, not impaired by these dams. This is to be expected from an agency which has no responsibility for protection of scenic resources; the Bureau of Reclamation has a poor record as a protector of natural values.

Other agencies which do have this responsibility are, like the Bureau of Reclamation, in the Department of the Interior, which favors the dams. Before these agencies fell silent, however, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation said, in a 1964 report:

> No additional recreation benefits can be claimed for the proposed Bridge Canyon dam because of the unusual existing recreation values of the proposed reservoir area and the adverse effects of the dam and reservoir would have on these values.
>
> Water-oriented recreation cannot be considered one of the primary purposes for constructing the Bridge Canyon and Marble Canyon dams because less costly alternatives for expanding recreation facilities in this area are available.
>
> The types of water-oriented recreation which could be supplied by the reservoirs are available at Lake Mead and Glen Canyon National Recreation Areas. These recreation areas serve the same population centers, and facilities could be added as recreation demand expands.

The National Park Service has not been heard from but I have little doubt that it would stand firmly in opposition to the dams, just as in the Dinosaur National Monument fight a decade ago, it opposed the Echo Park dam.

I would frankly urge the Bureau of Reclamation to come up with an acceptable substitute for the Grand Canyon dams. Their failure to do so will only delay authorization of the desirable portions of the Colorado basin project.

Mr. Speaker, an article by Bill Liles in the Downey, Calif., Leader, of May 16, 1966, speaks pointedly and perceptively to this matter. I include it at this point in the RECORD for the information and attention of our colleagues. I would only add to Mr. Liles' column that I have joined in introducing the legislation which would enlarge the boundaries of the Grand Canyon National Park and block construction, of dams that are patently unnecessary and unwise.

The article follows:

BEFORE OUR SLEEPY EYES

(By Bill Liles)

> "Leave it as it is. You cannot improve on it. The ages have been at work on it and man can only mar it."
>
> —THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Anyone who has stood on the rim of Grand Canyon or gone down into its mile-deep gorge knows what an awesome place it is.

There is nothing else like it on earth.

Millions come to view its wonders, known throughout the world not only for scenic impact, but also for unique geologic formations. Exposed right down to the bedrock of planetary time, the canyon is a scientific as well as an esthetic marvel.

And it is in danger.

Dams proposed by the Bureau of Reclamation at Marble Gorge and Bridge Canyon threaten to inundate vast sections of the 280 miles of natural canyon and destroy the ecology of the living river.

The proposed project has brought bitter protest from conservationists all over the world. Leading the fight against the unnecessary damming of the river in the canyon is the Sierra Club, which has inspired a bill opposing the dam projects.

JOHN SAYLOR, JOHN DINGELL and HENRY REUSS introduced the bill in Congress to counter the bureau's proposal. H.R. 14176, H.R. 14177 and H.R. 14211 should get the support of all who wish the canyon to remain as it was dedicated and "preserved unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

The state of Arizona is entitled to 1.2 million acre-feet of water per year under a Supreme Court decision. And waterworks between existing Lake Havasu and central Arizona, plus 500,000 kilowatts of power for pumping, could supply this water.

But the Bureau of Reclamation has proposed dams which will invade Grand Canyon. The dams would be far north of the pumping area and would exist not to supply water but to supply power for pumping and for sale. Power would be conducted far down the river to pumping stations at a cost less than the cost of pumping and paid for by electricity sold to private power companies during peak demand.

Large portions of canyon area would be inundated by water backed up behind the dams. As much as 25 per cent of precious water in an arid land would be lost through evaporation and seepage during unnecessary storage. The dams also would contribute to the salinization of the river below, where Mexico is already complaining about the salt content of its water.

Worse, the billion dollar project could well be obsolete before its completion. A nuclear power plant has already been proposed for California to produce 4.1 billion kilowatt hours of energy a year, both for sale and for the pumping of water over the Tehachapis into Southern California—a greater lift than is required to get water to central Arizona.

What now exists is a planned project drawn up by a governmental agency which has set the wheels of bureaucracy into motion. Those wheels, once begun, continue to turn even if the agency is later embarrassed by the facts. Existing Glen Canyon storage area is losing up to 25 per cent of its water to evaporation and seepage and is not producing power at a competitive price.

Most serious, if these unneeded dams are actually constructed, the precedent could mark the beginning of a full scale effort by developers, private and governmental, to invade other national parks and reserves.

Should this come, the concept of saving part of our natural beauty for coming generations would go out the window. And a complacent public just may watch this occur before their sleepy eyes. Millions of years of natural workings, once destroyed, can never be retrieved. Not even by a Bureau of Reclamation.

Calendar of Events at the National Gallery of Art

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 26, 1966

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following calendar of events at the National Gallery of Art:

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART—CALENDAR OF EVENTS JULY 1966

MONDAY, JUNE 27, THROUGH SUNDAY, JULY 3

Painting of the week: Degas. "Four Dancers" (Chester Dale collection), gallery 85 Tuesday through Saturday 12 and 2 Sunday 3:30 and 6.

Tour: Introduction to the collection. Rotunda, Monday, 11 and 3; Tuesday through Saturday, 11, 1 and 3; Sunday, 2:30 and 5.

Sunday films: Films on Turkey and its Art, lecture hall 4.

MONDAY, JULY 4, THROUGH SUNDAY, JULY 10

Painting of the week: Nicolo dell 'Abate and Denys Calvaert. "The Judgment of Paris" (Samuel H. Kress collection), gallery 33. Tuesday through Saturday, 12 and 2; Sunday 3:30 and 6.

Tour: Introduction to the collection. Rotunda, Monday through Saturday 11, 1 and 3; Sunday 2:30 and 5.

Sunday film lecture: "Prehistoric Art—North and South." Speaker: Margaret Bouton, curator of education, National Gallery of Art, lecture hall, 4.

MONDAY, JULY 11, THROUGH SUNDAY, JULY 17

Painting of the week: Memling. "Portrait of a Man with an Arrow" (Andrew Mellon collection), gallery 39, Tuesday through Saturday 12 and 2; Sunday 3:30 and 6.

Tour: Introduction to the collection. Rotunda, Monday 11 and 3; Tuesday through Saturday 11, 1, and 3; Sunday 2:30 and 5.

Sunday film lecture: "Prehistoric Art—East and West." Speaker: Raymond S. Stites, assistant to the director for educational services, National Gallery of Art, lecture hall, 4.

MONDAY, JULY 18, THROUGH SUNDAY, JULY 24

Painting of the week: Giovanni Bellini. "An Episode from the Life of Publius Cornelius Scipio" (Samuel H. Kress collection), gallery 21, Tuesday through Saturday 12 and 2, Sunday 3:30 and 6.

Tour: Introduction to the collection. Rotunda, Monday 11 and 3; Tuesday through Saturday 11, 1, and 3; Sunday 2:30 and 5.

Sunday film: "Stonehenge," lecture hall, 4.

Inquiries concerning the Gallery's educational services should be addressed to the Educational Office, 737-4215, extension 272.

MONDAY, JULY 25, THROUGH SUNDAY, JULY 31

Painting of the week: Van Gogh. "La Mousmé" (Chester Dale collection), gallery 86, Tuesday through Saturday 12 and 2; Sunday 3:30 and 6.

Tour: Introduction to the collection. Rotunda, Monday 11 and 3; Tuesday through Saturday 11, 1, and 3; Sunday 2:30 and 5.

Sunday film lecture: "Chartres Cathedral." Speaker: Ann Watson, staff lecturer, National Gallery of Art, lecture hall, 4.

Continuing exhibition: "Art Treasures of Turkey." Ground floor. Through July 17. Circulated by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service. Acoustiguide, self-contained portable electronic guide, available for rent.

Recent publications: Catalogue. "Art Treasures of Turkey." 240 pages, 9" x 9½", with essays by Machteld Mellink, Rodney Young, Paul Underwood, and Richard Ettinghausen, 3 color plates, and 129 black-and-white illustrations. $3.50 postpaid.

Catalogue. "French Paintings from the Collections of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mellon and and Mrs. Mellon Bruce." Second edition. 260 pages, 10" x 7½", with introduction by John Rewald, index, 20 color plates, and 226 black and white illustrations. $4.50 postpaid.

Sunday film lectures: A series of lectures with films on analogies between Primitive and Modern Art will begin on July 10 and continue through July 31.

Week-end films: "Art in the Western World" will be shown in the auditorium on Saturdays at 2:15 p.m. and "The American Vision" on Sundays at 2:00 p.m. throughout the month.

LecTour: A radio lecture device is installed in 30 exhibition galleries. Talks, running continuously, cover most of the periods of art represented by the collections. A visitor may rent a small receiving set for 25 cents to use in hearing these LecTour broadcasts.

Gallery hours: Extended Hours. Through September 5: Weekdays 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Sundays 12:00 noon to 10:00 p.m. Admission is free to the Gallery and to all programs scheduled.

Cafeteria: Extended Hours. Through September 5: Weekdays; Luncheon 11:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.; Snack Service 2:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.; Dinner 5:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. Sundays, Dinner 12:00 noon to 7:30 p.m.

VFW Chief Doubts Red China Will Enter Vietnam Conflict

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 23, 1966

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Mr. Andy Borg of Superior, Wis., has made many appearances since assuming the leadership of that organization nearly a year ago. He has won a reputation for being candid and forthright in discussion of public affairs. On June 16, 1966, he made a visitation to the Department of Arkansas, and as always his remarks were of great value in their printed reference to the situation in Vietnam. I, therefore, submit a newspaper article covering the text of his remarks, so that all Members may be aware of the statements made:

VFW CHIEF DOUBTS RED CHINA WILL ENTER VIETNAM CONFLICT

The commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States here Friday ruled out the possibility of Red China entering the Viet Nam war.

Andy Borg of Superior, Wis., also called for "total victory" in the Southeast Asian conflict, in an interview prior to Friday's opening session of the 35th annual convention of the state department of the VFW at the Velda Rose Tower.

The VFW commander said his belief that Red China would not enter the war was based on eight reasons, "many of which were given to me by Chiang Kai-shek when I discussed the matter with him on Formosa."

He then listed his reasons as follows:

"One, Red China is in economic difficulty.

"Two, if Red China entered the war we would bomb her atomic installations immediately and she is very desirous of preventing that so she can perfect the atomic bomb.

"Three, because of the feud between Red China and Russia, she does not have the parts to repair her war machine which was furnished by Russia.

"Four, if Red China entered the war, we would give air support and naval support to Chiang Kai-shek and that is the last thing that Red China would want—to have Chiang Kai-shek get a footfold on the mainland of China.

"Five, the war in South Viet Nam is a peninsular war and we control the sky and sea, and Red China would have difficulty in getting men and supplies in to South Viet Nam, and we would not make the same mistake we made in Korea by not bombing the sources of supply.

"Six, the Vietnamese people do not desire to have Red China in Viet Nam any more than any other outside power. There is a long-lasting dislike of the Chinese by the Vietnamese people.

"Seven, Red China would not have anything to gain by entering the war because at the present time they are fighting the war with North Viet Nam soldiers without the loss of face and men and supplies.

"And eight, there is an internal struggle going on within the Communist regime to determine who will succeed Mao Tse-tung."

Borg then lashed out at at Sen. J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT and asked the Senator to "give his reasons for believing that Red China might enter this war."

The VFW commander said, "I don't know what Senator FULBRIGHT stands for."

Borg, a former district attorney, said Sen. FULBRIGHT should step down and let others ask him questions. "I certainly would like to ask him questions as a trial lawyer." Sen. FULBRIGHT is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

He said he would like to know just what the Senator advocates in the Viet Nam war.

The commander-in-chief said he believed both Sen. FULBRIGHT and Sen. WAYNE MORSE of Oregon, a critic of the Viet Nam war, "should go to Viet Nam and see for themselves."

Pointing to a quote attributed to the Arkansas senator as saying the United States was "arrogant," Borg said "this country has been good to him myself and everyone. I have never called my country arrogant."

Asked his views on possible peace talks with the Red Chinese leaders, the VFW commander said the U.S. should fight with the idea of "total victory" in the war.

"By using our power," he said, we would have a much better chance of peace talks with them than by this so-called graduated escalation.

"We've announced we will talk. Now it's up to them."

He was quick to point out, however, as Washington had said "there is no substitute for victory."

During his address of the state VFW delegation, the commander again called for "a big and fast step-up in the U.S. war effort in Viet Nam."

Borg urged a four-point program in stepping-up the U.S. war effort.

"Cut-off free world and Communist-bloc shipping into North Viet Nam by blockade and if necessary, mining the Haiphong harbor.

"Bomb fuel supplies and other military targets in the Hanoi area.

"Destroy railroad communications between Red China and North Viet Nam.

"Build-up U.S. troop strength in South Viet Nam."

The commander also said "the VFW fully supports the stronger action being taken by the Johnson Administration in South Viet Nam. The VFW believes that the United States has no choice but to win this war.

"To do so requires patience, perseverance and power. We must prove to the Communists and to the free world that we have, as a nation, these indispensable ingredients for victory."

An Editorial in Support of the International Education Act of 1966 by Henrietta and Nelson Poynter, St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times, June 19, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, I insert in the RECORD a most thoughtful editorial describing the International Education Act of 1966, which the House of Representatives passed on June 6, 1966, and which is now awaiting action in the Senate.

This editorial, which appeared in the June 19, 1966, issue of the St. Petersburg, Fla., Times, was written by two distinguished journalists, Henrietta and Nelson Poynter.

The editorial follows:

NEEDED: GREATER UNDERSTANDING

College students next year may take a hard look at new, demanding courses that can lead to careers overseas working for their government, international organizations or business and banking enterprises.

Congress has toyed with the idea of a "West Point of Diplomacy" and other schemes to train officers for the Department of State. But the U.S. Senate now has a bill—already passed by wide bipartisan support in the House—to make better use of existing institutions of higher learning to train the thousands of Americans needed to do the wide diversity of chores of a world power which has had greatness and responsibility thrust upon it.

"The Ugly American" was an overdrawn novel about the thousands of our countrymen in foreign enclaves who had neither the desire nor capacity to understand the people of the country to which they were assigned.

The International Education Act is designed to help find and stimulate young Americans with the urge to know the world—not just to travel it. Our guess is that such a program will solve the dilemma of many an educated young woman who may find a rewarding spouse and a career too.

A program of federal aid to stimulate the study of agriculture, started more than a century ago, has paid off in bounteous crops beyond the dreams of those who originated it, as well as important research in fibers and new products.

Since the first Russian Sputnik went orbiting in 1957, the federal government has poured money into most of our colleges and universities to stimulate scientific and technical specialities. The International Education Act is recognition of our critical need for new skills not only in the language of the tongue but empathy and understanding of the aspirations and needs—and strength and limitations—of the bewildering variety of people who make up the rest of our world.

President Johnson has pushed this specific bill by speeches and special messages. When he was a member of the Senate he worked toward better educational facilities for those especially interested in Asia. His work has been effective. Only two members of the Florida delegation—JAMES HALEY of Sarasota and ROBERT SIKES of Crestview—voted against the new act.

Its two principal sections authorize graduate centers for research and training which may be set up regionally by several universities and grants to colleges and universities and grants to colleges and universities for comprehensive programs at the undergraduate level. The bill also amends the Defense Education Act to cut out the limit of "50 per cent" support for language and area study centers and deletes the provision that such centers be limited to teaching languages for which adequate instruction was not readily available in the United States.

As JOHN BRADEMAS, Democrat of Indiana, the floor leader of the House bill explained, this does not mean that colleges have to teach Czech or Tagalog to qualify. There is great need for languages like French and Spanish too. All of this "will help to bring the nation's educational system into line with the responsibilities of the United States in the world community, and with the new realities of an increasingly interdependent world."

The federal funds would supplement existing grants from public and private non-profit agencies and encourage exchange programs for teachers and students—such as the Mexican study group at Florida Prebyterian College.

By coordinating the activities of various government agencies in the field of international studies in a special branch of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the bill could utilize the skills of Americans returning from the Peace Corps, Fulbright fellowships and other programs, as well as government and industry experts in a various areas of the globe.

The results hoped for from this bill as stated in the debate are:

The exposure of nearly all undergraduates to some substantial international studies, particularly in relation to non-Western areas.

The integration of international studies into the curriculums of our universities as central, not peripheral concerns.

The provision of an effective international dimension in as many departments and professional schools of our universities as appropriate and possible.

The encouragement of inter-institutional arrangements among groups of colleges and universities to support effective programs in international study.

But of prime importance, in the minds of the congressmen, is the potential for peace in this legislation. Rep. CARLETON SICKLES, Democrat of Maryland, who has worked all through the Far East, and whose wife was born in Shanghai, summed it up for his colleagues with:

"Only by really knowing the peoples of other lands, their hopes, their problems—not as we see them, but as they see them—can we really develop the mutual understanding upon which permanent and lasting peaceful relationships can be based. There is no greater cause than this."

Florida-Colombia Alliance Program: A Progress Report

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DANTE B. FASCELL
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I am extremely pleased to announce that Florida's exciting partnership with Colombia under the Alliance for Progress is being expanded to include the Republic of Venezuela. Florida Secretary of State Tom Adams spoke in Tallahassee on June 16 and announced that the State-to-nation program has been so successful in its first 33 months of operation that "we are now ready to take another important step in making this an effort of true hemispheric proportions."

Florida's new partnership with Venezuela will begin with a student exchange program. The first Venezuelan graduate students will arrive in Florida in September.

Mr. Speaker, problems of hunger, disease, and illiteracy continue to plague our hemisphere. But through the ever increasing scope of activities such as the Partners of the Alliance the war against the deepest causes of instability can be won.

PROGRESS REPORT: FLORIDA-COLOMBIA ALLIANCE PROGRAM

(By Secretary of State Tom Adams, June 1966)

Now that 33 months have elapsed since the Florida-Colombia Alliance was initiated, it is appropriate that we stand back from our work, appraise our efforts thus far and take a brief look at where we hope to go in the years ahead.

In a very real sense, the Florida-Colombia Alliance constitutes a unique approach to international good will and assistance programs. It was one of the first "state-to-nation" programs embarked upon in the United States. It combines the talents of government, private organizations and individuals of both nations. It is generated not by monetary gifts but by an exchange of people, ideas, talents and technical know-how. It is built on the premise of helping our good hemispheric friends to help themselves and on the recognition that in return, we have much to gain from their rich culture and new technology as well as from commercial exchanges. For only in such a way can be built mutual respect and truly friendly relations between the peoples of the Americas.

Because our approach has been new and different, the Florida-Colombia Alliance has, by design, sought to move slowly and deliberately in the initiation of our programs. For us, it has been a case of learning to crawl before we could walk; of gaining experience before we could embark on ambitious ventures.

As a result, I am pleased to report that we have succeded in establishing a sound base. The Florida-Colombia Alliance is now a strong, dynamic and growing concern. With active state-wide committees established in both Florida and Colombia, we are ready to move forward with increasing effectiveness in the areas of education, agriculture, civic organizations and sister city affiliations. In addition, new committees are soon to be appointed to guide our efforts in public health, culture, tourism, commerce and public administration.

RÉSUMÉ OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Education

College Scholarships

The Florida Board of Regents has authorized a total of 15 graduate level scholarships each trimester at State universities for deserving Colombian students under the Alliance program. As well, more than a dozen Florida junior colleges have pledged more than 45 scholarships to Colombian high school graduates. In return, leading Colombian universities, including Los Andes, National and Valle, have granted reciprocal scholarships on a matching basis to Florida students.

During the first sixteen months of these reciprocal scholarships, a total of 47 Colombian students were placed in universities and junior colleges in Florida. In January, 1966, the first three Florida students began classes in Colombian universities.

Study-Travel Program

An 8-week study and travel program was organized by the Alliance and the Experiment in International Living in Bogotá for 15 Florida junior college students beginning in July, 1966. The major colleges of the Colombian Department of Cundinamarca have developed a special six-week course in Spanish, Latin American History and Literature, for which no enrollment fees are being charged.

Technical Assistance

Through the Alliance, Dr. Harvey K. Meyer, Director of Research in Teaching at Florida Atlantic University, went to Colombia this year to advise on the establishment of academic programs at the Universidad del Norte, a new, private technological institute scheduled to open in Barranquilla in July. On a contract to the university, Dr. Meyer surveyed facilities, interviewed professors, developed curriculums and recommended necessary textbooks.

Public health

Medicines Dispatched

On July 20, 1965, Colombia's Independence Day, the Alliance delivered 500 pounds of urgently needed medicines and medical supplies to the Children's Hospital in Barranquilla to combat an epidemic of dehydration. As a result, the hospital director reports that the lives of many young children were saved. Similar pleas from other hospitals and clinics are also receiving an affirmative response by Florida-Colombia Alliance Committees.

Health Survey

A detailed public health survey was conducted along the north coast of Colombia through the auspices of the Alliance. The consequent report is providing the basis for continued development of health programs in that area.

Agriculture

Soil Kits

Early in 1965, soil testing kits and materials to assist in plant disease recognition and control were dispatched to the Secretary of Agriculture in the Colombian State of Atlantico.

Cattle Short Course

The Alliance Agriculture Committee arranged for the issuing of formal invitations from the Florida Commissioner of Agriculture, the Honorable Doyle Conner, and your Secretary of State which were mailed to cattlemen throughout Latin America encouraging as many as could to attend the Fourteenth Annual Beef Cattle Short Course scheduled from May 5–7 at the University of Florida. As a result of this cooperative effort a record number of 96 delegates from Latin American nations attended.

4-H Club Tour

Plans are underway to arrange a two-month tour of Florida by young members of Colombian 4-H Clubs in 1967. The cost of round-trip transportation from their homes to Miami was offered to the Florida-Colombia Alliance by the Partners of the Alliance for Progress.

Civic organizations

Exchange of Visits

In March, 1966, three distinguished Colombian civic leaders visited with civic organizations in eight cities throughout Florida. In the group were the President of the Cartagena Jaycees, President of the Santa Marta Lions and Past President of the Barranquilla Rotary. Within two days of their return home, a team of four Florida civic leaders from the Jaycees, Rotary and Lions paid an eight-day reciprocal visit to these principal cities along the north coast of Colombia. It is expected that the resultant report of this exchange will become the basis upon which many joint civic club projects can be initiated.

At the 1965 Winter Conference, the State of Florida Jaycees Executive Committee selected the Florida-Colombia Alliance as the number one International Relations program and many local clubs are initiating active projects.

On-the-job training

Television Trainee

An eight-month on-the-job training program in television has been arranged for a young technician from Colombia. An employee of a private Audio-Visual Systems Institute of Bogotá, this young trainee began early in May to learn while working in production, film editing, script writing, etc., with WFSU–TV at Florida State University, the Florida News Bureau of the Development Commission and WTVT, Channel 13, in Tampa.

Training in Ports Management

Several Florida port directors have expressed their concurrence in a plan whereby Colombian students interested in port management and trade coming to study in universities and junior colleges in port cities would be afforded the opportunity of on-the-job training. Similar on-the-job training will be available to students who are interested in other fields as well.

Financing the Alliance

Fund Created

The Florida Inter-American Alliance Education Fund was incorporated in September, 1965, to finance the many worthwhile educational and technical assistance programs now developing within the Alliance framework. Contributions to this Fund are now being received.

THE FUTURE

The accomplishments thus far, coupled with the close personal relationships established and good will generated through the Alliance over this 33 months gives us cause to view the future with great optimism. Florida is catching the spirit of the Alliance and warming to this unique approach to international relations. In fact, it is a leader among the 27 states which have similar programs.

Based upon these optimistic signs, we are now beginning to rapidly expand and broaden the scope of the Alliance, making it a program of true inter-American hemispheric proportions as was planned from the beginning.

I am pleased to announce today that the Alliance is broadening its scope to include a second nation in Latin America—the Republic of Venezuela. A student exchange program is presently being initiated within the Alliance framework for graduate students from Venezuela to study in Florida universities. DIVIDENDO, the Voluntary Dividend for the Community in Venezuela, has been offered a limited number of Alliance scholarships for qualified Venezuelan students beginning this Fall. Similar to ICETEX in Bogotá, with whom we collaborate on our Colombian student exchanges, DIVIDENDO coordinates scholarships in Venezuela. That corporation, established by private enterprise, selects, processes and loans funds to needy students to travel abroad for courses not yet available in institutions of higher learning in Venezuela.

As with our Colombian student exchange program, reciprocal scholarships are being arranged for qualified Florida students who desire to study in leading Venezuelan universities and colleges. It is my hope that these arrangements can be completed in time so that a limited number of students can be exchanged beginning in September.

As our Alliance programs continue to grow, I am confident that Florida will become a major focal point for the education of tomorrow's leaders from throughout the Americas. In the long run, we can make no greater contribution to hemispheric harmony and stability than helping in training the future leaders of Latin America.

The 53d National Foreign Trade Convention

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BERNARD F. GRABOWSKI

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. GRABOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I wish to call attention to an announcement of plans for the 53d National Foreign Trade Convention, which will be held October 31, November 1 and 2, at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City. This is one of the world's outstanding forums on international trade and investment, attracting leaders of government, industry, and business, as well as interested participants from educational institutions and the press.

Theme of the 1966 convention will be "World Progress Through Trade and Investment." Rudolph A. Peterson, president of the Bank of America, San Francisco, will serve as chairman of the convention, and will deliver the keynote address at the first general session of the convention.

In announcing plans for the convention, Robert M. Morris, president of the National Foreign Trade Council, the sponsoring organization, stated:

> The convention will broadly examine whether world trade and investment is having its full impact on world progress, and will emphasize the proven capabilities of private enterprise and the requirements for achieving the fullest measure of world economic advancement.

Robert J. Dixson, vice chairman, Johnson & Johnson International, New Brunswick, N.J., will be chairman of the declaration committee, which will propose policy recommendations for adoption by the convention.

Special sessions have been scheduled on business operations in Europe, Latin America, Pacific-Asia, and Africa, as well as on subjects of such importance as trade expansion, taxation, industrial relations, and international finance.

Convention chairman Peterson, chief executive officer of the world's largest nongovernment bank, with resources of more than $16.6 billion, will have eight regional vice chairmen assisting him on the convention committee.

Food Prices

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALBERT H. QUIE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, an editorial in the Washington Post called "Food Prices" rightly points out that the tendency to make agriculture the goat for rising living costs is deplorable. As I have said a number of times in criticizing the administration, agriculture is not responsible for the current inflation. Rather, the cause is the high costs of some of the needless Great Society programs added to the costs of the war in Vietnam. I insert the editorial for June 23, 1966, in the Record as follows:

FOOD PRICES

No doubt the Government and the consuming public will be much pleased by the fact that food prices in May fell by 0.6 per cent. The rate of rise in living costs generally seems to have stabilized in a gratifying way. And that surely is a good thing.

The tendency to make agriculture the goat for rises in living costs has been deplorable, however, and the consuming public must not be allowed to have the notion that it can justly count on the depression of agriculture to keep urban living prices low. The American people are spending a smaller percentage of income on foodstuffs than ever before. And, in future, they probably are going to have spend more for food if rural America is not to be discriminated against and deprived of a fair share of the rising prosperity and affluence claimed by the rest of our society.

The economic rewards of those enagegd in management and labor in rural America, and the social and cultural advantages available to both, must be made commensurate with the rewards of urban workers and managers. If we do not have in the future more success in equalizing these rewards than we have had in the past, the population distribution is going to become even more unbalanced and the problems of the great cities more unmanageable. And if this is to be prevented, those who grow the food and fiber of this country, and those who live in the small rural communities that serve them, are going to have to be better paid. If that pay does not come through the market place, it is going to have to come through public revenue. We cannot safely put the burden of holding down urban costs on underpaid rural workers.

Flag Day—1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 2, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, the observance of Flag Day, 1966, marked the 189th anniversary of the adoption by the Continental Congress of the original Stars and Stripes on June 14, 1777. Time has not dimmed its significance as a symbol of hope and freedom for Americans everywhere.

A fitting tribute to our flag was written by a soldier stationed at the 45th Artillery Brigade Headquarters in Arlington, Heights, Ill. It was published as a guest editorial in the Arlington Day, and I am pleased to offer it for printing in the RECORD:

FLAG DAY—1966

Editors: The following is a piece I felt compelled to write. It is timely, certainly, and it attempts to clarify some of the muddled thoughts I am sure must remain in the minds of some of your readers following the recent flag-stomping experiment in symbolism—not to revive that argument, I hope. Perhaps you will run it as a guest editorial or a letter to the editor, on or before Flag Day, 14 June.

SFC. DUDLEY C. GOULD.

Lately there have been many protests about serving in the United States Army. Other people, some in position to influence youth, have debated the importance of our national flag; insisting that it is merely a symbol and nothing else.

To be sure, in many countries the flag is a symbol, and nothing else. When General MacArthur, hoping to revive national pride, decreed that the Japanese might display their flag on public buildings, they complied. But why, asked one another, must they suddenly show concern for a piece of cloth? They held only their Emperor in the highest esteem. He is the living symbol of their unity and all that is best in Japan. Their national emblem, by comparison a much less meaningful thing, is even used as a merchant flag.

The Bible tells of the camps of the tribes of Israel, identified by individual standards on the desert. Thus man uses flags to symbolize close identification with others. Flags can signify all. The red cross is succor and charity. A white flag is used to show that all hope is abandoned; a red flag is danger, black is death, and our national banner, to most of us, stands for great pride. Those who do not understand what are our accomplishments, what great personal sacrifice has been made to keep it flying high, or who refuse to appreciate this, they alone will disagree with its importance.

"It is in and through symbols," wrote the Scottish historian Thomas Carlyle, "that man consciously or subconsciously lives, moves, and has his being, those ages, moreover, are accounted the noblest which can the best recognize symbolical worth, and praise it to the highest."

Flags help transmit our innermost feelings, whether the cross upon pure white of the selfless Crusaders, the gold star in the window of a grieving mother, or the famous star-studded red, white, and blue so many have died upholding.

Today the United States Army observes its 191st birthday. That same day we honor our national symbol. It is fitting the days are one, for the Army was first to adopt the Stars and Stripes, to fly it in and out of combat.

Here at Arlington Heights, the 45th Artillery Brigade (Air Defense) raises the flag mornings at six o'clock, and proudly, at the bugle call, "To the Color", lowers it each evening. Here, the flag flies over men from nearly every state, signifying an awesome power in readiness, the reason for the 45th Brigade being in this civilian community so far from the obvious battlefields.

Here at the 45th there is no debate as to the proper treatment of the flag, for soldiers are tightly bound to honor the Star-Spangled Banner and guard it with their lives, if need be. Here, the flag never touches the ground. In fact, Army regulations (since adopted by the other Armed Forces) have been for over a hundred years the only law for the use and the display of the American flag. There have been a few agreements among groups of civilians, as, most notably, veterans organizations, and some states have agreed to conform to the so-called uniform flag law, but, for the average civilian, respect for the American flag is a moral and patriotic act of conscience, rather than a legal obligation.

An Act of Congress in 1917 made it unlawful to "desecrate, multilate, or improperly use the flag" but only in the District of Columbia. An act the following year required the dismissal of any employe or official of the Government who "in time of war, criticizes violently or abuses the American flag" but nowhere outside the Armed Forces is it the law that one must show respect for the flag.

Today, Flag Day is generally disregarded. It is a legal holiday only in Pennsylvania, and it did not become an annual observance, officially, until a federal law in 1949 ordained it. The first Flag Day was celebrated by Presidential proclamation in 1916.

"The benefit of a day like this," said President Wilson at the time, "is in turning away from the things that distract us, turning away from the things that touch us personally and absorb our interest in the hours of daily work. We remind ourselves of those things that are greater than we are, of those principles which we believe in our hearts to be elevated, of the more difficult things we must undertake in the days of perplexity when a man's judgment is safest only when it follows a line of principle."

To pseudo-savants who preach from their ratty beards that nationalism, respect for national customs, and patriotism cause war and are the marks of the poorly informed, the militant ignorant, the emotionally governed, or the outright jingo, let them be reminded that President Wilson was an intellect, a university professor who taught at Bryn Mawr, and Wesleyan, and while a professor at Princeton began in colleges the formal study of political science.

This erstwhile Governor, the only President to have held a doctorate, was proud to proclaim: "The flag we honor is the emblem of our unity, our power, our thought and purpose as a nation. It has no other character than that which we give it from generation to generation. The choice is ours. The flag floats in majestic silence above the hosts that execute those choices whether in peace or war. And yet, though silent, it speaks to us of the past, of the men and women who went before us and the records they wrote upon it, of a plan of life worked out by a great people."

Old Glory is a rallying point on the stage of school auditoriums, at public gatherings, and, today, midst the uncertainty of Viet Nam. It is silent to some but eloquent proof to most Americans of great national esprit de corps.

In soldiers, the flag is a beacon and a way of life. It has always been like that. Caesar's Legionnaires were put to death if they abandoned their standard. Napoleon told his soldiers not to despair, they were never in a foreign country wherever they served, for where flew the Tricolor there was France.

To professional soldiers, the flag has special meaning. They addressed it and saluted it in giving their first enlistment oath, and it will be there to honor them at the last of their days. No one need ever explain to a career soldier what is the meaning of our national flag; he is ever mindful of the appreciation expressed by General Anthony McAuliffe of the 101st Airborne Division—

"To the soldier there is one moment above all others during which the flag assumes supreme meaning. It is when the last volley is stilled and the flag is gently removed and carried to where the mourners stand. A man has given his best to his country and she, in turn, gives her best—her colors."

Keep Those Dams Out of Grand Canyon, the Minneapolis Morning Tribune Urges

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, the Minneapolis Morning Tribune has entitled a recent editorial "Keep Those Dams Out of Grand Canyon."

This is a policy which I hope the House of Representatives will overwhelmingly endorse.

The proposed Bridge Canyon and Marble Canyon dams in the Grand Canyon would damage a priceless asset belonging to all the people of America.

The Grand Canyon, as an ecological phonomenon, is about 280 miles long—extending from Lee's Ferry to Grand Wash Cliffs. Of these 280 miles, 132 would be turned into a dead storage reservoir by these dams.

Water—which would be 89 feet above the current river level at the western end of the Grand Canyon National Monument—would cover part of the geological and archeological records written on the lower ways of the canyon. It would inundate campsites on beaches and sandbars, with no substitute to be found along the sheer walls of the canyon. It would alter or destroy many scenes of great natural beauty.

I hope no legislation authorizing these destructive facilities will pass the House.

The editorial from the Minneapolis Morning Tribune follows:

KEEP THOSE DAMS OUT OF GRAND CANYON

While the administration stoutly champions the charms of nature, and while the First Lady makes speeches to prod the people to awake to the perils of encroaching billboards and bulldozers, the Reclamation Bureau rivets covetous eyes on the Grand Canyon, this country's top scenic resource.

Reclamation engineers are ready and eager to start work on two power dams, one in Marble Canyon and the other down river in Lower Granite Gorge. The latter, the so-called Bridge Canyon dam, would be the highest in the Western Hemisphere and create a reservoir nearly 100 miles long. It would flood the entire length of the Grand Canyon Monument and extend 13 miles into

Grand Canyon National Park, invading areas supposed to be preserved for posterity.

At a recent meeting on the canyon rim, dam opponents and proponents engaged in stormy debate. The key argument of the pro-dam people was that fast-growing Arizone was running short of water and had to have more. This is beyond dispute, but the state wouldn't get the reservoir water even if the dams were built. They are intended as power dams and nothing more, and power thus generated would pump water into central Arizona as part of a huge irrigation and water diversion plan. The remaining power would be sold to finance the dams and make them appear economically sound.

This soundness is open to question. It's estimated that within three years coal-and-nuclear steam plants, such as are now being built farther east, will deliver power at less than four mills per kilowatt hour.

MORRIS UDALL, brother of the secretary of the interior and Democratic congressman from Arizona, says the two dams wouldn't hurt the park. We beg to differ.

Food Prices

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LYNN E. STALBAUM

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 1, 1966

Mr. STALBAUM. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I insert in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial entitled "Food Prices," which appeared in this morning's edition of the Washington Post.

This succinct editorial, in my view, adequately sums up the need for U.S. farm income to rise up to the level of other economic areas of endeavor. It establishes accurately that it is high time the hard-working farmer is no longer regarded as this country's whipping boy.

The editorial follows:

FOOD PRICE

No doubt the Government and the consuming public will be much pleased by the fact that food prices in May fell by 0.6 per cent. The rate of rise in living costs generally seems to have stabilized in a gratifying way. And that surely is a good thing.

The tendency to make agriculture the goat for rises in living costs has been deplorable, however, and the consuming public must not be allowed to have the notion that it can justly count on the depression of agriculture to keep urban living prices low. The American people are spending a smaller percentage of income on foodstuffs than ever before. And, in future, they probably are going to have to spend more for food if rural America is not to be discriminated against and deprived of a fair share of the rising prosperity and affluence claimed by the rest of our society.

The economic rewards of those engaged in management and labor in rural America, and the social and cultural advantages available to both, must be made commensurate with the rewards of urban workers and managers. If we do not have in the future more success in equalizing these rewards than we have had in the past, the population distribution is going to become even more unbalanced and the problems of the great cities more unmanageable. And if this is to be prevented, those who grow the food and fiber of this country, and those who live in the small rural communities that serve them, are going to have to be better paid. If that pay does not come through the market place, it is going to have to come through public revenue. We cannot safely put the burden of holding down urban cost on underpaid rural workers.

Unemployment Insurance Amendments of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. WESTON E. VIVIAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill H.R. 15119, proposed Unemployment Insurance Amendments of 1966.

Mr. VIVIAN. Mr. Chairman, I support H.R. 15119, the revision of the Federal-State unemployment compensation program, sponsored jointly by the distinguished chairman and the distinguished ranking minority member of the House Ways and Means Committee. I commend the committee for reviewing, painstakingly, H.R. 8282, the bill originally proposed, and for making substantial improvements in this bill, leading to the revised bill H.R. 15119 before us today.

Mr. Chairman, as one who has had a good deal of experience in the management of a business, I am pleased that the Ways and Means Committee rejected the idea of tampering with the experience-rating system of setting unemployment compensation tax rates on individual employers. I believe the experience rating system developed in my State of Michigan to be an eminently fair and effective practice, well worth supporting. Also, I commend the committee for cutting back both the pace and the scope of the extension of taxable wage base. The committee bill calls for an increase in the base of only 40 percent over the next 6 years instead of 120 percent, as had been proposed in H.R. 8282. That bill would have imposed a greatly increased burden on the employers in my district and State, without adding materially to worker benefits. Michigan today is proud to provide one of the highest unemployment benefit payment schedules in the Nation. Yet H.R. 8282 would have edged Michigan dollar benefits higher; much higher than would have been demanded of the present low-wage, low-benefit States; and then channeled funds from Michigan to those low-wage States to help pay their benefits. This would have placed Michigan at a further competitive disadvantage with the low-wage States.

But H.R. 15119 does attack important deficiencies in our present unemployment compensation program. In particular, it extends coverage to numerous uncovered job classifications; and, most important, it establishes a permanent program of extended benefits to exhaustees during periods of persistent and high unemployment.

Mr. Chairman, this bill is supported by management and labor. It is fair to all concerned. I support it and will vote for it.

Serious Drought in Oregon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AL ULLMAN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 23, 1966

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, a serious drought grips the Second Congressional District of Oregon which I represent. At this critical point in the growing season, water levels are below 50 percent of the 1948–62 averages for the eastern and central portions of the State.

The only regions of my 70,000-square-mile district which have any hope at all for producing average yields are those areas where adequate reservoirs and irrigation facilities are available. Livestock producers of Harney County, in southeastern Orgon, are experiencing drought conditions reminiscent of the disaster years of the 1930's.

It is indeed ironic that this capricious stroke of Nature comes at a time when some Members of this body are urging the diversion of Columbia River water to relieve shortages in the Southwestern United States. It underscores my recent testimony before the Committee in Interior and Insular Affairs that an independent study of the water availability in other major river basins must be conducted before we consider the augmentation of the water supply of the Colorado River Basin.

The great majority of the land in eastern Oregon receives a modest 8 to 11 inches of rainfall in a normal year. These amounts are comparable to that received by much of Arizona and southern California. Unusually light snowfall in the Cascades last winter precludes relief for the water shortage in the summer thaw.

The only major acreage of Oregon soil which receives water from the Columbia River is the Dalles reclamation project. At The Dalles, only 14,300 acre-feet of water are used annually and landowners are paying up to $32.50 per acre-foot for water less than 1 mile from the Columbia River; at the same time, my colleagues from the Colorado Basin recommend transport of—at last estimate—8.5 million acre-feet of Columbia River water to supply irrigation projects 1,500 miles away.

The current water shortage in eastern and central Oregon indicates again the need for comprehensive basic research on the availability and future requirements of water in the Pacific Northwest before permitting feasibility studies for giant diversion projects to other regions. If the National Water Commission is established, it would be the ideal agency to conduct research with such far-reaching importance. My continued support for reclamation projects throughout the United States is well known. I am deeply sympathetic to the water needs of the residents of the Colorado Basin; but, let us not make hasty provisions for their relief to the possible detriment of other citizens of our Nation.

I enter the following editorial from the June 16 edition of the Portland Oregonian describing the magnitude of the water shortage which now threatens the residents of my district. I urge its careful consideration by the Members of the House.

SERIOUS DROUGHT IN OREGON

Nearly all of Eastern Oregon is covered by red cross-hatching in the latest map published by the Soil Conservation Service, Oregon State University and the Oregon State Engineer, covering the water supply outlook for the state.

The red indicates that the water supply prospects as of June 1 were much below average. A few areas on the map are shown in purple, as is Western Oregon. Purple stands for near average water supplies. The northwestern corner is in pink, indicating below average conditions but not as serious as in the widespread red sector.

The map is bad news for Oregon agriculture.

"Crop failure looms on the horizon for much of the dry-land agriculture of Oregon and for many irrigated acres served by direct diversion from streams," says the report. Continued lack of precipitation has been accompanied by colder than usual winds and this has added to the threat of crop failure.

Only those lands east of the Cascades which are served by adequate reservoirs promise to produce normal crops. In Harney County, livestock growers face drought conditions nearly as bad as the 1930's. Ranchers and farmers of Umatilla, Morrow, Gilliam and Sherman counties already are seriously affected by the drought. This is the state's usually highly productive dry-land wheat country. Similar conditions apply to most non-reservoir areas, with some variations. Ranges are in poor condition and hay crops will be short in some areas.

Precipitation for the water year has ranged from as low as 50 per cent of the 1948–62 average at Heppner and John Day to as high as 93 per cent at Eugene and 89 per cent at Portland. Mountain snowpacks have melted rapidly and the little snow that remains at extremely high elevations will add no appreciable water to late season streamflows.

Forests, of course, are affected also by the drought. The danger of fire will be greater than usual this summer.

The value of adequate storage of water for irrigation is demonstrated. Without the purple irrigation spots on the map east of the mountains, the agriculture of that part of Oregon would be much harder hit than it appears now will be the case, and that is seriously.

It will be difficult this year to convince residents of the drought area that Oregon has surplus water to send to the Southwest.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H–112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the RECORD at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the RECORD should be processed through this office.

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereo (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the RECORD.

Appendix

Man's Drive for Absolute Security Perils His Survival

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. RHODES

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, the following article, "Man's Drive for Absolute Security Perils His Survival" by Dr. Paul A. Weiss, appeared in a recent edition of the Arizona Republic. Because I felt it was such an excellent and interesting article, I wish to share it with my colleagues by inserting it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

MAN'S DRIVE FOR ABSOLUTE SECURITY PERILS HIS SURVIVAL: NOTED PROFESSOR WARNS QUEST FOR STRESS-FREE LIFE UNATTAINABLE, UNDESIRABLE

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—We are endangering our well-being by exaggerated attempts to attain security and a stress-free life, says Dr. Paul A. Weiss, a distinguished scientist whose interests range from theoretical biology to the relation between science and art. His work and thoughts have been published in three books and 289 articles, and he edits five scientific journals. Born in Austria in 1898, Dr. Weiss is a member of the most prominent scientific body in the U.S., the National Academy of Sciences and its National Research Council. He is visiting distinguished professor at TEXAS A & M University. Dr. Weiss also served as a member of the President's Science Advisory Committee and headed the Laboratory of Developmental Biology of the Rockefeller Institute for 10 years.)

(By Dr. Paul A. Weiss, professor emeritus, Rockefeller University)

NEW YORK.—Modern man's exaggerated attitudes toward comfort and security are endangering his physical, mental, social and political well-being.

We are striving for a 100 per cent secure, stress-free life and a society that will guarantee it. But this is not only an unattainable goal, it is an undesirable one. Such a society would be apathetic and incapable of surviving biological or political contingencies.

Parents want to protect their children completely from contact with germs and infection. But those who are not constantly exposed to normal or subclinical infections do not develop defenses that produce a natural resistance to disease.

Such children would succumb readily to their first accidental or unavoidable exposure, whereas those with systems adapted to fighting off disease may suffer less serious, even negligible, harm.

The same situation exists intellectually. Parents try to shield their offspring from the shocks and frustrations of life. They may succeed to the point where the children become incapable of handling the stressful situations the future holds in store for them.

ADAPTATION IS VITAL TO SURVIVAL

Moderate stress is necessary to keep us alert, responsive and capable. Our very survival and a full enjoyment of life depend on facing stress realistically and adapting to it. Instead of trying to eliminate stress we should work toward exercising our capabilities to meet it.

Rather than driving every time we have a few blocks to go, we should walk. Exercise keeps our muscles from withering, and they will function well when called upon to cope with such things as mechanical breakdowns or strike shutdowns of motorized transport.

Parents should not rush their children to doctors for treatment with antibiotics for every small, insignificant ailment. Their bodies should be given the opportunity to fend off hazards naturally, whenever this is practical.

One even wonders whether uninterrupted living in air-conditioned surroundings might not, in the long run, lessen the body's ability to adapt to extremes of temperature that result from power failures.

In the attempt to rid ourselves of stress we are striving for complete protection from hazards in our environment. But life is a gamble with statistics, and it is impossible to be 100 percent secure.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS OFTEN OVERPROTECTIVE

Whereas we once paid far too little attention to car safety, drugs, cancer-causing agents, pollutants and pesticides, we now seem to be viewing them with unreasonable concern and alarm. This could lead to a state of national hypochondria.

Certain legislative actions are overprotective from a biological point of view. There is a tendency to ban the use by everyone of every substance that has ever been shown to be potentially harmful to man or animal.

Actually such substances may be a potential hazard only to a minute fraction of people, or only in inordinately high doses or under conditions of protracted exposure.

Unrealistic purism should not replace balanced judgment and a sound sense of proportions.

Should we ban strawberries because they may cause rash, or clams because some people are allergic to them? Doing this would be no more unscientific than prohibiting the use of tolerable amounts of a substance just because much larger amounts of it increase the rate of cancer in rats. Yet this is done.

CRANBERRY INCIDENT ILLUSTRATES PITFALLS

In 1959, the cranberry industry in northeastern United States was seriously damaged for a year when a government agency ruled that cranberries treated with a certain preservative were unfit for human consumption. The ruling was based on laboratory tests indicating that the preservative increased the incidence of cancer in rats.

As it turned out, a human would have had to eat bushels of cranberries to be affected the same way the rats were.

The social and political price of such exaggerations of safety standards is high. We should not be asking, "Is it or is it not safe?" but "How much is reasonably safe?"

Recently the pesticide and tobacco industries, and now the automobile manufacturers, have been the victims of our unrealistic quest for absolute security. Surely safety features in automobiles can be improved, but you cannot make automobiles safe by legislative or structural refinements alone.

Congress can pass a law requiring that cars be made of rubber, yet the problem of irresponsible drivers will still exist. One must change not only the automobile but the attitude of the driver.

ATTRIBUTING TO ONE CAUSE TOO SIMPLE

Flat assertions that cigarette smoking "causes" lung cancer are an oversimplification. Neither lung cancer nor any other form of the disease is "caused" by a single agent.

Cancer is a cumulative process. A series of individually innocuous effects of smoking, injuries, radiation, diet, hormones and perhaps viruses, must accumulate in order to modify generations of cells to the point where a malignancy occurs.

Smoking a pack a day may provide the straw that breaks the camel's back, but in itself does not "cause" cancer. Getting an occasional sun tan will not necessarily result in skin cancer later in life, although too much sun undoubtedly will raise the chance.

Rather than ban or restrict every substance that has ever been linked with cancer, regardless of dosage, it would be more reasonable to define the limit below which the price of total denial might outweigh the minimal risk involved.

People must become reconciled to living with insecticides, too. In "The Silent Spring" Rachel Carson was 100 per cent right, but within less than 50 per cent of the context of the whole problem.

You cannot turn the world over to the insects. Allowing insects, plant diseases and weeds to destroy large amounts of food would put greater stress on the world population than would a tolerable amount of pesticide residue in their diet.

UNBALANCED ATTITUDES CARRY INTO DEFENSE

Present unbalanced attitudes toward man-made hazards have led to inconsistencies in our views of defense. An elaborate and expensive fallout shelter program must take into account the fact that shelters have to be ventilated. An enemy can simply smoke everyone out of the shelters with a gas attack.

We might feel the use of chemical (gas) or biological (germ) warfare is inhumane, but can we afford to take it for granted the potential enemies will be equally sentimental?

War is inhumane, but so long as it is unpreventable we ought to concentrate on mitigating its horrors and consequent suffering. How to do this is a matter of calculated reasoning, not of emotional binges.

In their search for intellectual security people want to pin responsibility for a given effect on a single "cause," and answer the most complex questions with a yes or no.

But we must realize that every "cause" has multiple effects and every "effect" is the outcome of a complex network of contributory "causes."

By singling out one threat of the causal fabric as a basis for judgment and decisions, one gains a sense of imaginary security and self righteousness.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY BIOLOGICALLY UNSOUND

One also creates an unrealistic world of blacks and whites instead of recognizing and adapting to a real world characterized by shades of gray.

The "normal" and "abnormal" are integrated. Transitions lead from healthy to sick, from recklessness to hypochrondria, from carelessness to overconcern.

We must try to determine how wide the margin of probable safety is, then strive to stay near the upper boundary rather than rely on the fallacy that its lower reaches will disappear through law, pious hopes and scientific "miracles."

Striving for absolute security is harmful because it is biologically unsound. Whatever else man is, he is a creature subject to the laws of nature. As is the case with all living things, he has the choice of strengthening his powers of coping with stress or letting them deteriorate through disuse.

Condemnation of Bigotry—Address by Senator Williams, of New Jersey

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EUGENE J. McCARTHY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, June 24, 1966

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, last month a meeting was sponsored by religious and civic groups at Bridgeton, N.J., to express community opposition to activities of the Ku Klux Klan. I ask unanimous consent that the message of Senator Harrison A. Williams to the community leaders at the rally be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

REMARKS OF SENATOR HARRISON WILLIAMS

I am proud to join with you on this occasion. We are here tonight not only to condemn the bitter and divisive doctrines of bigotry and prejudice but also to express our faith in the great principle of America—that every man and woman be treated equally according to their merits. Our basic belief is that the quality of the human spirit is not determined by the color of our skin or by the language in which we pray. This is the fundamental rock of our belief in democracy. As equals in the eyes of God, we must treat each other with honor and with respect. It is this belief which unifies and binds 180 million people of different beliefs, races, and cultures into a common endeavor to build the Great Society in America that must always be the land of opportunity for all. More than automobiles, TV sets, and washing machines, it is this profound belief in the respect we owe the human dignity of our neighbors which is truly the American way of life.

In a sense this is a happy occasion. This gathering to express our faith in the American way will far outnumber the baker's dozen of bigots who will gather tomorrow to warm their cold and bitter spirits in the heat of a fiery cross of folly. These unhappy men will burn their cross, but it is a cross that gives heat but no light. They truly are those who have eyes but see not; who have ears but do not hear. In claiming to defend America, they have turned their backs on it. They have exiled themselves in their own land; in return for its abundance and greatness they give not love but hatred, not peace but violence. To them we offer our pity and our sorrow, because they have twisted the American dream into a paranoiac nightmare.

In the flickering fire of their pathetic cross—itself a perversion of the religious faith this cross symbolizes—they see frightening shapes of self-created fear. Let them frighten themselves. The nightmare visions of hate peddlers will never terrorize the true American—the American who believes in equal justice for all, in equal opportunity for all.

The true American will reject the false prophets of bigotry who are ashamed to face the light of day and who hide their shameful faces under sheets. The true American will join with other Americans of good will to make a reality the dream of American greatness first conceived 190 years ago and still the great hope of our land and of the world. We turn our backs on the darkness of hatred and terror, and walk toward the great light of freedom and equality for all.

Economic Takeoff Levels Out in May

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AL ULLMAN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 23, 1966

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to introduce into the Record the following article from the Thursday, June 23, edition of the Christian Science Monitor for the careful consideration of my colleagues. It is unfortunate that it is impossible to reproduce the excellent graphs accompanying the article which illustrate dramatically the dangerous situation our economy now faces.

The usual economic indicators present a variable pattern for the month of May. Unemployment remains steady, with no improvement from the 4-percent level. Personal income continues to rise, while gross national product for the second quarter is expected to increase slightly. Figures for May are not yet available.

The wholesale price index remained at 105.5 in May, which represents no change from the April level. Other sources indicate that wholesale prices for beef, vegetables, milk, butter, and eggs fell during May. An increase in the price of various industrial products offset the receding farm-products prices. Plant machinery in particular has gone up in price.

Industrial production gained again in May, rising to 154.8 percent of the 1957–59 averages. The Commerce Department reports that durable goods orders declined fractionally from $24.2 billion in April to $24 billion in May.

A far more disturbing trend is reflected by a retail sales drop from $25.2 billion to $24.4 billion. When these figures are compared with March sales of $25.5 billion, it is seen that retail sales have declined 4.3 percent in the last 3 months.

The steadily increasing production figures and the marked decrease in retail sales lead to the inevitable conclusion that inventories are rapidly expanding. It is a small wonder that economists are expressing concern over these discouraging statistics. The figures cited above were collected from a period when interest rates, prices, and the cost of living continued to climb. It is obvious from this data that there is no economic justification for the high interest rate policy pursued so vigorously by the Federal Reserve Board and tacitly supported by the inaction of the administration.

The only effective remedy to the much-discussed inflationary trend in our economy is to utilize the forces of Government to bring down the continuing escalation of interest rates.

ECONOMIC TAKEOFF LEVELS OUT IN MAY

(By Leonard H. Lempert)

A mixed pattern of movements in the economic indicators in May clearly suggests that the accelerated upward pace of late 1965 and early 1966 is moderating.

The unemployment rate moved up from 3.7 in April to 4 percent in May, the largest increase in some time.

The unemployment situation has seen no improvement since February, 1966.

Nonagricultural employment improved in May by 166,000 workers, compared to the strike-restricted gain of 15,000 in April. The May rise was considerably more subdued than the 417,000 rise in March.

Wholesale commodity prices held steady in May at the April index level of 105.5. Lower prices for farm products counterbalanced higher prices for industrial products.

RETAIL SALES REVISED

The Federal Reserve Board index of industrial production rose to 154.8 in May from 153.4 in April, exceeding the April gain but falling short of the rise in March.

Probably the most unusual development of recent months has been the April and May decreases in retail sales.

Since our report last month, the Census Bureau has revised April retail sales down to $25.0 billion from the $25.2 billion first reported and has issued a preliminary May sales figure of $24.4 billion.

The two-month decline of 4.3 percent from March's $25.5 billion is the largest such decline since 1952. Much of the two-month decline was attributable to lower automobile sales.

Gross-national-product data for the second quarter of 1966 will not be available for some time yet.

If, however, the retail sales figures hold for April and May and are not subsequently revised upward, a considerably smaller GNP gain is probable in the second quarter of 1966 than for the first quarter.

INCOME HITS PEAK

With prices continuing to rise, the GNP increase in constant 1958 dollars should compare even less favorably with its first-quarter increase.

Personal income rose about $2.25 billion (at an annual rate) in May to a record annual rate level of $565 billion.

In a manner similar to the nonagricultural employment experience, the May increase in personal income exceeded the April gain slightly, but was well below the March gain of $4 billion (at an annual rate).

Although the drastic slowing of the economy's upward pace in April was not repeated in May, the economic indicators as a whole reveal that May was still a month of relatively subdued gains in the economy.

Appreciation Dinner for Col. Waldron Leonard

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, June 24, 1966

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record remarks made by the distinguished Senator from Texas [Mr. Yarborough] at an appreciation dinner for Col. Waldron Leonard, sponsored by his friends of the American

Legion, Washington, D.C., on Saturday, May 21, 1966.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMARKS OF SENATOR RALPH W. YARBOROUGH AT APPRECIATION DINNER FOR COL. WALDRON LEONARD, SPONSORED BY FRIENDS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, WASHINGTON, D.C., SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1966

It gives me great pleasure to be able to join with all of you here to show our appreciation to Col. Waldron E. Leonard. Seldom do we have the opportunity of paying tribute to such an outstanding man, and such an outstanding defender and supporter of veterans. Recognition of Colonel Leonard is shown in the editorial from Stars and Stripes which I placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on March 10, 1966, to show what a wonderful job he has done.

The editorial said, in tribute to his many virtues: "To believe that he will not be sincerely missed in his accustomed haunts, that his retirement will go unremarked or will not take some of the individuality, color, interest and human warmth which his longtime sympathetic and humane qualities brought to every veteran's problem which touched their lives, their interests, and the welfare of their loved ones, would be unrealistic and untrue."

Stars and Stripes called Colonel Leonard the Capital's "most outstanding veteran', an appellation all of us will agree is most fitting.

For more than twenty years before his retirement, Colonel Leonard served as the Director of the Department of Veterans Affairs of the District of Columbia. In addition, he has been department service officer for the District of Columbia department of the American Legion and president of the Metropolitan Area Council of Veterans Organizations, representing 22 major veterans groups in the District, Maryland, and Virginia. Waldron Leonard is not one to work in behalf of veterans only during official working hours; his support of veterans, his assistance to them, is an avocation as well as a vocation, and he has devoted his total life to it, and will continue to do so even when officially "retired."

The colonel's efforts in and around this area involve far more than what I have already said. He is an active member in civic, patriotic, and religious organizations in this area; a member of the advisory committee for the USO, both national and local; he has served as the representative of the District of Columbia Commissioners on many matters pertaining to veterans and patriotic affairs; he has worked diligently on veterans' participation in four presidential inaugurals, and has been recognized for this work by both Democratic and Republican national chairmen of the inaugural committees. The distinguished service awards and special citations the colonel has received number well over a hundred and give further testimony to the quality of the work he has done and the wide range of the people who have been helped by him and who recognize his ability.

Before he came to Washington, Colonel Leonard lived in Texas. Unfortunately, I cannot claim him as a native, as he was born in the State of West Virginia. Fortunately for Texas, he went there and left a great mark on the State before he left to come here to the District of Columbia. He had already begun to develop his experience working in behalf of veterans in West Virginia, before he went to Texas.

His involvement in veterans affairs in Texas, something he did in addition to running a business, led to his being named to President Hoover's Central Relief Committee to help eliminate unemployment.

He would put in many hours of his time trying to obtain justice—and getting it—for ex-servicemen who were not getting the service or benefits or treatment they were entitled to. He looked into suspicious situations and battled past stodgy administrators to get to the heart of problems—showing he had a heart and was not just an administrator or well-meaning do-gooder. The same sympathy for the individual serviceman is one of the fine characteristics for which we honor him tonight—and it is a trait he kept throughout the period when he himself became an administrator.

Colonel Leonard started his fine administrative career working with veterans in Texas, where he was State director of the department of veterans affairs for 2 years. It is his continuing work in this area here in the District of Columbia which we are here to honor tonight.

And while he was director of veterans affairs here in the District he worked with me for seven long years to effectively aid in passing the cold war GI bill under which three million discharged veterans will be eligible to go to school next Wednesday, June 1 and two million more by 1970. I am proud to be here tonight to help honor the veterans' veteran.

Ted Yates

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Bernie Harrison, of the Evening Star, has written a short column on Mr. Ted Yates, a producer of NBC's documentary shows which I would like to include in the RECORD following my remarks.

I first got to know Ted when he was given the task of producing the show "Congress Needs Help" and was greatly impressed with him and his apparent ability to immediately grasp the problems at hand. He has used this talent with much success in his production of documentaries dealing with world problems. At the present time he is en route to southeast Asia for the purpose of putting together a factual report on the situation which exists in that part of the world.

Ted Yates is not looking for headlines. Ted Yates looks for facts and facts only. He is a responsible news reporter and is the type reporter that we need more of today.

NBC's OWN "ACTION LINE" MAN

(By Bernie Harrison)

Ted Yates has gone a long way in TV since those X-ray interviews he directed for Mike Wallace. He's on his way to Japan now, en route to Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, to film another TV documentary, and for a résumé of where he's been lately, a look at his "The Undeclared War" show tonight (9 *o'clock, WRC–4)* is suggested.

Yates is a pesky sort of a fellow. He's NBC's unofficial trouble-shooter, a ferret by nature, I suspect. He always seems to be reminding us—when our attention is riveted elsewhere—that we've got more troubles than we thought we had, and no use cosying them under the rug.

His special tonight focuses on the violence that has taken place (and still is) in Panama, Colombia and Guatemala. The program visits Peru, too, for a look at some of the things that are happening—at last—under a progressive regime. "I was in Lima in '62," he told me, "and there were certain quarters no 'gringo' could visit. There's an air of excitement there now in the universities; the new president is using the armed forces as a construction and transportation unit, to build roads, hospitals, schools and airlift doctors and teachers."

Yates has a poignant postcript on his fine recent documentary on the Belgian Congo. He got a letter from that 60-year-old Jean Gabin-esque French planter who had gone back into the jungle to his old plantation, from which he had been driven, to see if it might be rebuilt. He was too old to begin again, the planter thought, but once having revisited his ruined estate where he was so happily welcomed by his former workers, he realized he could no longer stay in the Congo. He could not stay in Léopoldville, without going back, and he was too old and too broke to go back. So he packed up, went back to Belgium, and opened a little dress shop, Alas.

Yates is the same fellow who produced that disturbing special on the CIA, well ahead of the later controversy. So far, the caliber and relevance of his work seems to have escaped the attention of his colleagues in the industry at award time. I noted this in a column and he sent me a thank-you note, saying he'd given up on Emmy's a long time ago. I got the impression he couldn't care less.

On the way back from Viet Nam, incidentally, he plans to stop over at those Pacific islands (Eniwetok, etc.) "we hold in trust and don't seem to know what to do with." Yates is a trouble-maker, that's what he is, and if he'll only give us a special which we could watch contentedly, there might be more bric-a-brac on his shelf.

Sinister Plan To Bury Our American Shipbuilding and Shipping Industries

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS M. PELLY
OF WASHINGTON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 23, 1966

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, this morning's Washington Post has an article dealing with recommendations of the Committee on Congressional Organization. One of these recommendations is in accordance with the whispers that have been circulating on Capitol Hill, to the effect that the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries is scheduled for elimination and its jurisdiction is to be transferred to the House Committee on Interstate Commerce.

As such, a policy of the Democratic administration and its leader, President Johnson, in burying opposition to his maritime policy, is coming to light. First, the President asks for a new Department of Transportation, in which would be merged the once independent Maritime Administration, established as it was to protect and promote an American merchant marine adequate for national defense.

Now, a sinister proposal is revealed, to do away with the legislative committee that has been attempting to resist the executive branch's program to downgrade American ships and shipbuilding. It looks like someone's fine hand is behind this idea.

The House Merchant Marine Committee has been bipartisan in seeking to restore the onetime independence of the Maritime Agency.

Earlier this week, the committee passed a resolution opposing the plan to bury the Maritime Agency in a new Department of Transportation.

I hope the American people realize what this means. It means that the Johnson-Humphrey administration plans to have American ships built in foreign yards and thereby eliminate more than 20,000 jobs, as called for by the recent task force report of the Department of Commerce.

It means scrapping the policy of maintaining American-flag ships for defense and abdicating to the Soviet Union and other nations that are in the process of building new merchant ships to a number many times ours.

If the House Committee on Merchant Marine is done away with, the administration will have adroitly eliminated the chief source of opposition to its policy to downgrade American shipbuilding and shipping. As such, the move will be a sad page in the history of this once great maritime Nation.

Next, the United States will be abdicating all sovereignty and sharing with Panama the management of the Panama Canal. The administration acts like there is no need for ships.

Mr. Speaker, the United States may be the richest nation on earth, but under President Johnson's maritime policy, we are certainly not acting like the wisest.

Watershed Program Guides Land Use

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 20, 1966

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, proper planning of our land and water resources is a basic concern of our rapidly growing Nation. Nowhere is this more true than in California, and nowhere in California is it more true than in the dynamic San Francisco-Sacramento areas.

The Fourth Congressional District, which I am proud to represent, is located next door to both of these metropolitan centers. The district occupies the eastern slope of the coastal range; it is scenic and accessible to a great urban population that seeks and needs close-by outdoor recreational opportunities.

The seven counties of the fourth district offer many ideal possibilities for extensive and diversified recreational activity. This purpose—and others serving urban and rural needs—can be realized only through the wise development of available land and water resources.

The small watershed program, Public Law 556, is one of the Nation's chief means of proper land and water conservation and use. Under this program, which is administered by the Soil Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, our lands are protected from flooding, our good soils are kept on the land where they support needed vegetation, water storage is provided for municipal, industrial, and agricultural use, and entire watersheds are made suitable for recreation, wildlife preservation, and other developments that serve the national welfare and bring prosperity to the local residents.

Two small watershed projects are under construction in the fourth district—Adobe Creek in Lake County, and Ulatis Creek in Solano County. In addition to watershed protections and flood prevention, the Adobe Creek plan provides for fish and wildlife conservation, and the sponsors of the Ulatis Creek project want to add recreation as a purpose of the development. They are wise to do so.

One other Public Law 566 project has been approved for USDA planning assistance, the 132,000-acre Willow Slough project in Yolo County. This ambitious project will provide for fish and wildlife protection, recreation, and drainage, in addition to flood prevention.

The Upper Stoney Creek project, covering 238,500 acres, is now awaiting approval in Washington, and the possibility of initiating four other projects—three in Yolo County and one is Solano County—is being investigated. Two additional areas, in Sutter and Lake Counties, have indicated an interest in watershed development.

I am gratified by this response to the small watershed program. Those of us who have followed the outstanding success of small watershed projects have watched with great satisfaction the growth of this program throughout the Nation. An enlightened American society will, I am confident, continue to assure the further strengthening of the small watershed approach to resource conservation and development.

Food Prices

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to insert in the RECORD a most perceptive editorial which illustrates the administration's rather surrealistic interpretation of food prices in trying to place inflationary blame on agriculture.

The editorial appeared in the Dairy Record on June 8, 1966, as follows;

HOW'S THAT AGAIN?

President Johnson's claim that "food prices and three metals are responsible for 80% of inflation" rankled agriculture perhaps more than any other statement made in recent months.

Glenn Lake, president of the National Milk Producers Federation, recently made an interesting comparison of some of the elements which go into the Cost of Living Index. Over a ten-year period ending Feb. 28 of this year he pointed out that the Index itself has risen 11.6%. Cost of services and housing went up 20%; medical and health costs were up 25%; recreation up 16%.

Meanwhile, the cost of 96 foods at retail has risen only 0.4%. Among these, butter has gone up 6.7%; cheese has risen 20%; and, a half-gallon of milk has advanced only 2.6%.

We know figures can be tricky, but we would like to hear the President's story again just to make sure we heard right.

I suggest that before an accusing finger is pointed at agriculture making it the scapegoat, the administration would do well to keep account of its own herd of goats.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the RECORD.

Appendix

Dr. Tsanoff's Speech on Intellectual Freedom at Rice University, Timely Today

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH
OF TEXAS
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, current heated controversies on many college campuses give evidence from time to time of the same atmosphere that existed during the early 1950's. We find community groups calling for the expulsion of college and high school teachers who take a position on issues which differs from their own or which dares to question the current majority opinion. The battle for academic and intellectual freedom is a continuing one. We must realize that, even when we violently object to what is being said, we must defend the right of a person to say his thoughts. As many distinguished jurists have said, freedom of speech means nothing unless it is freedom for the thought we hate, not just for the thought with which we agree.

Because the subject of "intellectual freedom" is of continuing importance, a statement made over a decade ago by Dr. R. A. Tsnaoff, professor of philosophy at the Rice Institute, has continuing relevance. Dr. Tsanoff, a native of Bulgaria and a naturalized American citizen, holds degrees from Oberlin College and Cornell Unuiversity and has been a member of the Rice Institute faculty since 1914. Dr. Tsanoff's speech, entitled "Intellectual Freedom," was delivered to the Rice Institute Student Forum in April 1953. Because of the timeliness of the subject, the speech is deserving of wide circulation.

In his speech, Dr. Tsanoff stresses the importance of free inquiry, stating that "Truth does not need police protection, but only support by adequate evidence." He wants the individual professor to be able to explore all ideas without restriction.

Perhaps the thought in Dr. Tsanoff's speech most relevant for us today is this:

> This principle of intellectual freedom applies in college teaching just as truly as it does in scientific or scholarly research. If ecclesiastic or civil authorities or well-organized factions in our society should succeed in enforcing on teachers the obligation to teach certain definite ideas and to oppose certain other books, then the whole process of education would be compromised.
>
> No real training of young minds in the pursuit of truth would be possible, if the students saw in their teachers men who were obliged to teach them the way they did, for otherwise they would lose their jobs and get into further trouble.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of Dr. Tsanoff's speech be printed in the Appendix to the RECORD today.

There being no objection, the speech was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM

(FOREWORD.—In this address before the Rice students the distinguished Dr. Tsanoff states brilliantly the case for Intellectual Freedom. His emphasis on the obligations which go with it are particularly timely as we see freedom assaulted under the guise of protection and its defense neglected through failure of appreciation of the duties it brings.—WALTER G. HALL.)

DEFINITION

The Student Forum at Rice has shown good judgment in bringing us together to consider the problem of intellectual freedom, for it concerns the very life and spirit to which a university community is dedicated. And in dealing with intellectual freedom, it is natural that we here should emphasize especially its rights and its responsibilities in colleges and universities.

So now let us ask our question: "What is the freedom which we college and university students and faculty need and which we have a right to demand and a duty to defend?"

Chief function

This so-called academic freedom is indicated by the very character of our institutions. A college or a university has as its chief function the preservation, the transmission, and the expansion of knowledge. Its main purpose is the attainment of truth.

It is not accidental that the two oldest American universities, Harvard and Yale, have the word "truth," "Veritas," engraved on their seals. Now truth can be defended in only one way, by being proved and established in fair inquiry. And error is not destroyed by being prohibited, but only by being disproved and refuted.

Truth

Truth does not need police protection, but only support by adequate evidence. We need the truth, and so we must have the facts. Universities, I mean real universities, are dedicated to this sort of fair inquiry. That is why we can call them temples of free minds, for the spirit of consecration to the truth is the surest guarantee of freedom.

On the front of the Main Building at the University of Texas are engraved these words, and they come from the New Testament: "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." These words should be cherished as the charter of university education in a democratic society.

This unprejudiced pursuit of the truth has been opposed by dogmatic minds, who have feared that some cherished doctrines of theirs might be upset. In some periods of our civilization these dogmatists have been ecclesiastics, in other periods they have been political or social reactionaries.

Galileo

When Galileo formulated his principles of modern astronomy, he was accused by the Inquisition of teaching doctrines contrary to God's truth. His answer to the judges should be remembered. He told the holy fathers that he was a scientist, and that the only way in which he could try not to disagree with God's truth was to make his truth as true as possible. The judgment of posterity has sustained Galileo.

In our day the government of Communist Russia has prohibited the teaching of the generally accepted biological theory that acquired characteristics are not inheritable. Now it is conceivable that future scientific investigation may prove that this doctrine is an error, but this could not be achieved by prohibition, but in only one way, by investigation.

Scandal

Such legislation in matters of scientific truth is a scandal and a disaster to Russian science. And it would be a disaster to us, too, if we were to follow in our education the Communist policy of intellectual repression in any field. The best way to preserve ourselves from Communist corruption is not to imitate the Communist policies. The rule is very simple: Do not repeat the Communist evils.

INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM

This principle of intellectual freedom applies in college teaching just as truly as it does in scientific or scholarly research. If ecclesiastic or civil authorities or well-organized factions in our society should succeed in enforcing on teachers the obligation to teach certain definite ideas and to oppose certain other books, then the whole process of education would be compromised.

No real training of young minds in the pursuit of truth would be possible, if the students saw in their teachers men who were obliged to teach them the way they did, for otherwise they would lose their jobs and get into further trouble.

The cornerstone of a real university is intellectual integrity.

Investigation

You can see, then, why free inquiring minds resist curbs and shackles. The spirit of resistance to compulsion in thinking is a bulwark to our democratic freedom all around and especially in a period of crisis like the present. The way to safeguard our young minds, and our old minds too, from pernicious errors, is to examine and understand those errors, to see why they are errors and pernicious.

It has been well said that the first foreign language which a people should learn is the language of their chief enemies. So it is also important for us to understand thoroughly the doctrines and the propaganda of Communism.

There are some people among us who think that if our college students should read a communist book they would be converted to communism. We on the other hand believe that erroneous and false doctrines have to be understood in order to be really rejected. The better we understand the communist teachings and the communist practices, the more clearly we can see how communism threatens our whole democratic civilization and its great human values, the more intelligently we can then resist its insidious influence.

RESPONSIBILITIES

I have endeavored so far to give my reasons for my firm belief in intellectual freedom. Now, however, I am bound to consider the other aspect of this problem, as I see it, in our university life: namely, the responsibilities of academic freedom.

A great modern liberal expressed a profound truth which is relevant to our discussion tonight. He wrote: "A man has a moral right to that freedom which he requires for the performance of his duties."

Why do I demand freedom of teaching and research? Because I need that freedom in order to live a life of intellectual integrity, to seek and find the truth. Therefore, in my classes and in my writings, I should examine and discuss all ideas fairly. Surely I should not take advantage of my students' truth in me, I should not give them a biased account of the facts and the ideas with which I am dealing.

Fair inquiry

As all of us know, even with the most fair-minded intentions a professor is apt to convey in his teaching his own partiality to some ideas rather than to others. But just on that account, I say, I should always try to be as objective as possible. What is most important is that I give my students good evidence of the spirit of fair inquiry, both in what I advocate and in what I oppose.

Another important responsibility of academic freedom is that university minds, both professor and students, should never lose sight of the social-practical power of ideas, their bearing on men's daily lives. We should do our thinking with responsible socially-minded regard for the security and the well-being of the people and not betray their trust in us.

Power of ideas

Ideas are not mere playthings for academic minds. The social acceptance or rejection of them may spell blessing or disaster for our nation. The issue between Communism and American democracy is not just a pair of alternatives for idle debaters. It is an issue of life or death for our civilization.

In dealing with this issue, or with the related ideas of social-political order, or of moral principles, or religious problems, those of us who righly demand intellectual freedom should never forget the responsibilities which that freedom entails. Let me repeat: We have a right to intellectual freedom—in order that we may perform our duties in our American way of life.

SPECIFIC POINTS

I have dealt so far with the basic issues in our discussion. Will you allow me a few moments now to consider one or two specific points which are being raised in our day, and which I do not wish in any way to evade.

The question is asked: Should American colleges and universities retain on their faculties members of the Communist Party? My answer to this question is an emphatic No, and I should like to explain my reasons for my answer.

We should exclude the communist party professor not because we regard his opinion as erroneous, but because by his communist party membership he has identified himself with an organized world conspiracy to destroy freedom of discussion in America as it has been destroyed already in the communist countries.

Suppression

Throughout the world the Communist Party, as shown by its policies wherever it has gained political power, has suppressed intellectual freedom. It stands in the world today as the armed enemy of the very spirit of fair-minded inquiry to which universities are dedicated.

A man who has identified himself with the organized enemies of intellectual freedom is not entitled to claim the protection of intellectual freedom so that he may destroy it.—Take, for instance, our meeting tonight. We have no doubt persons of different opinions in our audience. I say, let them stand up freely and express their ideas. But we cannot allow any of them to conspire and break up our meeting of free discussion.

We shall tolerate disagreement of opinion, but we shall not tolerate organized intolerance and disruption, whether it be communist or fascist disruption or any other kind.

Jefferson

Let me read to you the words of a great American, Thomas Jefferson, from his Presidential Inaugural Address of 1801. Jefferson said: "If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union or change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it."

Note Jefferson's keen insight into the range and also the limits of democratic tolerance: "Error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it."

There should be no misunderstanding here. The protection of intellectual freedom in our universities from communism or any other conspirators and traitors is a task for university faculties and administrators. Colleges and universities are not irresponsible institutions. They are chartered by the states; they know their men much better than any outsiders can know them and they are quite able and resolved to maintain their integrity.

Legal process

But whenever any individual faces a charge of being a member of the communist party conspiracy, he should have a full trial in the courts, with the same legal provisions for his defense which our laws accord even to the worst criminals. Outside pressure groups should not be allowed to invade our educational system and, under the pretense of rooting out communism in the schools, undertake to repress liberal critical thinking on the part of teachers and students.

We do not protect our American democracy but, on the contrary, we undermine it, when we allow lawful trial by jury to be replaced by high-handed practices of slanderous accusations and smears. These were the tactics of Hitler: they are the tactics of the communists.

We should not imitate the enemies of our American freedom. We do not want aggressive reactionaries to control our universities for the same reason for which we do not want communist partisans on our faculties. They are both marked by the same un-American activities of dictatorial opposition to free inquiry and discussion. We cherish and we seek to preserve in our schools the truly American activities of freedom of freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of fair discussion.

Loyalty oath

One more question I shall consider in closing: It has been asked: Should college and university professors object to taking an oath of loyalty to the United States? I should answer once more clearly and definitely, No.

Any citizen who occupies any office of public trust and responsibility should be entirely willing and proud to take the oath that is taken by our President, or by our Governor, or by the Justices of Our Supreme Court. Indeed in times of crisis like ours, explicit self-dedication to our Constitution and to our Bill of Rights, to these charters of our freedom, is vitally important.

Fundamental

But this loyalty must not be one of lip service only. It should express an understanding of the fundamental principles of American freedom and justice, and of the grave dangers which confront them. These dangers are not external only, they are dangers in our American souls, which we should recognize and resist.

Again we should avoid misunderstanding. College and university professors cannot be expected to sign loyalty oaths written and imposed on them by the opponents of American liberal ideas. Loyalty to our American democracy and to our American laws cannot mean the surrender or the rejection of the basic freedoms on which our government is established.

Dedication

It should mean just the opposite: it should signify self-dedication to those ideals of human freedom and justice for all, which have made our America great in the past and will make her still greater in the future.

In resisting communism we should know what we are resisting. We must resist its tyrannical spirit and policies, its oppression of men's minds and lives. Therefore we should try to resist the spirit of oppression in ourselves, lest it corrupt us.

Of what avail would it be to have defeated Hitler's armies on the field of battle, if the spirit of Hitler should enter your soul and mind, if you and I in our turn should adopt Hitler's policy of book-burning and witch-hunting and intolerace and oppression? As with Hitler, so with Stalin, and so with their successors.

We abhor their names, for we understand the perversity of their doctrines and their practices. And therefore we should be resolved not to imitate their oppressive policies. We do not want any iron curtain in our beloved American land.

Oath

And if you want a short oath of loyalty to the spirit to which the true universities are dedicated, here is one, again by Thomas Jefferson: "I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man."

York, Pa., Celebrates Its 225th Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. N. NEIMAN CRALEY, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. CRALEY. Mr. Speaker, this week, York, Pa., the county seat for York County, in the 19th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, celebrates its 225th anniversary. I should like to include in the Record, therefore, some pertinent and interesting information about the role this city, my home, has played in American history and the historic landmarks which remain centuries later to remind us of these events of our national past.

We Yorkers are proud of our heritage. We are proud of the role York assumed as, in the words of General Lafayette, "the seat of the American Union in our most gloomy times." Certainly the 9 months from September 1777, through June 1778, when the Continental Congress sought to place the Susquehanna between themselves and the invading enemy and so made York their capital, was a time of serious concern for the newly independent colonies.

During those 9 months while the first American Government met in York many significant events occurred. While meeting in York, the Continental Congress heard of Gen. James Burgoyne's surrender at the battle of Saratoga to Gen. Horatio Gates. This in turn accelerated France's move toward aiding the colonies. News of the French decision to actively aid the American cause was received from Paris from Benjamin Franklin during the York residency of

Congress. An army of fleet and supplies would be sent to aid the colonies. The first Thanksgiving Proclamation designating December 18, 1777, as a day of thanksgiving for the victory at Saratoga, was made by Congress during this 9-month period. The forerunner of our own CONGRESSIONAL RECORD was born in that winter of 1777–78 when a printing press, which formally belonged to Benjamin Franklin, from Philadelphia, was brought to York to print the Congress communications and publications. Some $10 million in continental currency, badly needed at the time, was published on this same press at York. Of extreme importance was the successful drafting of the Articles of Conferedation Government for the colonies during this period.

The historian, John Fiske, a century ago, described as the "critical period" the years 1781–1789 when the Articles of Confederation Government, the first formal American Union, was in operation. More critical indeed, were those early years of the American Revolution 1776–81 when the British had to be repelled, the Tories won over to the Patriot cause, and a plan of union for the 13 Colonies effected.

An important first state in this national drama was held in the city of York. It has been fully and carefully described several times by York Attorney John F. Rauhauser, Jr. I should like at this time to include an article of his on the Continental Congress sessions in York. The article provides a concise, informative picture of Colonial York history which is, in turn, a significant chapter in Colonnial national American history.

[From the York Dispatch, June 21, 1966]

YORK WHISKED INTO NATIONAL FOCUS IN 1777

It wasn't a particularly pretty town. Some even found it squalid. With fewer than 300 houses and not many more than 1,800 inhabitants it hardly qualified as a town at all. Especially if compared in size with Boston, New York or Philadelphia. Yet by other practical standards it came off rather well. For one thing it wasn't occupied by the British Army. Moreover located some 90 miles west of Philadelphia, shielded by Washington's forces and protected by the broad expanse of the Susquehanna river, on Sept. 30, 1777, Yorktowne, Pennsylvania, gave reasonable assurance against imminent capture. Food was plentiful. And a dozen inns were located there.

It was only proper that the commander in chief should know where the seat of government had finally settled after its hasty departure from Philadelphia and consequently John Hancock wrote Washington upon his arrival in York that Continental Congress judged it "most prudent to adjourn to this place where it might prosecute business without interruption."

Heretofore it had been an open, robust, carefree town, then the last major community of the Western frontier, and the largest west of the Susquehanna. Not far beyond lay the foothills of the Appalachians and beyond those blue mountains the savagery of the wilderness and the Indians.

Now, quite unexpectedly, Yorktowne became the gloomy refuge of a discouraged cause. "The prospect is chilling on every side" wrote Adams, ". . . dark, melancholy and dispiriting. When and where will light come from? . . . Is the cause of independence lost?"

There were those who believe so.

Congress appointed a new chaplain. The last one, turned Loyalist, had remained in Philadelphia. The new Rev. Mr. White prayed.

So did John Hancock. ". . . I pray that unanimity and perseverance may go hand in hand in this house; and that everything which may tend to distract or divide your counsels be forever banished." So saying Hancock resigned as president of congress, turned over his gavel to Henry Laurens and with a guard of fifteen horsemen left York for his home in Boston.

Both prayers were sorely needed.

A few victories wouldn't hurt either. Congress had hardly commenced business before it indicated as much to General Washington. It would be fine, suggested that body, if congress were "soon to receive the most pleasing accounts from you. We are in daily expectation of agreeable tidings and that General Howe is totally reduced."

ARMY IN POOR STATE

But General Howe, far from being reduced, was now firmy ensconced in Philadelphia. And Washington, after unhappy encounters at Germantown and Paoli, was busy tending his wounded, trying to hold his pitiable army together, foraging the countryside for food and endeavoring to scratch out a campsite on a bleak stretch of frozen land at Valley Forge. Nine desperately crucial months would pass before the expectations of congress would so far be fulfilled as to even permit its return to Philadelphia.

Meanwhile the fortunes of the rebellious provinces would be directed by the revolutionary representatives at Yorktowne. As few as 25, perhaps as many as 35 delegates deliberated in any one session; 67 different representatives from the thirteen colonies convened there throughout the period. Their labors were nothing short of prodigious; their problems far more than formidable. They were the problems of a nation.

The 10th Anniversary of the Poznan Uprising

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL H. DOUGLAS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, on June 28 we commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Poznan uprising. On that day 10 years ago, discontented Poles rushed into the streets and proclaimed that Poland was not a workers' paradise. The revolt was largely unplanned and most of the activity was spontaneous. The goals of the uprising were set forth by the throngs in the streets rhythmically chanting: "Bread and Freedom—Bread and Freedom." And there was no need, in Poznan, for practicing propaganda tactics, for the people knew what the conditions were. They knew that there was hunger in the city, that the church was being suppressed, and that the euphoric pronouncements of the party were false.

The events of June 28, 1956, demonstrated the Polish love for freedom and showed the entire world what a Communist takeover does to a nation. The workers in the huge Poznan locomotive plant protested their lot. And they charged the secret police headquarters—the symbol of their oppression. Thus, they joined the ranks of those heroes throughout all of history who have fought bravely in defense of human liberty. The Poznan uprising was a fresh breeze from a usually stale Communist part of the world, and it will not be forgotten.

The uprising was crushed in 2 days. The tanks fired in the streets, and 54 Polish patriots lost their lives. But the protest was not wasted, for during those 2 days men acknowledged the realities of their daily lives. Their thinking was cleared of the euphemisms of Marxian language, and they said plainly that they owed nothing to Russian communism.

Perhaps one Polish cynic put it best when he observed simply that:

> Communism, which proclaimed itself the most efficient and most popular system, had only two failings—it didn't work and the people didn't like it.

Mental Health

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, in recent years mental health programs throughout the country have attracted a great deal of public interest and concern. At this time I wish to call to the attention of the Members one of a series of excellent reports on the mental health program in Massachusetts prepared by the Massachusetts Association for Mental Health, Inc., Irving H. Case, president.

The problems of Massachusetts in this field, and the proposals made by the association to solve them, deserve the attention of all concerned citizens.

At this point I am including in the RECORD the following report:

MASSACHUSETTS STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS

Massachusetts State hospitals are beginning to emerge from 120 years of severe overcrowding and ever-expanding hospital inpatient populations. Until a decade ago, these problems seemed so unsolvable that there appeared little possibility for mental hospital patients to get much more than custodial care.

In the past 12 years, however, new attitudes and new treatment programs have reduced the number of in-patients in our 12 state hospitals by more than 24 per cent, despite a marked increase in the state population and a soaring number of admissions to our hospitals.

Increasingly effective treatment programs, administered by well-trained professional people, have been the key to the reduction of the number of in-patients in our hospitals—the key to successfully treating the mentally ill and returning them to the community to become self-supporting members of society.

Table I highlights some of the population changes in Massachusetts' state hospitals from 1956–1965.

Table I

	1956	1965	Percent change, 1965 versus 1956
Patients in residence on July 1	21,747	16,555	24 percent reduction.
New admissions	5,817	7,485	29 percent increase.
Voluntary admissions during year	546	2,687	392 percent increase.
Discharges from hospital to community in year	6,223	10,310	66 percent increase.

Generally, the larger the staff at the individual hospital—both professional and nonprofessional—the more likely it is that patients will go home sooner, and that the long-term hospital in-patient population will be reduced. With further increases in staff, continuing gains can be expected.

We have increased the number of our trained personnel considerably in a decade. However, our hospitals are still well below recommended minimum standards, as can be seen from Table II. At the extreme right you will find the staff/patient ratios recommended as minimums by the American Psychiatric Association.

TABLE II.—*Personnel in the Massachusetts State hospitals*

Position	June 30, 1955		June 30, 1965		Ratio recommended by APA
	In department	Ratio, staff to patients	In department	Ratio, staff to patients	
Psychiatrists and other physicians	176	1:136	214	1:84	1:20
Registered nurses	455	1:52	794	1:22	1:5
Psychiatric social workers	67	1:358	114	1:158	1:50

We have an obligation to provide our mentally ill with modern, intensive treatment that will enable them to return to the community. By failing to provide adequate personnel to administer this treatment, we are denying many of the mentally ill their right to rejoin us in everyday life.

To bring our mental hospital staffs closer to recommended standards, we must have more qualified personnel. In addition to psychiatrists, we need:

Other physicians, to provide the necessary supportive medical and surgical treatment for patients.

Psychologists, to administer tests, do research, and give treatment, along with other members of the psychiatric team.

Registered nurses, to carry out treatment programs and to observe patients.

Social workers, to serve as a link between the hospital and patient, family and community.

Adjunctive Therapists, to work with patients in industrial, occupational and recreational therapy programs.

Licensed Practical Nurses and Attendant Nurses, to support treatment programs in their day-long association with patients.

THE STATE HOSPITAL AND COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH

Present plans call for integrating the state hospitals into a comprehensive community mental health service that will provide a wide variety of treatment programs.

To be comprehensive, a community mental health service should offer in-patient, outpatient, emergency, and after care facilities; partial hospitalization for day care and night care; continuing care; consultations and education, and training for all types of personnel.

Many of our hospitals—such as Worcester State, where discharge rates are well above average—already provide some services to nearby communities. They are doing this with existing hospital staff, but could obviously accomplish considerably more with additional personnel.

As a start, every hospital should operate at least one out-patient clinic and a day care program. The new mental health budget, now before the legislature, contains requests for new personnel teams to staff these programs.

OUR MENTAL HOSPITALS—PHYSICAL PLANT

Attractive and cheerful surroundings for the mentally ill are today regarded as essential elements in their therapy and rehabilitation. While our state hospitals have made great strides in providing the patients with surroundings that are conducive to their improvement, there are still many areas that are depressingly drab and poor because of lack of funds for renovation, repair, and redecoration. (In part, the problem arises because 4 of our 12 institutions are more than 100 years old; only 3 of the 12 were built in this century—the most recent being Metropolitan State Hospital, erected in 1932.)

Renovation, renewal and replacement of furnishings—chairs, shades, curtains, mattresses, pillows, for example—are urgently needed because these are used by the patients every day. In some areas there is no space in which patients may keep personal articles; the space between beds hardly allows passage. In addition, many areas need more adequate fireproofing or insulation or painting.

Patients living in such areas cannot be expected to improve as well as patients in better areas. Budget requests for improving these areas should therefore be regarded as bearing directly on the recovery and health of our psychiatric patients.

Kit Fanning, a Formidable and Selfless Heart

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, as Members of this body, it is the sad task for each of us from time to time to mark the passing of distinguished friends and constituents. Such is my reluctant chore today. I rise with heavy heart to note the passing of Mrs. Katherine Fanning, known and beloved by all of us in the First Congressional District of Massachusetts simply as Kit.

Kit Fanning was a Democratic State committeewoman for Berkshire County, Mass., a post she held for almost 20 years. As such, she naturally devoted a great measure of her abundant energies on behalf of the Democratic Party. But her horizons were not bounded by party labels. Her primary dedication and devotion was in service to people. And in that effort, she heeded no boundaries, no labels, no inhibiting dogma.

As her representative to this House, it was my pleasure to work with her on countless occasions on behalf of a local problem or a troubled and needy constituent. I enjoyed her confidence in these matters of mutual concern, and her complete and unstinting cooperation.

Her capacity for love and devotion to people, regardless of religion, race, or any other characteristic, was boundless and unfailing. She had the great and rare gift of self-sacrifice, of complete unselfishness, of sympathetic understanding, and of sincere altruism.

Although our party affiliations were different, Kit Fanning was among my most valued friends and trusted constituents. She was honest and forthright, and she left no doubt of her convictions or her position on the issues and questions of the day. She prized the people above all else and it was on this common ground that Kit Fanning and I were able to work together on so many occasions.

She will be mourned, and sadly missed by all of us in the First Congressional District, Democrat and Republican alike; for in the largest sense, she truly belonged to all of us.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent procedures, I now place in the RECORD at this point in my remarks the text of Kit Fanning's obituary from the pages of the Berkshire Eagle.

The article follows:

KIT FANNING DIES AT 77; A LEADER IN PARTY POLITICS

Mrs. Katherine (Kit) E. Fanning, 77, of 83 Williamsburg Ter., died last night at St. Luke's Hospital. She was serving her fifth four-year term as Democratic state committeewoman, having been first elected to the post in 1948.

Active in Democratic affairs for more than 50 years, she had served on many subcommittees of the state organization, especially Jackson-Jefferson Day dinners, was on the Ward 1 Democratic Committee for 30 years, and had been a precinct worker, campaigner for a number of candidates for office and a fund-raiser for the party. She was known for expressing her opinions publicly on many issues throughout the years.

NORTH ADAMS NATIVE

Born in North Adams, she was the daughter of Julia Ryan Hogan and James P. Hogan, who was a prominent Democrat, active in party affairs on city, state and national levels. Widow of James E. Fanning, Mrs. Fanning hand lived in the Coltsville section of Pittsfield for 65 years. Her family once owned land from the old Coltsville schoolhouse southwesterly along Dalton Avenue to Cheshire Road back to the area now occupied by the Meadowview Heights section.

In 1956, Mrs. Fanning had the unusual distinction of winning an election to the Democratic State Committee and losing out for membership on her own Ward 1 Committee in 1960, however, she headed a slate of 10 candidates in opposition to the Democratic City Committee's slate for Ward 1 Committee and won. It was the second time she had challenged the organization's slate.

In 1948, when President Harry S. Truman spoke at Union Station, Mrs. Fanning was chosen to present floral bouquets to Mrs. Truman and daughter Margaret.

In April 1961, Mrs. Fanning was honored with a testimonial dinner for 50 years of service to the Democratic party. Telegrams were read from President Kennedy and Congressman SILVIO O. CONTE and a number of city and state notables were on hand for the occasion.

At that time, the late longtime state auditor, Thomas J. Buckley, said:

"Anyone in public office for a number of years couldn't help singling out Kit Fanning as an exceptional person in politics. In all the years she has come to my office for help, it has been in behalf of someone else; she has never asked for anything for herself or her family. Not only that, once she has given her word, she sinks or swims on that decision. You can always depend on it that she won't desert you at a time you're depending on her."

TRIBUTE FROM MURPHY

Speaking in the same vein at the testimonial dinner, former Lt. Gov. Robert F. Murphy concluded: "This trait of always seeking help for another * * * has earned for her our respect, our love and our affection."

Mrs. Fanning was a communicant of St. Francis' Church and was a member of the Rosary Society, St. Luke's Hospital Auxiliary, Daughters of Isabella and the Emblem Club.

She leaves a daughter, Mrs. Vernon C. Chaffee, with whom she made her home, three grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

Friends may call at the Haughey Funeral Home tonight from 7 to 9 and tomorrow from 2 to 4 and 7 to 9.

The funeral will be Saturday morning at 9:15 from the funeral home, with a Solemn High Mass of Requiem at 10 at St. Francis' Church. Burial will be in Southview Cemetery, North Adams.

TRIBUTE BY MAYOR

Mayor Del Gallo said today: "I was shocked and saddened to hear of the death of Mrs. Fanning. In the years I have known her, I have always found her to be one who unselfishly gave of her considerable talents for the benefit of others.

"Her family has suffered a great loss; a loss that is shared not only by the Democratic party but also by the community and the state."

Freedom Is Worth Fighting for—In Cuba or Vietnam—Dr. Manuel Reyes, President of Cuban Sertoma Club in Miami, Addresses International Sertoma Convention

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DANTE B. FASCELL
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I had the privilege the other day of hearing an address by Dr. Manuel J. Reyes, the first president of the Cuban Sertoma Club in Miami, delivered to the International Sertoma convention. The theme of the convention, "Speak Up for Freedom," was passionately carried out in Dr. Reyes' speech entitled "A Living Concept of Freedom." Dr. Reyes, himself a Cuban exile, eloquently likened his countrymen's fight for freedom to the fight we are now waging in Vietnam. He received a standing ovation as he closed his address with the assertion that freedom and liberty must be fought for—and are worth fighting for. Mr. Speaker, I cannot agree with these sentiments more and I believe my colleagues will also be inspired by Dr. Reyes' remarks:

A LIVING CONCEPT OF FREEDOM

(Address by Dr. Manuel J. Reyes)

Life is the fundamental possession of mankind. It is the most precious gift of God to His people. But in order that life may have a normal development, it needs a possession equal in worth: Freedom. Everything that goes against freedom goes against the human being, and against God.

No one wants to live without liberty. That's why he who serves the cause of liberty, serves mankind in highest degree.

For the first time in the history of the Sertoma Club founded in 1912, a Cuban exile is facing thousands of you at your International Convention.

More than half a million Cubans, among them my wife, and my three children, who are here with me, were forced by a tyrannical regime to leave the land they love so dearly. Today, after almost six years of exile, I am coming to you, my dear friends, to bring you a message. As president of the first Cuban Sertoma Club ever founded in exile, I bring you the message of a people yearning for their liberation—a dramatic message of hope, understanding, and friendship. The greater the challenge imposed by tyranny, the greater the opportunity to help the oppressed, the greater the will to serve mankind, and the greater the appreciation of freedom.

But words alone, without responsible action, will never meet the challenge.

In world codes there are two kinds of laws, the dead laws, and the living laws. The dead laws are those which are proclaimed and recorded, but never applied in actual practice. The living laws, while born in the same fashion, are not relegated to the molding archives of ineffectual justice, but are given spirit by those who are sworn to preserve them as a vital force.

The liberty to which only lip service is given is a dead liberty. There has not been a single tyrant, a single dictator who, paradoxically, has not mentioned liberty as a foundation for his regime. And those who, because of apathy, negligence, cowardice, or lack of perspective, give liberty merely lip service are cooperating by omission with those who act against it. Liberty is something which should not be taken for granted. Liberty must be felt very deeply—it must be impressed on our children as a priceless treasure. We should act and fight to maintain and develop it. If we live with it, we should always be ready to die for it, since no man is an island. Aggression which threatens liberty, in any time or place, is an aggression which threatens the liberty of mankind. This is the only way in which to measure a living concept of freedom.

On August 7, 1965, in the city of Miami, the so-called Capital of the Cuban Colony in Exile, the first Cuban Sertoma Club was instituted as a living bridge of friendship, understanding, and help between the people and the authorities of the United States or Latin America and the Cuban Community in Exile. At this time, I want to pay tribute to four outstanding Miami leaders who helped make the Cuban Sertoma Club a reality: Mr. Al Plager and Mr. Steve Collinson, Past President and Chairman of the Board, respectively, of the Miami International Sertoma Club; Dr. Charles Nelson, Governor of the East Florida District; and Mr. John D. Barfield, Vice President of the Miami Sertoma Club and Director of the Miami Reception Center of the State Department.

The Western Hemisphere has been facing the greatest challenge of its history since it was discovered in 1942, by having a satellite base of aggression in the middle of the Caribbean. This challenge has produced the greatest exodus ever experienced in North, Central, and South America.

Let me point out that the most dramatic aspect of this exodus is the one posed by thousands of Cuban refugees who have escaped in small boats through the Florida Straits, where the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean meet. Usually, there are waves as high as 20 and 30 feet. Since 1959, more than one thousand boats of 13, 14, or 15 feet in length have brought to the United States about 12-thousand Cubans; farmers, fishermen, students, workers, Whites and Negroes, young and old, rich and poor, men, women, and children who escaped to the violent seas of the Florida Straits in search of liberty. And the exodus by boats, crossing the dangerous wall of water, continues without stop. Precisely, up to this day of 1966, the number of boats that have arrived in Florida doubles the number which arrived last year. These Cubans are a living concept of freedom, as are the Cubans who lie at the bottom of the Florida Straits killed by the violent weather which they had to face, or by the bullets of those who persecute them in their search for freedom.

Following the goal of a living concept of freedom, the Cuban Sertoma Club, in one of its first activities, took the children of its members, as well as the local Boy Scouts and other youngsters from the American community on a visit to the United States Coast Guard Base in Miami Beach, so they could see the small boats in which the Cubans risked their lives seeking freedom. This educational visit was made possible thanks to Rear Admiral L. A. Thayer, Chief of the United States Coast Guard Seventh District.

To point out to you the ordeal of my fellow-countrymen in their escape to freedom, let me tell you a true story about one of these boats. Seventeen Cubans, none of them seamen, left their homeland lacking the knowledge of the sea and its dangers, with only a small compass and a small amount of food and water. Aboard there were several parents with their small children. As they feared, they got lost in their journey to freedom and after about 10 days, the first person died. It was a woman. They discussed what to do with the body, and finally they decided to throw it into the water. As they did this, another woman suffered a heart attack and died in the boat. From then on, one after another, they expired. Parents watched their children die, and children saw how their parents died. On the 16th day, only 2 persons remained in the boat: A married couple. That night the wife died in the arms of her husband. In an interview that I had with the lone survivor later on, I asked the man if he had also thrown his wife's body to the sea. That is what he answered: "Mr. Reyes, I did not have the emotional force, nor the physical power to do it. I embraced her body and closed my eyes and waited to die. When I opened them, it was the next day. I had been rescued. I was in a hospital in Cayman in the Caribbean and my wife had been buried in the sands of the beach." This is what this Cuban told me. Seventeen escaped in search for freedom, and only one arrived.

In another view of the Cuban exodus, since December first of last year when the Freedom Flights began between Miami and Varadero, Cuba, from Monday through Friday, 200 to 220 Cubans arrived each day. From December first 1965 to June 24th of this year, 25,000 Cubans have arrived across this aerial bridge.

Still in line with the living concept of freedom, the Cuban Sertoma Club has been trying to help the newly-arrived refugees begin their disrupted lives away from the oppression and tyranny. On December 24th of last year, a Cuban Santa Claus sponsored by the Cuban Sertoma Club of Miami was at the Miami International Airport awaiting the refugees who arrived in that day's flights. More than 200 gifts were given away by Santa Claus to men, women, and children, as they deplaned. These were children who, as victims of the communist indoctrination, did not remember or did not know who Santa Claus was. A Cuban lady was so emotionally overcome by the pleasant surprise, that she could not see to walk because tears were streaming down her face. That night, the members of the Cuban Sertoma Club brought to these refugees Christmas meals in the Cuban style, which they had not tasted for years, and spent Christmas night with them, bringing a message of liberty, summed up in this phrase: "Welcome, brothers." The Cuban Sertoma Club repeated this same thing on New Year's Eve.

When the Cubans are going to be resettled in other parts of the United States, they are taken to a building which was made into a hotel by the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and is called "Freedom House." There also is a majority of Cubans who arrive daily on the Freedom Flights. And we should add that these Cubans, in order to leave the island, must relinguish all of their belongings. They bring only what they are wearing. Nothing more.

The Cuban Sertoma Club established a clothing department at Freedom House before December 1st. Different Sertoma Clubs from throughout the United States have cooperated in this effort, sending many boxes of clothes, especially winter clothes, since most of the refugees are resettled in different Northern cities of the United States and they are not used to the cold weather. In our club we have received clothes from Orlando, Fort Lauderdale, and Miami in Florida. And at this point I would like to give special Mention to the Sertoma Club of Oklahoma City, which recently sent two National Guard planes loaded with more than 200 boxes of clothing for the newly-arrived Cubans.

Today, less than one year after its establishment, the Cuban Sertoma Club of Miami, a civic, non-political association, has given clothing to more than 15,000 Cubans who have arrived on Freedom Flights or in small boats. And more clothes are needed, since the Cuban exodus continues with more than a thousand Cubans arriving each week to this land of freedom.

The Cuban Sertoma Club of Miami has also provided about 20 cement, Cuban-style benches for a sort of park located outside Freedom House, and also a playground for the children who have recently arrived from Cuba.

The future of nations depends upon education. Our slogan in the Cuban Sertoma Club is "Education is Freedom" because liberty is obtained by breaking the chains of ignorance. In our far-away country, the children are being taught to hate enemies they don't even know, they are taught to denounce their own parents, and they are given a rifle to form firing squads. Here the Cuban children received from the wives of Sertoma members pencils which were donated in quantities of 15,000 by students at the University of Miami. We have also given out in different schools of Miami, English-Spanish Dictionaries donated to the Cuban Sertoma Club of Miami. In other words, the children here receive a dictionary to develop their knowledge, instead of a book of atheistic and materialistic indoctrination. They receive a pencil, to write their lessons, instead of a rifle to kill with. They receive intellectual arms for their education, in a living concept of freedom.

At the beginning of the exodus, 14,000 unaccompanied children came to the United States, sent by their parents to save them from the Communist grip. Many of them have been reunited with their parents who have come on the Freedom Flights. And now, that Cuban youth in exile forms a great reserve for the future of Democracy in the Western Hemisphere. Today, they grow up and study in an atmosphere of liberty. What they learn today will be applied in their private and public lives when they become men and women.

History has taught that peace can be restored only when liberty replaces confusion, tyranny, and hate, because freedom was never born from hate, and peace always emerges from freedom. Youth is the best symbol of liberty. The young have recently come from the hand of God who created them free and equal. And with that pure liberty still impregnated in their pores, in each atom of their new lives they are daring, courageous, filled with idealism, trying to shape the world into a better image. For this reason, the Cuban Sertoma Club of Miami is preoccupied with its Cuban youth here and in Cuba. And to that effect, it has sponsored essay contests on Cuban history and civics, in Spanish, to keep Cuban traditions and legacies alive in the minds of the youth in exile. And to develop a basic understanding of what Education and Freedom mean, we have begun to study as many concrete plans as possible to help decommunize the people of Cuba, and especially the Cuban youth of today.

Because of this and for this, we founded the Cuban Sertoma Club of Miami—to try to help our compatriots to serve mankind, and to serve Freedom with a living concept. Civic organizations can only live and exist under democracy. In fact, they help the development of democracy. Furthermore, they are suppressed under dictatorship. But even in democracy, sometimes freedom is taken for granted. Our enemies advance, not by their own efforts, but through the apathy of those living under freedom. There are citizens throughout the world who want to enjoy their rights, but do not want to meet their duties. By rejecting their duties, they deny others the same opportunities that were once afforded to them. In other words, they do not want to *serve* others. They do not want to *help* others. That is not the way to create. It is the way to destroy the living concept of freedom.

There is another type of citizen who robs his fellow-man of his rights, and leaves only the duties. In other words, through terror and force, he makes them *subject* to all duties and does not let them enjoy their legitimate rights. These are the dictators and tyrants, who, sooner or later fulfill the adage "he who lives by the sword, will die by the sword." All of them will fall toppled by the march of freedom.

Throughout history, mankind has always been fighting between these two extremes, between the extremists of apathy, complacency, opportunism, and egotism, and those who oppress peoples and nations to satisfy their hunger for riches or power.

History has shown repeatedly that neither of these extremes has prevailed. They may survive temporarily, but in the end, they fail, and liberty triumphs. That is why, to belong to a people, you must give of yourself completely, regardless of the sacrifices involved. We must give our best efforts, our best knowledge, and all of our spirit of service, and we must have only one desire: to help and serve our fellow-man.

In this truth of serving mankind lies the perfect balance rejected by the extremists. The marvelous balance out of which true liberty develops. The balance which produces a living concept of freedom.

Today you have listened to the voice of a Free Cuban, while my people are under tyranny. My brothers, about seven million, are living in a great concentration camp called Cuba. Half a million are in exile; near a million have shown their interest to leave the island; more than 75,000 are in the political prisons; and more than 12,000 have been executed, either openly or secretly. Before putting their victims to death, Cuba militiamen drain huge amounts of blood from the prisoners, for use as a plasma supply for the regime. As a result, many of the condemned men are so weak, they must be carried to the execution wall. Nevertheless, we do not reject the challenge posed by such tyranny. We face it, because we know it is a privilege to fight for freedom; and the Cuban example, and the death of so many thousands of noble Cubans is maintaining, preserving, and giving life to the concept of Freedom in the Western Hemisphere.

Your compatriots are fighting and dying in Vietnam against communist aggression to maintain and preserve freedom.

My Cuban compatriots are fighting and dying in the heart of the Continent against communist aggression to maintain and preserve freedom. Let's join together, all of us, in a common effort to help *them*—to serve the cause of freedom, which is the keystone of service to mankind.

Shortage of Mortgage Money

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AL ULLMAN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the Congress, a statement by Larry Blackmon, president of the National Association of Home Builders, concerning the critical shortage of mortgage money and the effects of this shortage on residential construction.

Mr. Blackmon reports some disturbing statistics: builders are cutting down their operation by 35 percent, home construction will fall 350,000 units short of current requirements, and the cost of materials and labor have driven prices for houses up 5 percent. Savings and loan institutions complain of the scarcity of funds for home-mortgage financing.

I view with grave concern these developments which threaten to stall the unprecedented economic growth of the Nation. Tightening of money and advancing interest rates inevitably lead to fewer home purchases, higher prices for home-buyers, unemployment in the construction industry, and general economic slowdown.

Although I do not agree with all of the remedies that Mr. Blackmon suggests, his observations require our careful consideration. Mr. Blackmon recommends an increase from 5¾ to 6 percent in FHA interest rates. Raising the FHA rate may provide short-term relief to the housing industry, but, like other interest rate increases, it too will serve as a depressant to investment and economic growth.

Equally distressing is the announcement last week by the Chase Manhattan Bank of increased interest rates on installment loans. The increase amounts to 50 cents per $100 a year on auto, home improvement, and general installment loans. If decision by this influential bank to hike interest rates establishes a nationwide trend, the problems of the availability of residential housing will become even more severe than they are at present.

The only effective remedy to the much-discussed inflationary trend in our economy is to marshal the forces of government to bring down the spiraling interest rates. If such measures are not adopted in the near future, the consequences to the economy will be grave.

A Gentle Man

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, last Wednesday, Mr. Paul Becker, editor-publisher of the Ocean County Daily Observer, passed away at the age of 52.

Mr. Becker was much more than a close friend of mine. He had the respect and admiration of all who knew him. The newspaper profession has lost a great newspaperman but those of us close to Paul Becker have lost even more.

The morning after Mr. Becker's death, the Daily Observer carried an editorial which sums up the feeling of everyone who knew Paul Becker. It is such an inspiring statement and such a testimony to this fine gentleman that I urge my colleagues in the House to take a minute and read this editorial:

A GENTLE MAN

A kind, gentle, truly human being has left us.

This more than anything else describes Paul Becker, the Observer's editor and publisher, who died last night.

He will be mourned in Ocean County and in East Orange where he grew up and in Newark where he worked and in all places where he stayed or visited. It is impossible to conceive of anyone bearing ill-will towards Paul Becker.

The reaction of the people who worked for him and with him was typical of the reaction likely throughout the county—there were no dry eyes in the Observer building when the news came in—and with Paul Becker his employees worked with him more than for him.

This, too, was typical of Paul Becker—his personality, his unselfish generosity truly ingratiated him with everyone who knew him.

If anything, Paul Becker believed in a passage from Genesis that God created man in his own image, for Paul treated each man and woman as if he were God's image.

Paul Becker knew adversity, even before illness befell him, but he never let adversity become his master. In his own adversity, he was always ready to lend a hand to anyone who needed—or even requested it.

Just? He was a man of beliefs, but he was always militant in permitting others to hold their beliefs, even if there was a conflict with his own.

He was a teacher, too, in the best sense of the word. If you knew him you learned. The people on the staff were better newspaper people because of knowing him and learning from him. Others who knew him in other capacities learned from his many other assets.

There is more—much more.

But we don't have to say it.

If you knew Paul Becker, and so many people in Ocean County did, your heart tells it better than we can.

Headmaster Frank Boyden of Deerfield—Part IV

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to place in the RECORD a further installment from the recent New Yorker magazine profile article concerning Frank Boyden, headmaster of renowned Deerfield Academy in Massachusetts.

On previous occasions, I have inserted portions of this rather lengthy but nonetheless fascinating article which deals not only with the long and fruitful life of the headmaster, but with the development and expansion of both the academy and the historic community of Deerfield.

The academy has established its reputation as one of the finest such prep schools in the world, producing more than its share of national leaders—including some in this very body. The community of Deerfield has also become world famous as a repository of the traditions and artifacts of our colonial forebears. It has become symbolic of the courage and pioneer spirit which are so much a part of our American heritage.

In this excerpt, we gain insights into the magnificent character and personality of the woman behind the headmaster, his wife, Helen Childs Boyden. The excerpt follows:

THE HEADMASTER—IV

After Boyden's class—1902—had been at Amherst for one term, more than a sixth of its members were flunked out. "I was so green, so small, and so scared I'd be sent home that I just stayed in my room and worked and worked and worked," the headmaster remembers. Like all the other freshmen, he was interviewed by Amherst's eleven fraternities. The next step in the screening process was a second interview by fraternities that were interested. Boyden was invited to no second interviews at all. "I was ruled off as a cipher," he says. "And it was true. It was a fair judgment. I just boned away everlastingly." His classmates began to call him Plugger Bill.

None of those who are still alive can give a satisfactory explanation why they chose Bill. One of them says, "We called him that because it was euphonious." Whatever the reason, he has always been called Bill by his Amherts friends. "I never liked the Plugger part," the headmaster says now. "I like the name Bill very much. I can't stand Frank." His classmates came to know him in later years much better than they had known him at Amherst, and some of them, as trustees of Deerfield Academy, more than once helped to keep the school out of bankruptcy. Two of them are still living, and their recollections of Boyden at Amherst are valuable, if not wholly flattering. "Plugger Bill Boyden expresses it," says Robert J. Cleeland, the retired president of a candy company in Springfield. "He didn't make any impression on me at all. He was a midnight-oil burner. Our paths didn't cross. I was involved in athletics. He was Plugger Bill Boyden. There's something about that fellow. You stand him up in a line of ten people and try to pick the successful man, you'd pick him tenth. He was unknown in the class, and he is the biggest man the class produced. Perhaps you can tell the fertility of a seed by looking at it, but I don't think you can."

Robert W. Maynard, the chairman of R. H. Stearns Company, the Boston department store, describes 1902 as "a tail-ender class," and says, "No one ever thought we would amount to anything. The first time I saw Bill was at the freshman-sophomore baseball game on Blake Field. He was out for the team, this little bit of a cub. He didn't make it. He was good at his studies, he liked athletics, he worked hard. Phi Kappa Psi finally took him in. It was a new fraternity then. A lot of waifs and strays were taken in there."

While Boyden was learning what it was like to be thought of as a stray, he was also learning what it was like to be relatively poor. A fire destroyed the foundry in Foxboro, which was uninsured. During his sophomore year in college, he had so little money that he once felt guilty about the expense when he bought an ice-cream cone. As interested as he was in athletes, he never made a team, because he was too small. (His own version is that he was not good enough.) He managed the tennis team. He was an accomplished debater, and he was impressed by the singing at Amherst; two of the most luminous features of Deerfield Academy are its debating teams and its superb glee clubs. Charles Edward Garman, professor of mental and moral philosophy, was one of the few people at Amherst who apparently saw Boyden's potentialities. Garman told him that he would become a fine lawyer. The headmaster describes Garman as "one of the great teachers in America" and says that Garman turned down college deanships and presidencies because he preferred to stay at Amherst and help send people like Dwight Morrow into the world. On the many occasions when Boyden himself could have accepted headmasterships at wealthy and established schools, his affectionate memories of Garman helped to keep him at Deerfield. A note in the 1902 Amherst senior classbook said, "Magill won over Boyden by one vote as the man whom the college has benefited the most."

There were once academies in almost all the towns of New England, and most of them are now, if anything, just outlines in the lawns of other buildings. It is often said that Frank Boyden would have created a major school from any one of these relics wherever he happened to go, and that it was an accident fortunate for Deerfield that he happened to go there. Some families of Deerfield think otherwise, however, and there is much in what they have to say. The sum of it is that he was lucky to come upon such a town. Deerfield, in the seventeenth century, was the principal settlement on the Massachusetts frontier. Its first minister was a Mather. Its first baby had the annunciatory name of Mehuman Himsdell. Its first Indian raid wiped out the town. Some people escaped, and a few of them returned.

Then, during Queen Anne's War, a French general in Canada dispassionately planned the murder of the town, augmented his forces with two Indian tribes, and made the long march south in winter. Deerfield lived in ignorance of this condemnation until the night of February 29, 1704, when the Indians

25,000 Cubans have arrived across this aerial bridge.

Still in line with the living concept of freedom, the Cuban Sertoma Club has been trying to help the newly-arrived refugees begin their disrupted lives away from the oppression and tyranny. On December 24th of last year, a Cuban Santa Claus sponsored by the Cuban Sertoma Club of Miami was at the Miami International Airport awaiting the refugees who arrived in that day's flights. More than 200 gifts were given away by Santa Claus to men, women, and children, as they deplaned. These were children who, as victims of the communist indoctrination, did not remember or did not know who Santa Claus was. A Cuban lady was so emotionally overcome by the pleasant surprise, that she could not see to walk because tears were streaming down her face. That night, the members of the Cuban Sertoma Club brought to these refugees Christmas meals in the Cuban style, which they had not tasted for years, and spent Christmas night with them, bringing a message of liberty, summed up in this phrase: "Welcome, brothers." The Cuban Sertoma Club repeated this same thing on New Year's Eve.

When the Cubans are going to be resettled in other parts of the United States, they are taken to a building which was made into a hotel by the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and is called "Freedom House." There also is a majority of Cubans who arrive daily on the Freedom Flights. And we should add that these Cubans, in order to leave the island, must relinquish all of their belongings. They bring only what they are wearing. Nothing more.

The Cuban Sertoma Club established a clothing department at Freedom House before December 1st. Different Sertoma Clubs from throughout the United States have cooperated in this effort, sending many boxes of clothes, especially winter clothes, since most of the refugees are resettled in different Northern cities of the United States and they are not used to the cold weather. In our club we have received clothes from Orlando, Fort Lauderdale, and Miami in Florida. And at this point I would like to give special Mention to the Sertoma Club of Oklahoma City, which recently sent two National Guard planes loaded with more than 200 boxes of clothing for the newly-arrived Cubans.

Today, less than one year after its establishment, the Cuban Sertoma Club of Miami, a civic, non-political association, has given clothing to more than 15,000 Cubans who have arrived on Freedom Flights or in small boats. And more clothes are needed, since the Cuban exodus continues with more than a thousand Cubans arriving each week to this land of freedom.

The Cuban Sertoma Club of Miami has also provided about 20 cement, Cuban-style benches for a sort of park located outside Freedom House, and also a playground for the children who have recently arrived from Cuba.

The future of nations depends upon education. Our slogan in the Cuban Sertoma Club is "Education is Freedom" because liberty is obtained by breaking the chains of ignorance. In our far-away country, the children are being taught to hate enemies they don't even know, they are taught to denounce their own parents, and they are given a rifle to form firing squads. Here the Cuban children received from the wives of Sertoma members pencils which were donated in quantities of 15,000 by students at the University of Miami. We have also given out in different schools of Miami, English-Spanish Dictionaries donated to the Cuban Sertoma Club of Miami. In other words, the children here receive a dictionary to develop their knowledge, instead of a book of atheistic and materialistic indoctrination. They receive a pencil, to write their lessons, instead of a rifle to kill with. They receive intellectual arms for their education, in a living concept of freedom.

At the beginning of the exodus, 14,000 unaccompanied children came to the United States, sent by their parents to save them from the Communist grip. Many of them have been reunited with their parents who have come on the Freedom Flights. And now, that Cuban youth in exile forms a great reserve for the future of Democracy in the Western Hemisphere. Today, they grow up and study in an atmosphere of liberty. What they learn today will be applied in their private and public lives when they become men and women.

History has taught that peace can be restored only when liberty replaces confusion, tyranny, and hate, because freedom was never born from hate, and peace always emerges from freedom. Youth is the best symbol of liberty. The young have recently come from the hand of God who created them free and equal. And with that pure liberty still impregnated in their pores, in each atom of their new lives they are daring, courageous, filled with idealism, trying to shape the world into a better image. For this reason, the Cuban Sertoma Club of Miami is preoccupied with its Cuban youth here and in Cuba. And to that effect, it has sponsored essay contests on Cuban history and civics, in Spanish, to keep Cuban traditions and legacies alive in the minds of the youth in exile. And to develop a basic understanding of what Education and Freedom mean, we have begun to study as many concrete plans as possible to help decommunize the people of Cuba, and especially the Cuban youth of today.

Because of this and for this, we founded the Cuban Sertoma Club of Miami—to try to help our compatriots to serve mankind, and to serve Freedom with a living concept. Civic organizations can only live and exist under democracy. In fact, they help the development of democracy. Furthermore, they are suppressed under dictatorship. But even in democracy, sometimes freedom is taken for granted. Our enemies advance, not by their own efforts, but through the apathy of those living under freedom. There are citizens throughout the world who want to enjoy their rights, but do not want to meet their duties. By rejecting their duties, they deny others the same opportunities that were once afforded to them. In other words, they do not want to *serve* others. They do not want to *help* others. That is not the way to create. It is the way to destroy the living concept of freedom.

There is another type of citizen who robs his fellow-man of his rights, and leaves only the duties. In other words, through terror and force, he makes them *subject* to all duties and does not let them enjoy their legitimate rights. These are the dictators and tyrants, who, sooner or later fulfill the adage "he who lives by the sword, will die by the sword." All of them will fall toppled by the march of freedom.

Throughout history, mankind has always been fighting between these two extremes, between the extremists of apathy, complacency, opportunism, and egotism, and those who oppress peoples and nations to satisfy their hunger for riches or power.

History has shown repeatedly that neither of these extremes has prevailed. They may survive temporarily, but in the end, they fail, and liberty triumphs. That is why, to belong to a people, you must give of yourself completely, regardless of the sacrifices involved. We must give our best efforts, our best knowledge, and all of our spirit of service, and we must have only one desire: to help and serve our fellow-man.

In this truth of serving mankind lies the perfect balance rejected by the extremists. The marvelous balance out of which true liberty develops. The balance which produces a living concept of freedom.

Today you have listened to the voice of a Free Cuban, while my people are under tyranny. My brothers, about seven million, are living in a great concentration camp called Cuba. Half a million are in exile; near a million have shown their interest to leave the island; more than 75,000 are in the political prisons; and more than 12,000 have been executed, either openly or secretly. Before putting their victims to death, Cuba militiamen drain huge amounts of blood from the prisoners, for use as a plasma supply for the regime. As a result, many of the condemned men are so weak, they must be carried to the execution wall. Nevertheless, we do not reject the challenge posed by such tyranny. We face it, because we know it is a privilege to fight for freedom; and the Cuban example, and the death of so many thousands of noble Cubans is maintaining, preserving, and giving life to the concept of Freedom in the Western Hemisphere.

Your compatriots are fighting and dying in Vietnam against communist aggression to maintain and preserve freedom.

My Cuban compatriots are fighting and dying in the heart of the Continent against communist aggression to maintain and preserve freedom. Let's join together, all of us, in a common effort to help *them*—to serve the cause of freedom, which is the keystone of service to mankind.

Shortage of Mortgage Money

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AL ULLMAN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the Congress, a statement by Larry Blackmon, president of the National Association of Home Builders, concerning the critical shortage of mortgage money and the effects of this shortage on residential construction.

Mr. Blackmon reports some disturbing statistics: builders are cutting down their operation by 35 percent, home construction will fall 350,000 units short of current requirements, and the cost of materials and labor have driven prices for houses up 5 percent. Savings and loan institutions complain of the scarcity of funds for home-mortgage financing.

I view with grave concern these developments which threaten to stall the unprecedented economic growth of the Nation. Tightening of money and advancing interest rates inevitably lead to fewer home purchases, higher prices for home-buyers, unemployment in the construction industry, and general economic slowdown.

Although I do not agree with all of the remedies that Mr. Blackmon suggests, his observations require our careful consideration. Mr. Blackmon recommends an increase from 5¾ to 6 percent in FHA interest rates. Raising the FHA rate may provide short-term relief to the housing industry, but, like other interest rate increases, it too will serve as a depressant to investment and economic growth.

Equally distressing is the announcement last week by the Chase Manhattan Bank of increased interest rates on installment loans. The increase amounts to 50 cents per $100 a year on auto, home improvement, and general installment loans. If decision by this influential bank to hike interest rates establishes a nationwide trend, the problems of the availability of residential housing will become even more severe than they are at present.

The only effective remedy to the much-discussed inflationary trend in our economy is to marshal the forces of government to bring down the spiraling interest rates. If such measures are not adopted in the near future, the consequences to the economy will be grave.

A Gentle Man

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, last Wednesday, Mr. Paul Becker, editor-publisher of the Ocean County Daily Observer, passed away at the age of 52.

Mr. Becker was much more than a close friend of mine. He had the respect and admiration of all who knew him. The newspaper profession has lost a great newspaperman but those of us close to Paul Becker have lost even more.

The morning after Mr. Becker's death, the Daily Observer carried an editorial which sums up the feeling of everyone who knew Paul Becker. It is such an inspiring statement and such a testimony to this fine gentleman that I urge my colleagues in the House to take a minute and read this editorial:

A GENTLE MAN

A kind, gentle, truly human being has left us.

This more than anything else describes Paul Becker, the Observer's editor and publisher, who died last night.

He will be mourned in Ocean County and in East Orange where he grew up and in Newark where he worked and in all places where he stayed or visited. It is impossible to conceive of anyone bearing ill-will towards Paul Becker.

The reaction of the people who worked for him and with him was typical of the reaction likely throughout the county—there were no dry eyes in the Observer building when the news came in—and with Paul Becker his employees worked with him more than for him.

This, too, was typical of Paul Becker—his personality, his unselfish generosity truly ingratiated him with everyone who knew him.

If anything, Paul Becker believed in a passage from Genesis that God created man in his own image, for Paul treated each man and woman as if he were God's image.

Paul Becker knew adversity, even before illness befell him, but he never let adversity become his master. In his own adversity, he was always ready to lend a hand to anyone who needed—or even requested it.

Just? He was a man of beliefs, but he was always militant in permitting others to hold their beliefs, even if there was a conflict with his own.

He was a teacher, too, in the best sense of the word. If you knew him you learned. The people on the staff were better newspaper people because of knowing him and learning from him. Others who knew him in other capacities learned from his many other assets.

There is more—much more.

But we don't have to say it.

If you knew Paul Becker, and so many people in Ocean County did, your heart tells it better than we can.

Headmaster Frank Boyden of Deerfield—Part IV

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to place in the RECORD a further installment from the recent New Yorker magazine profile article concerning Frank Boyden, headmaster of renowned Deerfield Academy in Massachusetts.

On previous occasions, I have inserted portions of this rather lengthy but nonetheless fascinating article which deals not only with the long and fruitful life of the headmaster, but with the development and expansion of both the academy and the historic community of Deerfield.

The academy has established its reputation as one of the finest such prep schools in the world, producing more than its share of national leaders—including some in this very body. The community of Deerfield has also become world famous as a repository of the traditions and artifacts of our colonial forebears. It has become symbolic of the courage and pioneer spirit which are so much a part of our American heritage.

In this excerpt, we gain insights into the magnificent character and personality of the woman behind the headmaster, his wife, Helen Childs Boyden. The excerpt follows:

THE HEADMASTER—IV

After Boyden's class—1902—had been at Amherst for one term, more than a sixth of its members were flunked out. "I was so green, so small, and so scared I'd be sent home that I just stayed in my room and worked and worked and worked," the headmaster remembers. Like all the other freshmen, he was interviewed by Amherst's eleven fraternities. The next step in the screening process was a second interview by fraternities that were interested. Boyden was invited to no second interviews at all. "I was ruled off as a cipher," he says. "And it was true. It was a fair judgment. I just boned away everlastingly." His classmates began to call him Plugger Bill.

None of those who are still alive can give a satisfactory explanation why they chose Bill. One of them says, "We called him that because it was euphonious." Whatever the reason, he has always been called Bill by his Amherts friends. "I never liked the Plugger part," the headmaster says now. "I like the name Bill very much. I can't stand Frank." His classmates came to know him in later years much better than they had known him at Amherst, and some of them, as trustees of Deerfield Academy, more than once helped to keep the school out of bankruptcy. Two of them are still living, and their recollections of Boyden at Amherst are valuable, if not wholly flattering. "Plugger Bill Boyden expresses it," says Robert J. Cleeland, the retired president of a candy company in Springfield. "He didn't make any impression on me at all. He was a midnight-oil burner. Our paths didn't cross. I was involved in athletics. He was Plugger Bill Boyden. There's something about that fellow. You stand him up in a line of ten people and try to pick the successful man, you'd pick him tenth. He was unknown in the class, and he is the biggest man the class produced. Perhaps you can tell the fertility of a seed by looking at it, but I don't think you can."

Robert W. Maynard, the chairman of R. H. Stearns Company, the Boston department store, describes 1902 as "a tail-ender class," and says, "No one ever thought we would amount to anything. The first time I saw Bill was at the freshman-sophomore baseball game on Blake Field. He was out for the team, this little bit of a cub. He didn't make it. He was good at his studies, he liked athletics, he worked hard. Phi Kappa Psi finally took him in. It was a new fraternity then. A lot of waifs and strays were taken in there."

While Boyden was learning what it was like to be thought of as a stray, he was also learning what it was like to be relatively poor. A fire destroyed the foundry in Foxboro, which was uninsured. During his sophomore year in college, he had so little money that he once felt guilty about the expense when he bought an ice-cream cone. As interested as he was in athletes, he never made a team, because he was too small. (His own version is that he was not good enough.) He managed the tennis team. He was an accomplished debater, and he was impressed by the singing at Amherst; two of the most luminous features of Deerfield Academy are its debating teams and its superb glee clubs. Charles Edward Garman, professor of mental and moral philosophy, was one of the few people at Amherst who apparently saw Boyden's potentialities. Garman told him that he would become a fine lawyer. The headmaster describes Garman as "one of the great teachers in America" and says that Garman turned down college deanships and presidencies because he preferred to stay at Amherst and help send people like Dwight Morrow into the world. On the many occasions when Boyden himself could have accepted headmasterships at wealthy and established schools, his affectionate memories of Garman helped to keep him at Deerfield. A note in the 1902 Amherst senior classbook said, "Magill won over Boyden by one vote as the man whom the college has benefited the most."

There were once academies in almost all the towns of New England, and most of them are now, if anything, just outlines in the lawns of other buildings. It is often said that Frank Boyden would have created a major school from any one of these relics wherever he happened to go, and that it was an accident fortunate for Deerfield that he happened to go there. Some families of Deerfield think otherwise, however, and there is much in what they have to say. The sum of it is that he was lucky to come upon such a town. Deerfield, in the seventeenth century, was the principal settlement on the Massachusetts frontier. Its first minister was a Mather. Its first baby had the annunciatory name of Mehuman Himsdell. Its first Indian raid wiped out the town. Some people escaped, and a few of them returned.

Then, during Queen Anne's War, a French general in Canada dispassionately planned the murder of the town, augmented his forces with two Indian tribes, and made the long march south in winter. Deerfield lived in ignorance of this condemnation until the night of February 29, 1704, when the Indians rushed in over the snow, pausing, rushing, pausing, rushing—absurdly, perhaps successfully, trying to disguise their sounds as gusts of wind. On drifted snow, they vaulted the palisades and they chopped their way into houses with tomahawks, shrieking even more loudly than the people they were shooting and axing to pieces. The French watched with no apparent emotion. Forty-eight people were buried in a common grave in a cemetery that is now within the grounds of the academy. On the nearby grave of Mehuman Hinsdell, the inscription says that he was "twice captivated by the Indian savages." A raid of reprisal in Nova Scotia became the background for Longfellow's "Evangeline." In Deerfield today, two of the old houses predate the Deerfield Massacre, as it is called, but most of the others were built during the quiet and prosperous period that followed, between Queen Anne's War and the American Revolution. Deerfield declared its independence in *June* of 1776. Colonel Benedict Arnold bought food there for his army. The academy was established in 1797, and for about fifty years it attracted students not only from the town of Deerfield but also from other towns and states. Eventually, it diminished into a small, entirely local school.

In the nineteenth century, Deerfield first became something of a tourist attraction. John Quincy Adams said that the village and the valley were "not excelled by anything I have ever seen, not excepting the Bay of Naples." It apparently attracted all kinds, for John L. Sullivan stayed there and so did Francis Parkman and Ralph Waldo Emerson. The town became an art colony of some importance. By the time the headmaster arrived, in 1902, there was a dedicated group of citizens who were already determined that Deerfield's old houses should be preserved. Such people would not have been found in just any New England town. One of them, George Sheldon, an old man with a tapering white beard at least a foot and a half long, had written a two-volume history of the town, three hundred and fifty thousand words long and composed with a high degree of literary skill. When people were in church or out of town, he went into their attics and removed artifacts of Colonial days in the interests of posterity. His wife, Jennie Arms Sheldon, the woman who gave the headmaster the money for baseball uniforms, was the first female graduate of M.I.T.

Deerfield was, in a sense, under the control of cultivated women, most of whom were spinsters—Miss Whiting, Miss Coleman, Miss Baker, Miss Miller. They made baskets, held art shows, conducted a literary salon, and, collectively, were the single most potent political force in the community. To some of these people, the young headmaster soon appeared to be "an upstart trying to run the town." He was not, after all, Old Deerfield. Boyden, in 1902, had walked into a town that would shape him as much as he would shape it.

It helped the headmaster that he married a Deerfield girl. Helen Child's father was a dairy farmer and also a highway contractor and builder of wooden bridges. In 1898, when she was thirteen, her father arranged for her to go to Greenfield High School, five miles up the road, because she wanted to try for Smith College and he felt, reasonably, that Deerfield Academy was inadequate for someone with such an ambition. She was graduated from Smith in the class of 1904, and after teaching briefly in a school in Connecticut she accepted an offer from Frank Boyden, the new headmaster, to teach science and mathematics at the academy. They were married in 1907.

With interruptions for the birth of their children—two sons and a daughter—she has been on the Deerfield faculty for sixty-one years. Her reputation as a teacher of chemistry grew quickly, and it has stood for decades among the highest in secondary education. She is everything a headmaster's wife could possibly be—gentle, understanding, forgiving, irreverent about her husband; but beyond this, she is the brightest person on the faculty and the busiest employee of the school. She is eighty-two now. She teaches five hours a day, meeting more classes than any other Deerfield teacher. "She is much more important than I am," the headmaster says. "She has a wonderful sense of humor and deep affection for the boys. She has more influence on the boys than I have. She makes them want to do the work. Her judgment is excellent. It is interesting that a combination such as the two of us could get together. I don't know that I've ever known her, really. She could have been the head of any school." Mrs. Boyden reads a book or two a week and keeps up thoroughly with what is going on in the world—much more so than the headmaster does. He is totally immersed in the school and travels only for school purposes. Her interests have no limit. When she was planning to go up the Nile a couple of years ago, she read histories of Egypt for a full year in advance.

She also reads the books that people are talking about, and when it is her turn to do the talking she invariably has something original to say. Her husband seems at base to be an emotional man, she is more logical. "She is very feminine," the headmaster says, "and she wouldn't like it if I said this, but she has a man's mind." In class, she is a drillmaster, with the important qualification that she uses rote as a device rather than an end in itself. She may be discussing, say, isotopes. "Wait just a minute, young man," she says. "What about the atomic structure of isotopes? . . . Right. Where do they differ? . . . In the nucleus." Her gray-white hair is swept high on her head. She often wears a pearl choker, a silver bracelet, a gold watch, a silver pin. Her glasses are tortoise shell across the top; the bottom rims are clear. She can't really see anyone in the room, because she is nearsighted to the point of partial blindness. She knows who her students are by the seats she has assigned to them. She may not be able to see them clearly, but she knows when something is not right. Once, she broke off in the middle of a sentence and said, "George Gallup, do you have a shirt on?"

There was young George Gallup in the third row with his sports-jacket collar turned up around his neck and an embarrassed explanation about having failed to send his shirts to the laundry. Because of her handicap, her memory has developed phenomenally. An alumnus visits her classroom—an event so frequent that the room almost never seems to be without one—and she says to him when he enters, "Why don't you sit where you used to sit, in the second seat from the windows in the next-to-last row." He may have been graduated from Deerfield seventeen years earlier, but she is right. On the blackboard, she has written, "The sins we commit two by two, we pay for one by one.

The next day, she has written, "There are few concepts so difficult that they do not yield to the repeated attack of the ordinary mind." She has moved on to a discussion of the overthrow of the phlogiston-theory. "I hope none of you smoke," she puts in. "As I get old, I'm getting awfully arbitrary." She plays games with the boys, giving them gradless quizzes, asking one short question after another, drawing them out as it they were around a dinner table. "Victor," she said to one, years ago, "when will you stop trying to remember and start trying to think?" Victor Butterfield is the president of Wesleyan University, and that is his most highly valued story about his own education. At the end of the hour, the buzzer sounds, and she goes right on talking. Minutes pass, and another class collects in the doorway, but she is still talking. Her classes end this way more often than not.

Mrs. Boyden gets up every morning at six and works in her greenhouse until breakfast. She studies in her office during free periods in the school day. The normal class day consists of six periods, ends at 2 p.m., and is followed by a conference period for supplementary discussion with students who need it. Each faculty member holds one conference period a week, except Mrs. Boyden, who holds one every day. She also spends Saturday mornings with students who need special help, and many afternoons and evenings as well. During College Board tests, she walks the school-building corridors with anxiety and is outside the door when her students emerge, to ask them how they did. She often has luncheon guests, and a couple of nights a week there are guests for dinner.

Every evening, she pours after-dinner coffee in her living room for about fifty people. She goes to Sunday Night Sing, in part because she is expected to. She has been the official scorer of Deerfield baseball games since the First World War. She goes to all the home football and basketball games and to most of the away games as well. She arrives at the Deerfield pool a full hour before swimming meets and sits there knitting in the concrete grandstand, because she refuses the privilege of having a seat saved for her and does not want to precipitate a situation in which boys would feel obliged to move. She was feeling both weak and exhausted one day recently when she was supposed to go off in the evening to a glee-club concert in Hartford. "At your age, you wouldn't need to go," she said to a younger teacher. "At my age, I *have* to go."

She can sketch the headmaster in fine lines. "He had a very unhumorous background," she says. "I am a Unitarian, and he is a Congregationalist. I think his family would have preferred that he marry a Buddhist." Their wedding was a large one, with many bridesmaids and four hundred guests, and the reception was held in the academy. She says that the headmaster disappeared during the reception and was found delivering a talk to a group of boys on how they should behave going home in the trolley. When her daughter was born—in their home on the campus—and she was just emerging from the effects of ether and did not know quite where she was, the headmaster burst into the room and said, "What are we going to do about Ben Stebbins? He's such a fool." Stebbins was on the board of trustees.

Their daughter, Elizabeth, now teaches history at Stoneleigh-Prospect Hill, a girls' school near Deerfield. Their younger son, Ted, is director of the Center for Business and Economic Education at Georgia State College. And their older son, John, is director of admissions at Deerfield. Mrs. Boyden was ready to return to teaching after the birth of her third child, but the headmaster was not certain that he approved. A few months later, a chemistry teacher quit. There were no other prospects in sight. The headmaster turned to his wife. She fenced with him and made him ask her twice, because she wanted so desperately to have the job. He said, "All right, you can do it for a year. But I don't think a woman should work for her husband. I want you to understand that if you ever have any disciplinary trouble with a boy, I will be on the side of the boy." For years and years, even when she had become one of the most brilliant teachers in her field, she feared that she might lose her job.

Like many people at Deerfield, Mrs. Boyden calls her husband the Head Man. More than anyone else, of course, she sees him plying and politicking and telling white lies in order to avoid collisions in the general flow of the school. She smiles at the remark of Victor

Butterfield, who says, "There has to be a strategy as well as an ideal. Only petty people would fail to understand this." Her husband is a master politician. Sometimes, when he is about to put a spur into students or faculty, he will say, "Now, the board of trustees feels . . ." And the board of trustees, of course, is feeling nothing at all. Often, when he wants to offer constructive criticism to a young teacher, he spares both himself and the younger man by introducing the subject in this way: "Some of the senior faculty members are a little disturbed by this, and they have talked to me."

In reference to these devices, Mrs. Boyden says, "At times, the truth simply is not in that man." The headmaster has never had a drink or a smoke in his life. She will have sherry before lunch. "He makes his boys be neat," she says, "but around here he throws everything on the floor. I spend half my time looking for the things he loses. He'll keep his anger in the house, and then go out and be sweet with the faculty and the boys. His father was like that. Just and gracious to other people, but how he yips at his family! He is a progressive-minded persons, but he will cling to the old with tenacity.

He is the least scientific person in the world. He has the craziest ideas. But what is it that makes a person have such strength? Why do I always do what he tells me to do? He wasn't interested in education when he was sixteen, and he isn't now. In a larger way, though, he is a man who believes that education equals public welfare. That's not a small thing to be. Anyone can be interested in the Latin derivations of words."

Yale once gave the headmaster an honorary degree for "research work in the hearts and minds of boys." Smith gave Mrs. Boyden one with a citation that read, "To Helen C. Boyden, who, with some small help from her husband, built a great school." When they are together, she makes light of him and he reacts in kind. She is the quicker of the two. He is funnier.

"You can't carry a grudge," she said to him recently, over afternoon tea. "You don't have a mean streak in you. You have plenty of other failings."

"Yes, don't forget to add that," he said.

He acknowledged her seniority in the community. "When I came here, she had been here for two hundred and fifty years," he said.

"You can't get around it," she said to him, "You're an interloper."

"Yes," he said. "But I came by choice."

Asked what era they thought had been the best at Deerfield, they both answered at once.

"1906," said the headmaster.

"1966," said his wife.

Case Against Home Picketing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, one of the most persistent techniques of those causing civil disturbances these days is to picket the homes of public officials and ordinary citizens whose actions have not met with complete approval of self-appointed spokesmen for alleged sufferers of grievances. I believe the Chicago Sun-Times very effectively discusses the subject in their editorial this morning entitled "Case Against Home Picketing" and I insert it in the Record as part of my remarks.

CASE AGAINST HOME PICKETING

The current issue of the Northwestern University Law Review contains the first comprehensive legal study of civil rights picketing of the homes of public officials such as occurred at Mayor Daley's residence last August. The author, Prof. Alfred Kamin of Loyola University's School of Law, has assembled a formidable argument for his contention that such picketing is illegal and should be controlled by court injunctions. We commend his article to members of the Illinois General Assembly and repeat the recommendation we made after the Daley picketing last year that the Legislature should write a prohibition of residential picketing into law, as nine states already have done.

Civil rights groups argue that picketing private homes of public officials is an exercise of free speech, protected by the Constitution. They make analogies based on labor laws. The civil rights movement is using many tactics developed by organized labor.

Kamin, an authority on labor law, says:

"Residential picketing has been a technique barred by the law to labor unions in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom. In the constitutional value scale, the quiet enjoyment and privacy of residential premises—even of the privately owned homes of public officials—merits a higher priority than freedom of speech. A state or a municipality encounters no constitutional obstacle in drastically regulating picketing, whether labor or political, in residential areas, or even in prohibiting such activities. . . . In every reported American case, residential picketing has been . . . declared illegal."

Kamin points out that there are limitations on the constitutional right of free speech, citing the Supreme Court's rejection of the idea that a sit-down at a busy traffic intersection is a legal form of freedom of speech and assembly. Such sit-downs or the picketing of the homes of mayors, Kamin further points out, "must be appraised, not as appeals to immediate spectators and listeners, but as gambits to secure space in newspapers, coverage on radio and on television."

Kamin grants that in some instances—as in the national exposure of provincial police brutality toward civil rights marchers in the South, another instance of which occurred last week—that the mass media play a constructive role in bringing about remedial legislation. But, he says, "the espousal of a concept of the public forum within a residential area is nonsense."

A mayor's home might be picketed by one side of a controversy and if the mayor capitulates he might find himself then picketed by the other side.

Such pressures, Kamin notes, conflict with basic democratic tenets.

"Petitions for redress of grievances are communications directed to the place of government in person, by mail, by telephone or even by demonstrations in view of public office buildings. Having utilized such methods, when a group of resorts to residential picketing, it introduces a note of physical intimidation and coercion which is as foreign to our notions of proper public decision-making as bribery, blackmail or overt physical coercion. If public decisions are to be made this way, the group which can bring the greatest amount of physical power to bear upon officials will see its views prevail. A government somewhere might function in this way—but it would not be a democracy."

These are words to ponder for the responsible element in the civil rights movement as well as for the lawmakers in Springfield.

Pioneer Homecoming Day in York, Pa.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. N. NEIMAN CRALEY, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. CRALEY. Mr. Speaker, today, June 27, is Pioneer Homecoming Day for York, Pa., which is in the midst of its 225th founding anniversary. Many activities are planned for each day. Today there is an impressive agendum starting at 9 a.m. and lasting until past 9 p.m.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to include in the Record an account of the day's proposed activities as well as a description of the historical markers describing the city's heritage. These include: Our own Liberty Bell, which announced the signing of the Declaration of Independence; the headquarters of Gen. Horatio Gates, here of Saratoga; graves of two signers of the Declaration of Independence who were also delegates to the Congress at York, and many other sites of historic interest.

This week the York Dispatch carried a calendar of events for each day as well as a full description of the memorable spots of historic interest in the community of York. I should like to include both for the information of all those who read the Record:

MONDAY, JUNE 27—PIONEER, HOMECOMING DAY

Time: 9 a.m. event: Salvo of aerial bombs, sounding of fire, air raid alarms, plane fly-over announcing official opening of anniversary. Judging of historical displays offered by participating merchants.

Assemble, Yorktowne Hotel each day for 3-hour walking tour.

Officially inaugurating tours of historical sites and newly-marked historical shrines.

Time: 10 a.m. location: Southeast corner of Continental Square. Event: Opening of Hospitality Center; begin registration of senior citizens, former residents. Center will remain open through celebration.

Location: Court House. Event: City, county, state officials gather for anniversary ceremonies. Salute to colors by veteran organizations.

Time: Noon. Location: Continental Square. Event: Weightlifting demonstration.

Time: 12:30 p.m. Location: York Valley Inn. Event: Mayor's Reception and luncheon for state, county, city and Anniversary officials, and visiting dignitaries.

Time: 1 p.m. Location: York Fair Grounds. Event: Opening of Midway (for duration of anniversary).

Buses leave Yorktowne Hotel. York Bus Company initial tour of historical sites and newly-marked shrines (Duration of Anniversary).

Time: 7:30 p.m. Location: Continental Square. Event: York City Band.

Location: York County Shopping Center. Event: Tall Cedars Band.

Location: Queensgate Shopping Center. Event: Kiltie Band.

Location: Fields Department Store. Event: Emigsville Band.

Location: Memorial Hall, York Fair Grounds. Event: Weightlifting.

Time: 8:15 p.m. Location: Memorial Hall. Event: Awards to oldest pioneer man and woman with longest continuous residence;

to former resident bringing largest family; to former resident coming longest distance; recognition of employees with longest service record.

Time: 9 p.m. Location: Memorial Hall. Event: Old Time Fiddlers Contest; Middle-Atlantic Regional Square Dance Jamboree.

[From the York Dispatch, June 21, 1966]

Historical Markers, Shrine, Tell of City's Heritage

The city's historical sites, with a few exceptions, center on the Colonial and Revolutionary periods.

York's intimacy with the battle for liberty is typified by facts that the Articles of Confederation were completed here in 1777 and that an enthusiastically oversubscribed York county rifle company under Michael Doudel had been the first battle force from west of the Hudson river to reach the siege of Boston where the British holed up after fleeing Concord.

Half an hour spent at the Historical Society of York County is a comprehensive primer on the city's heritage though few will limit themselves to so short a visit. It is also a directory of sorts to the city's marked or restored historical sites, all within an easy walk from Continental Square.

The society museum, itself, is a historical shrine: The doorway to the first York County Court House is on display there. The Court House, completed at the square in 1756, echoed deliberations of Continental Congress meeting within its walls from September 1777, to June 1778, after the body was forced from Philadelphia by British advance.

LAID OUT IN 1741

Extensive files of authentic documents and research material, collections of artifacts and displays depicting life and times in York from its beginning are also available at the society.

Passive display of historical artifacts and archives is not, however, the limit of society activities. The pulse of a "living heritage" is kept strong through such projects as publication of an anthology of sketches by Eighteenth Century York artist, Lewis Miller, to be released later this year.

Also in the mill is a collection of memoirs by York thespian John Durang. Though Durang toured the Eastern U.S. and Europe in the early 1800's, the bound volume will concentrate on his recollections of York county people and events of the time.

It was a townsite laid out for Springettsbury Manor in October 1741, by Thomas Cookson, that was to become York Town; later York. Cookson's survey, which had been ordered by John, Thomas and Richard Penn, sons of William Penn and proprietaries of Pennsylvania, was apparently lost and the tract was re-surveyed in December 1752, and found to contain 436½ acres.

The town became a borough on Sept. 24, 1787, by act of general assembly approved by the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania. Gen. Henry Miller, revolutionary hero, became the first chief burgess. Others on the first administration were David Candler, assistant burgess and Councilmen James Smith, David Grier, revolutionary colonel; Michael Doudel, who held a similar rank; Baltzer Spangler, Christian Laumaster and Peter Mundorf. The first clerk was George Lewis Leoffler while Christian Stoehr (Stair) was the first high constable.

Perhaps most striking of the city's historical shrines is the restoration of a West End tavern and the adjoining residence where Gen. Horatio Gates stayed when he was in York to receive the accolades of congress after the victory at Saratoga.

Located on the northeast corner of Market street and Pershing avenue, the Gates House and Golden Plough Tavern were opened to the public in June 1964, after being restored, along with a log dwelling at Pershing and College avenues, by Historic York Inc., organized expressly for the project.

Historic York and the Historical Society have recently merged, pooling their facilities into a formidable font of historical wealth.

THE CONWAY CABAL

The Conway Cabal, a plot to replace Washington with Gates as commander-in-chief, received a setback during a banquet for Marquis de Lafayette at Gates' House in 1778 when the guest of honor toasted Washington. The cabal later lost the majority of sentiment it had held in congress and the intrigue dissipated.

The tavern exists today as the only allegedly authentic example in the U.S. of Medieval half-timber construction.

On the second floor of the building is displayed a cut-away portion of the wall showing the rare wattle-and-daub construction—small interwoven saplings covered with rough clay and straw and finished with plaster forming the interior wall. Most of the interior structural supports in the tavern and Gates House are original as are a number of panes of glass still in the windows.

Other historical shrines in the city include:

Penn Common—Located south of College avenue between Pershing and Lindbergh avenues, it was set aside in 1805 by the heirs of William Penn as a common for the inhabitants of York. During the Revolution, the common served as mustering ground for local units, and during the Civil War as a hospital ground.

Philip Livingston's grave—Livingston is one of two signatories to the Declaration of Independence who are buried in York. His death in 1778 prompted congress to resolve a month-long mourning period and to attend his funeral en masse on June 12 of that year. The gravesite is located at Prospect Hill Cemetery on North George street. Livingston had been attending congress in York as a delegate from New York.

James Smith's grave—The other signatory buried in York was also a delegate to congress. Smith, a local lawyer and iron-master was an officer in the Revolutionary Army. He lies buried in the graveyard of the First Presbyterian Church, Market and Queen streets.

YORK'S LIBERTY BELL

York liberty bell—Presently located at St. John's Episcopal Church, North Beaver street, the bell announced the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the sessions of congress when that body met in York. The bell hung originally in the Provincial Court House.

McClean house—The Colonial treasury was maintained in the house of Archibald McClean, formerly located at the northeast section of the square, while congress met in York. McClean had assisted in running the Mason-Dixon line while a surveyor for the Penns. McClean was York county prothonotary in 1783.

General Wayne's headquarters—A marker at Beaver and Market streets marks the site of the building utilized by Gen. Anthony Wayne while his command was located here from February to May, 1781 while he awaited orders to join Lafayette in the Yorktown campaign.

Col. Thomas Hartley house—The first congressman from York county, Hartley resided in a house located in the first block of West Market street. During the Revolution he was prominent in the defense of Philadelphia in 1777 and the following year led an expedition to avenge the Wyoming Massacre. He is interred at St. John's Episcopal graveyard.

Major John Clark house—Aide-de-camp to General Greene, Clark lived in a house on South Beaver street near Market. Clark was also auditor of the Continental Army.

York County Prison—The building, located on the northeast corner of King and George streets, was used during the Revolution to house a number of prominent British prisoners of war. The site was used for the prison from 1750 to 1855 when it was vacated for more accommodating and better located quarters.

Black Horse Tavern—This establishment once stood on a lot on the northwest section of the square granted to Baltzer Spangler by the sons of William Penn for his assistance in laying out the town of York.

Globe Inn—Lafayette toasted "to the town of York" during a reception for him here in 1825. Other distinguished persons also visited the old inn located in the southwest section of the square.

YORK MEETING HOUSE

York Meeting House—Still standing on the north side of West Philadelphia street in the 100-block, this house of worship for the Society of Friends has been in use since 1766 when the eastern part of the building was completed. The site is composed of Lots 175 and 176 of the town, patented by Thomas and Richard Penn to Nathan Hussey in 1763. Hussey later deeded the lots to William Willis, Joseph Garretson and Herman Updegraff as trustees "for the use of the Society of Friends forever," according to a description of the deed. The oldest existing house of worship in York, the York Meeting stemmed from the Warrington Meeting after the York area became the home of many Quakers. The western portion of the building was completed in 1783.

York County Academy—This landmark in the 100-block of North Beaver street was torn down early this year to make way for a parking lot. It was successor to the parish school of the Rev. John Andrews, and in 1787 was incorporated with St. John's Episcopal Church as York Academy. Twelve years later it was granted a separate charter as York County Academy and continued in steady use until 1929.

Hall and Sellers Press—The first printing press west of the Susquehanna river was set up on the southwest corner of Market and Beaver streets. Government publications and Continental currency were printed here while congress met in York.

Phineas Davis' shop—To Phineas Davis—and York—belongs the distinction of having produced the first American-made coal-burning locomotive regularly used on commercial railroad lines in this country. "The York," was built at the establishment of Davis and Garner on the west side of the Codorus creek, in answer to an advertisement by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in 1831 for a locomotive designed to burn coal or coke and to consume its own smoke.

The first steel springs used in the U.S. were those on "The York," Davis also built "The Codorus," first iron steamboat made in America.

James H. Boren, Director of the Partners of the Alliance, Addresses the Assembly of the Border States—Progress Through Grass Roots Solidarity

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, the American nations, linked from their beginnings by a desire for freedom and greater human dignity, have had—for over 75 years—a unique system for working together.

Apart from the fine record of government relations over this period of time there have been numerous efforts on a people-to-people approach to respond to the human needs of this Alliance. Until the Partners of the Alliance were formed, these efforts were on a misdirected, or at best uncoordinated, basis.

The Partners of the Alliance—Companeros de la Alianza—an office within the U.S. Agency for International Development, has been organized to respond to an coordinate the direct-assistance activity between those in the United States who wish to help and those in Latin America who are in need of help. In a short period of time, under the able and dynamic leadership of James H. Boren the Partners for the Alliance has achieved an outstanding record of accomplishment.

A subcommittee print of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs describes in detail the results of the program. I hope that it will provide further encouragement for the American people to become involved in this grass roots approach to the Alliance for Progress. I feel that it is a wonderful opportunity to produce an ideological offensive to counter the Communist subversive movements in Latin America.

Therefore, I am proud that my State of Florida has entered into a number of arrangements with Columbia and Venezuela for various educational programs.

Mr. Speaker, the very able Director of the Partners for the Alliance, Mr. James H. Boren, before the Assembly of the Border States—Mexico and the United States, on June 24, 1966, in Santa Fe, N. Mex., reviewed the Partners for the Alliance program. I know all my colleagues will be interested in his remarks:

Remarks of James H. Boren, Director Partners of the Alliance at the First General Session, Assembly of the Border States—Mexico and the United States, Santa Fe, N. Mex., Friday, June 24, 1966

Mr. Smith, distinguished Governors, friends. I am very pleased and honored to participate in a small way in this meeting of the Assembly of the Border States not only because it deals with an exciting opportunity but also because it may be an important milestone in giving greater meaning to the ambient de amistad that we have talked about for years.

As you develop your plans for the scope and direction of your program, I know that you are not seeking to establish a program which will consist of a series of pink teas but rather you are looking for a series of meaningful projects which can have practical and lasting impact. It is in this sense that I wish to share with you some of our experiences in the Partners of the Alliance.

Our experiences may be of particular interest to you because we have developed our program from the idea stage to the operational stage within a 2½-year period. We have had some disappointing failures . . . and we have had some rather exciting successes.

The Partners of the Alliance is a private sector program through which the citizens of 30 states of the United States are working in a direct alliance with the citizens of 30 areas in 15 countries of the hemisphere. The program functions through the establishment of state-wide Partners of the Alliance committees. These committees are composed of representatives of as many components of society as possible: business, labor, professional, and civic leaders; trade associations; educational institutions; student leaders; women's organizations: civic clubs; chambers of commerce; jaycees; etc.

After we have formed Partners committees in the two Partner areas, we arrange for exchange visits of "program development teams." The teams may number five or six and the membership of a typical team consists of: an educator, a business leader, a public health specialist, an agriculturalist, a labor representative, and a representative of one of the women's organizations. In some instances as many as 10 people may travel as a program development team but logistical requirements as well as the need to focus on the development of practical projects rather than speeches mitigates against larger teams.

The teams identify and work out implementation steps and techniques. Then the program is ready to become a reality. The teams present their reports to their respective committees and the individual projects are "sold" to specific organizations or individuals.

Our Partners of the Alliance programs usually involve the following fields:

1. Response to community self-help projects
2. Educational (Scholarships, professor exchanges, etc.)
3. Cultural (Touring artists as well as art collections. Usually combined with fund-raising to finance other Partner projects).
4. Technical Assistance.
5. Public Health
6. Agriculture and rural youth.

Our Partners of the Alliance office in A.I.D. serves as the catalyst to bring private sector groups together. After the Partners committees have been formed, we withdraw to the sidelines, but we are available for such servicing and assistance as requested by the various committees. This program will be a a private sector success or a private sector failure. At this point of development I am confident it will be successful. With your permission I should like to present a few specific illustrations.

Today, a newsboy of Lima and a young girl of the Amazonian city of Iquitos face a brighter future following successful open heart surgery arranged by the Texas Partners of the Alliance. An agricultural extension specialist in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, is now working in the development of his area, thanks to open heart surgery performed through Indiana Partners arrangements. A value can be assigned to the operations but the real value defies the usual dollars and cents tag.

A dozen school districts in Oregon received assistance from a dozen Costa Rican educators who served as resource professionals for classes in social studies and Spanish. This early program was sparked by the Superintendent of the Crow-Applegate school district and was given valuable support by Senator Wayne Morse.

Under the leadership of President Lubbers, Central College of Pella, Iowa, has established two full scholarships for students from Yucatan—room, board, tuition, fees and $200 per semester. The recipients of the scholarship will be resource people for the Spanish language program. Central College is also establishing a Partners of the Alliance professorship through which a Mexican educator will teach one or two courses in Spanish or art. The bulk of his time, however, will be made available to the high schools in the area. The contribution will thus be to the broad community served by the college.

The first contribution in the Venezuela/Tennessee partnership was in the form of an outstanding collection of Venezuelan art which has been on tour throughout Tennessee for the past eight months. Made available through the Neumann Foundation of Caracas, this collection has not only contributed to the cultural life of Tennessee but it also has resulted in the formation of the Southeast Regional Arts Council. This Council is completing arrangements for the Venezuelan art to tour the states of the Southeast and is developing a broad art program for the region.

The Alabama Partners provided in-service training for three Guatemalan port workers and has completed several other projects.

To describe the range of projects which are being implemented in the Partners program, let me outline some of the Texas activities. (Incidentally, the Speaker of the House, Ben Barnes, and a team of Texans, are presently in Peru working on new projects. Edward Marcus of Dallas, is providing outstanding leadership to this program, and it shows every sign of rapid expansion.) In addition to scholarship arrangements, the Texas Partners have completed a number of projects among which are:

1. Fully equipped tractor for a campesino federation	$8,000
2. 17 electric generators provided by Texas Electric Cooperatives (including transportation)	7,500
3. Arrangements for Peruvian gold exhibit and the World of Peru photographic exhibit	(1)
4. Special training program for Peruvian rehabilitation specialist. Total costs including subsistence provided by Texas Partners	2,000
5. 20 "little libraries" from Texas Federation of Women's Clubs	2,300
6. 1,200 feet new 1-inch steel cable for suspension bridge (including transportation)	1,000
7. Small amp-champ generators	625
8. Wheelbarrows, picks and shovels for Navan self-help road projects, Texas AFL-CIO	125
9. Texas Rehabilitation Association provided equipment for Peruvian Institute	300
10. Elkins Radio Institute of Dallas provided equipment for Peruvian Rehabilitation Institute	340
11. Funds for Rio Tambo suspension bridge (Marcus, 250)	515
12. Materials for Moche 4–H Club program	100
13. Exchange Club of Lubbock assisted with funds for mimeograph machine for jungle school	193
14. Funds for summer camp and library project, E. Marcus	300
15. Technical assistance to electric cooperative	500
16. 50 ampules bull semen	300
17. East Texas Chamber provided school desks for rural school	600
18. Hereford Rotary Club provided books for Callao miners' home	125
19. Arrangements for separate visits of Mayor of Cuzco, mayor of Puno, cattlemen and others in various areas of Texas	(1)
20. 23 community self-help projects (roofing materials for schools, chain saws for cooperatives, pumps for wells, handtools for schools, etc. . . .) completed by chapters of the Pan American Student Forum sponsored by the Texas Good Neighbor Commission	3,700

[1] No value assigned.

The California Partners of the Alliance is collaborating with the Commission of the Californias who is also developing activities in Nayarit, Puebla, and Sinaloa. Here again a rather interesting range of activities is moving forward and though this is not a complete list I wish to submit for your consideration several illustrations of specific activities either complete or in process.

1. Horticulturalist to Puebla, California. Partners arranged transportation and per diem.

2. Permanent summer study program arranged between California State at Fullerton and University of Puebla.

3. Three visits of 4-doctor team to San Blas to develop hospital equipment and other medical projects. Included delivery 10,000 Gambusia fish (mosquito larvae control) and delivery of instrument and drugs. California Partners provided transportation.

4. University of Southern California Dental School establishing continuing dental project with Baja Norte. Senior students to work with area dentists during summers and over weekend. Providing mobile dental office (vehicle, equipment, etc.).

5. Sports equipment sent to La Purisima and San Isidro for developing Little League activities.

6. Management group of Starkist has approved a proposal to make an oceanographic survey of the waters of Nayarit—including all equipment and personnel costs. No value assigned at this point.

7. Arrangements completed for Puebla art exhibit for California, tour of schools and galleries. Assisted by California State Art Commission.

8. Technical books and materials sent to School of Marine Science of University of Baja Norte.

9. Medical equipment for Tortugas, Bahia Community Hospital.

10. Fellowship grant for student from University of Baja to Fullerton State College.

11. California Partners contribution to Michael R. Young Scholarship Loan Fund, California State College at Fullerton, for students from Mexican Partner states.

Mr. Ed Smith and Dr. Ernest O'Byrne have been of great help to California Partners Chairman, Joseph Rosener, in establishing the base for the program. The California Partners program is relatively new but the level of activity indicates a successful expansion in the period immediately ahead.

Arizona has a small but developing Partnership program with El Salvador, with most of the activity being centered in the Tucson area. Chairman Mazzarella has been attempting to obtain greater support in the Phoenix area and to expand the program beyond the Tucson area, but speaking quite frankly, he has not been able to develop sufficient support to make the program a truly effective one.

The Arizona partnership with El Salvador is, however, implementing a project through which 38 high school students will attend El Salvador schools and participate in area activities for the months of July and August of this year. El Salvador Partners are arranging room and board and the students are financing their own transportation and incidental expenses. The University of Arizona has provided a tuition scholarship for an El Salvador student and the University Methodist Church has agreed to provide room and board as of this moment. The recipient of the scholarship has not been selected. Also under consideration is a tour to El Salvador of 5 Arizona folklore performers.

In terms of years, the Partners of the Alliance is young, but in the measurement of accomplishments it is maturing rapidly. In the month of March we celebrated the second anniversary of the program. Many of the 30 partnerships are new—three of them having been established within the past 90 days. In spite of the early development stage of some of the partnerships and in spite of the problems of communications and the physical inability of our staff to give sufficient program serving, the "hard" values assigned to implement projects as of April 20 amounted to $3,129,213.00.

The real value of the Partners of the Alliance program, however, lies not in the price tag that can be affixed to contributions of hardware, scholarships, or technical assistance, or to a statement of cash flow. The "treasure" of the program is to be found in that body of intangible values which comes from the citizens of the Americas working together in the spirit of the Alliance for Progress.

I believe our success to this point has been due largely to the fact that the program has not taken on the coloration of a charity program. It is not a program in which one state or area patronizingly "adopts" another. It is, however, a program of "partners" sharing in the work and the benefits of a citizen's alliance which stresses the importance of human dignity.

School Lunch Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESLIE C. ARENDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, who is fooling whom? Whom does the Secretary of Agriculture think he is fooling?

In this administration no one knows what to believe or whom to believe.

I hold here a press release issued by the Department of Agriculture last Thursday. It is headed "Secretary Freeman Urges Expanded School Lunch Program." It then proceeds to laud the program, and it speaks of the great goal of the administration in seeing that our children are well fed.

Mr. Speaker, when the President submitted his budget last January he recommended a reduction of $19 million in this very same program. On April 26, when we passed the Department of Agriculture bill, we restored this 10-percent reduction.

He also recommended an 80-percent reduction of $82 million in the school milk program. And the House also restored this reduction.

It is incredulous. It is unbelievable. But nonetheless it is true, and the truth is stranger than fiction.

First, the administration recommends reducing these programs. Now it is recommending, just a few months later, that they be expanded and proceed to boast about their deep concern for our schoolchildren. Will wonders never cease? But this is an election year, and with Secretary Freeman political maneuvering will never cease.

The press release follows:

SECRETARY FREEMAN URGES EXPANDED SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman said today the National School Lunch Program ranks as one of "the most creative Federal-State activities developed in the last 20 years."

"The value of this program can never be fully measured," the Secretary said. "Its merit is found in well-fed children, in young minds which are not dulled by hunger pangs and in a generation of adults who now are contributing to the most vigorous expansion in the culture and economy of America in its history."

In testimony before the House Agriculture Committee (at 10:30 a.m. today), he asked that the Congress broaden and expand the school lunch program with the Administration-backed Child Nutrition Act of 1966.

"The goal of this Administration is to close the gaps which now exist in child nutrition—to provide every child, regardless of the family's income, with the opportunity for a complete meal during the day when he or she is away from home in supervised activities."

The Secretary said the Administration seeks to:

Double the number of children who now receive a free or reduced price meal through the school lunch program.

Provide assistance to those schools without lunch facilities where 9 million children are enrolled today.

Insure that a child who arrives at school with an empty stomach does not have to wait until lunch before he or she gets anything to eat.

Extend the administrative machinery that has worked so well for the National School Lunch Program to the new activities and provide administrative funds to the States to make this possible.

These proposals are based on the results of surveys the Secretary asked for shortly after he came to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Today he recalled those surveys:

"I wanted to know just where we stood—was this Nation, blessed with an abundant agriculture, meeting the needs of its children? Were we, for example, reaching children most in need of improved nutrition?

"The results were jarring, to put it mildly. We found a gap which was steadily growing—and would continue to grow unless additional steps would be taken to meet it. . . .

"With this new authority and the funds adequate to finance them, this country can take a giant step toward closing the child nutrition gap before it grows even more serious.

"I believe the school lunch program has demonstrated our willingness to invest in the future of our Nation by insuring that lack of food will be no barrier to the learning process."

The new authorities requested would provide for a pilot breakfast program in low-income districts; a permanent program to help low-income school districts acquire food service equipment; a permanent special milk program that can include all the outlets and the types of outlets that now participate in the program; a pilot program to reach children in nonschool activities during the summer and year-round in camps, neighborhood houses and day-care centers; the use of Federal funds to strengthen State administration of these expanded efforts; extension of school lunch programs to include pre-school activities which are operated as part of the school system.

Secretary Freeman emphasized that the National School Lunch Program would continue "in precisely the same form in which it is now operating" and that the Special Milk Program would be made a permanent part of efforts to improve child nutrition. "This year in some 71,000 schools across the Nation more than 18 million children will consume a record 3 billion lunches," he said. "This program represents the largest single group feeding effort anywhere in the world. It supports a business with an annual volume of some $1.5 billion."

Optometry in the District of Columbia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT DOLE
OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, today, I have introduced a bill for the regulation of the practice of optometry in the District of Columbia. Its purpose is to protect the public against ignorance, incapacity, deception and fraud when they obtain vision care.

There has not been a single change in the 42-year-old optometry law of the District since its passage by Congress in 1924. It appears hopelessly out of date.

In the regulation of professions, a State may ban practices and procedures tending to unseemly competition and the lowering of the standards of service. It may eliminate bait advertising and the employment of a professional license by a lay person, such restrictions as proposed in the bill introduced today.

Optometry statutes in the various States have been subject to constant revision in order to keep them up to date with new scientific and practical developments in the service of the vision needs of America's population. One of the most important of these developments has been in the education of the optometrist. By 1921 all of the States with the exception of the District had enacted statutory requirements which typically included high school graduation and 2 years of professional study. This was a transition away from the purely vocationally oriented training in refractive and other ophthalmic skills in favor of the professionaly oriented curriculum which included academic studies in the liberal arts and sciences and basic education in visual science courses.

Within another decade four universities offered baccalaureate degrees to optometry graduates, and by 1936 all of the optometry curriculums required 4 years of college level work. After World War II optometry schools began requiring 2 years of liberal arts and sciences at the collegiate level as a prerequisite to admission.

The educational program for optometric students developed until today all schools and colleges of optometry grant a doctorate degree upon graduation. To graduate from optometry school one must have successfully completed 2 years of preoptometric collegiate work and 4 years of professional courses, making a total of at least 6 years in higher education to obtain a degree.

Congress recognized optometry as a profession in 1963 by including it in the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act and subsequently in the 1965 amendments to that act. It recognized the Nation's need for more optometrists when it provided Federal loans to optometry students under H.R. 8546, which passed in 1964. It is therefore a logical extension that Congress this year recognize optometry as a profession in the District of Columbia by updating the antiquated 1924 act and thereby assuring the people of the District that they will receive the same caliber of professional care available in other States of our country, such as my own home State of Kansas.

It is time to adopt changes suggested in this bill. I trust my colleagues will join in urging passage of this, or similar legislation.

The Colorful History of Maringouin, La.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES H. MORRISON
OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Speaker, on June 18, 1966, a large, new water system was dedicated in the colorful town of Maringouin, La., which is in my congressional district. This new system is but another step in the growth and progress of this forward-looking town. The people of Maringouin indeed have much of which to be proud, and I salute them in their successful efforts in making Maringouin one of the most progressive towns in Louisiana.

On the occasion of the dedication of the new water system, a brochure was printed which outlined the history and growth of Maringouin. This history follows:

JUNE 18: ANOTHER MILESTONE IN MARINGOUIN'S HISTORY—NEW WATER PLANT TO BE DEDICATED

Boasting a history as colorful as that of any city in Louisiana, and busy filling more pages in the history books of this state, is the busy little town of Maringouin where, on Saturday, June 18, a large, new water tower, plant and system will be dedicated in ceremonies marking another milestone in this vigorous community's march of progress.

Dignitaries from all parts of the state will be attending the event, marking completion of a $314,000 second phase of the town's capital improvements program. Next on the drawing boards are plans for a new sewage system.

Speaker for the dedication will be Roy Theriot, Louisiana's State Comptroller, while also scheduled to be on the program are Mayor John Perritt of Ruston, President of the Louisiana Municipal Association; Maringouin's own retiring Mayor D. B. Barrow, and Sid Gray, LMA executive director. Music and refreshments for all are also on the program, according to City Clerk Leo J. Martin, who said the ceremonies will begin promptly at 2 p.m.

Included in the new water project are a new municipal utilities building, a 200,000-gallon elevated storage tank, a six-inch artesian well, new 8-inch water lines, fire plugs and about five miles of smaller water lines.

Margouin's history dates back more than a century and a half. In 1802 Robin's map listed an "R. Maringouin" but in 1931, a group of U.S. surveyors working in the area, were attacked by swarms of the huge black mosquitoes which infested the area and promptly used the Indian word for mosquito, "Maringouin," in naming the site.

Some excellent research on the town's history was done by Miss Margaret Martin in 1964 in preparation of her high school paper. Miss Martin's efforts at tracing Maringouin's history back through the corridors of time, are noteworthy. For example, she points out that prior to 1882 a number of plantations were located in the area, among them the beautiful Tanglewild, built by Bartholomew Barrow at the end of Landry street, and which is still standing.

There are also records of a skirmish between Union and Confederate troops on Bayou Maringouin in 1864.

In 1882 railroad service came to what is now Maringouin and then the settlement's growth began. The first public building was the post office erected in 1859 and called Musson's Post Office being named after a railroad man. In 1890 the post office moved to Maringouin proper with Dr. A. W. Tufts as first postmaster.

First church, St. Stephens Protestant Episcopal church was built in Maringouin in 1892. Catholic churches in Maringouin and Grosse Tate were built a year later, and the first Baptist church in Iberville parish was built in the town in 1907.

A railroad depot was built in 1901 with R. D. Barrow as station agent, and in 1903 John W. Wilson established a bank. A Masonic Lodge was listed in the town in 1905.

An important date in Maringouin's history is March 12, 1907. On that date, Louisiana's Governor Newton Crain Blanchard signed a proclamation designating Maringouin as an incorporated village, with the first mayor being L. V. Landry who held office until 1918. First Councilmen were J. L. Landry, E. S. Hooper and H. B. Lefeaux and D. Gimet, the town marshal.

Population of Maringouin has been climbing slowly but steadily, from 416 in 1907 to some 1,200 today.

With the passage of time, new businesses sprang up in Maringouin, and at the same time, munncipal improvements such as paved sidewalks, better streets and lightings, better drainage, etc., became realities. Today all streets are improved, with the town operating its own gas and electric systems, and now its water facilities.

Glancing back into history, it can be seen that the people of Maringouin have been builders all the way. While still a camparatively small town, the present community is planning far ahead until the day when it achieves the status of "city."

One feature of the town's existence are the many points of interest for tourists, such as the site of ante-bellum plantations, the city's famed and majestic oak trees that line many streets, and above all, the warm hospitality of its people.

All this ads up to another red letter day in Maringouin history on Saturday, June 18, at the town hall, when the new water system is dedicated.

TOWN OF MARINGOUIN

Rich in traditions and history, and noted for its hospitality and friendliness, Maringouin today ranks as one of Louisiana's most alluring scenic spots. Ancient, noble oaks line its quiet streets, lending special dignity to the entire community.

Maringouin has much to offer industry and all types of business. It's favorable tax structure and labor supply provide many advantages.

Tourists will find many historical points to visit in Maringouin area as well as numerous old homes, quiet bayous and other scenic areas. For sportsmen, fish and game abound in nearby woodlands and waters . . . Fine schools, modern stores, excellent health facilities, adequate fire and police protection, fine homes, are all characteristics of Maringouin.

Retired people will find much to their liking in Maringouin, where life flows by calmly and easily. Lovely old homes line its charming streets, with new homes being built at a steady pace proving that more and more people are learning that Maringouin is truly a "home" town.

One visit—and you'll want to stay! The welcome mat is always out in Maringouin.

Six-Point Program for Fisheries Protection

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, a six-point program for the protection and conservation of U.S. coastal fishery resources in the eastern North Pacific Ocean is contained in a recent resolution adopted by the Association of Pacific Fisheries, Deep Sea Fishermen's Union, Fishing Vessel Owners' Association, and Northwest Fisheries Association.

This resolution is realistic in that it points up the immediate possibilities for resource protection by passage of legislation to extend U.S. fisheries jurisdiction from the present 3 miles to 12 miles, monitoring all foreign fishing operations off our coasts and contacting foreign governments to minimize or prevent international incidents involving loss of gear, vessels and, possibly lives.

The other recommendations involve long-range policy regarding international agreements to extend fisheries jurisdiction beyond 12 miles and recognition of the abstention principle for conservation.

Under unanimous consent, I include this resolution, which, I might say, has my full support and spells out the policies I have long advocated:

A RESOLUTION PROPOSING A U.S. FISHERY POLICY FOR THE EASTERN NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN

Whereas, both inshore and high seas fishing off the West Coast of the United States holds great potential from the standpoint of economic activity for United States citizens as well as from the standpoint of providing needed food; and

Whereas, this potential if it is to be fully realized requires the implementation of a sound fisheries policy by the United States so as to encourage expansion by the U.S. fishery industry into hitherto unexploited fishery stocks, to provide for an adequate conservation program for all stocks of fish so as to maintain their productivity on a permanently sustained yield basis as far as is practicable, and to assure the protection of existing fully developed fisheries so they may not be unnecessarily harmed during any expansion into new fisheries; and

Whereas, this policy is most urgently needed now that large numbers of foreign fishing vessels are operating on the high seas fishing grounds off the West Coast of the United States; be it therefore

Resolved, That the undersigned organizations urge the United States government to take the following action to protect all stocks of fish found off the West Coast of the United States:

1. Pass immediately pending legislation to extend U.S. jurisdiction over fisheries from the present three miles to twelve.

2. Initiate efforts as soon as possible to secure extended jurisdiction beyond twelve miles through international agreements wherever adequate protection of fisheries resources off the United States cannot be secured otherwise.

3. Continue efforts to secure international recognition of the abstention principle for the protection of fully developed and utilized fisheries such as those of salmon and halibut.

4. Press for efforts to prevent depletion of stocks of fish off our shores not covered by the abstention doctrine such as ocean perch, bottom fish other than halibut, hake, anchovies, etc. This should be based upon the terms of the 1958 Geneva Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas and should be pressed against all foreign fishing, irrespective of whether or not the countries involved in such foreign fishing are signatories to the Geneva convention.

5. Monitor the operations of all foreign fishing off our coasts to provide the basis for an immediate protest if such fishing appears to endanger the continued maximum sustained productivity of the stocks fished. The United States government under this recommendation and the precedent set by the 1958 Geneva Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas, should contact the Soviet Government and ask that government to provide scientific proof that continuation of their present fishing off our shores will not deplete the stocks of fish being taken to levels below that of maximum sustained yield.

6. Make immediate contact with the governments operating fishing vessels off our shores with the aim of minimizing or preventing international incidents involving loss of gear, vessels and lives; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this Resolution be sent to all Senators and Congressmen from the Pacific Northwest States and to all appropriate government agencies.

The York Story

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. N. NEIMAN CRALEY, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. CRALEY. Mr. Speaker, June 24 through July 4, the city of York, Pa., my home in the 19th Congressional District, will celebrate its 225th anniversary. Named for the ancient city of York, England, York, Pa., was a part of the land grant awarded to William Penn and his descendants.

The city was prominent in Revolutionary history as the meeting place of the Continental Congress when the British Army occupied Philadelphia. Here John and Samuel Adams, John Hancock, Gouverneur Morris, Charles Carroll, Francis Lightfoot Lee, Philip Livingston, and others, adopted the Articles of Confederation and proposed for the first time the title "The United States of America."

During this next week York will celebrate a historical past, a record of progress and the promise of the future. The celebration will include numerous and varied activities for the citizens of the community. There will be a national air show with skywriting, aerial acrobatics, sharp shooting. Tours of historical landmarks have been arranged. Antique, flower, coin and stamp shows will be offered.

On July 2 a feature parade is planned for which some 17 floats have registered as participants. Twenty-seven musical organizations and 12 antique autos will be included.

There is even an official seal to be used on commemorative coins and printed materials. Richard Alsippi, a student at York Academy of Arts won first prize in a contest to devise an appropriate seal. Two kinds of coins were issued bearing the seal, a silver and a gold-colored one. The latter were sold in great numbers, 15,000 the first week and a half.

A spectacular, "The York Story," will highlight each evening from June 28 through July 3. A series of acts and skits will depict York's past, present, and future with a cast of local volunteers. Over 13,000 tickets have been sold to date for this dramatic presentation of the city's history. Fireworks will follow the presentation each night.

York's early and significant role in the Revolutionary history of America will be emphasized by the colonial York riflemen. This is particularly appropriate since the long rifle of the early inhabitants of the York area played an important part in the Revolutionary War and later the conquest of the frontier.

Nor will the women of the community be forgotten in this celebration. Colonial bonnets, long print dresses will grace the streets as the women of York don the dress of their colonial contemporaries. A unique cookbook, with recipes from President and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey, Governor and Mrs. Scranton, and others, will be available.

Much of the organization of the week is responsibility of the York 225th Anniversary Celebration Corp. This nonprofit corporation will divert the proceeds to local charities. A principal recipient will be the John F. Kennedy Training Center for Retarded Children building fund.

The celebration promises to be a historical and enjoyable one. This weekend the following activities are scheduled:

FRIDAY, JUNE 24—CELEBRATION SALES DAYS

Time: 9 a.m. Location: Downtown York. Event: Merchants' Day by participating merchants.

Location: York Federal Savings. Event: Stamp and Coin Show on exhibition for duration of anniversary.

Time: 10 a.m. Location: York County Shopping Center. Event: Local drag cars and others of interest on display for duration of anniversary.

Location: Downtown York. Event: National Hot Rod and Buggy Displays, Duration of Anniversary.

Location: York House. Event: Art Show by the York Art Association (entire week).

Time: 9 p.m. Location: Yorktowne Hotel. Event: 225th Anniversary Queen and Princess Coronation Ball.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25—CELEBRATION SALES DAYS

Time: 9 a.m. Location: Downtown York. Event: Merchants' Day by participating merchants.

Time: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Location: Thomasville Airport. Event: Muzzle Loading Shooting Contest.

Time: 11 a.m. Location: Lewisberry R. D. 1. Event: Nauvoo Horse Show.

Time: 1 p.m. Location: Small Athletic Field. Event: York County Men's Tennis Tournament begins.

Time: 4:30 p.m. Location: York Fair Grounds. Event: Antique Automobile Parade.

Time: 8 p.m. to 1 a.m. Location: M. and P. Depot. Event: Special 225th Anniversary Iron Horse moonlight rail excursion to Muddy Creek Forks.

SUNDAY, JUNE 26—RELIGIOUS HERITAGE DAY

Event: Worship in all York area churches. Theme: Festival of Thanksgiving.

Time: 1 p.m. Location: Thomasville Airport. Event: National Air Show.

Time: 7 p.m. Location: York Fair Grounds. Event: Festival of Thanksgiving sponsored by all faiths. Massed choir.

Many benefits for the community and citizens are expected from this celebration. They have been outlined as follows:

1. Develop Greater Civic Pride and Spirit.
2. Create More Harmonious Relations Among All Citizens.
3. Uncover New Civil Leaders.
4. Teach a Real Lesson In Americanism.
5. Interest Our Young Citizens in Civic Affairs.
6. Dramatize the Future.
7. Increase Retail Sales Activity.
8. Obtain National and Statewide Publicity.
9. Help Local Projects and Charities.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to congratulate my community on these efforts and objectives and to wish all concerned well in their endeavors.

The 34th Anniversary of the Disabled American Veterans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JIM WRIGHT
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago a number of my colleagues here in the House paid tribute to the Disabled American Veterans on the occasion of its 34th anniversary as a congressionally chartered national veterans group.

Because circumstances made it impossible for me to join them on that day ,I am offering these remarks today because I believe that the Congress has an opportunity to express its deep indebtedness and that of the entire Nation to the Disabled American Veterans.

In honoring this organization we are really paying a tribute to each man and woman who has suffered in body and mind to defend our freedom. Today must, therefore, be more than a courteous ritual. It must be a true dedication always to remember what the disabled veteran did for us.

The more than 231,000 members of the DAV serve as the voice of our conscience to be sure that we who are free, fortunate, and healthy do not forget that almost 2 million Americans living today have sacrificed some degree of their health in our defense. The DAV thus serves us all—not just the disabled veteran. It has served the Congress by giving us wise counsel on specific problems of our disabled veterans and, most important, it has helped us sympathetically to understand their problems.

The DAV has served us faithfully since its founding in 1920. I am sure that we all hope it will continue to serve the Nation until that time which we all desire when peace will have been so lasting as to permit us to have discharged to the best of our ability our debt to the last sick or injured veterans of our defense.

Small Watershed Projects Emphasize Water Management

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. AL ULLMAN
OF OREGON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, there is widespread concern throughout our Nation over water and its uses and abuses—about water for the present and water for the future—about too much water or too little. We in Oregon recognize water as a most precious commodity, but we have unique problems in its management.

There is still more to be learned about the many facets of water and its uses. Yet present scientific knowledge, if put to use, has advanced significantly to relieve some of the pressures on this resource. We must always be alert to chances to put it to use.

I have followed closely and with great interest the progress being made by rural people in my congressional district in Oregon.

Floodwater and sediment have frequently damaged agricultural land and irrigation distribution systems as well as roads and bridges. With Federal assistance through local soil and water conservation districts, rural people are doing a remarkable job of installing conservation measures to hold back the flood of water when it is in oversupply, to store excess water for future use, and to make more efficient use of water when it is released. Each of these phases of the management of water is important to agriculture and other uses.

Not all of this work can be done by individuals alone. Nor should it be, for the benefits are widespread, both economically and from the standpoint of our resources.

Prime examples of joint efforts may be seen in the North Powder River and Wolf Creek small watershed projects for which local people are developing plans. The projects—in Baker, Wallowa, and Union Counties—are being carried out with U.S. Department of Agriculture help under the small watershed program. Their objectives are to decrease flooding, reduce erosion and the resulting sediment that is deposited on land and in irrigation systems, and provide supplemental irrigation water to presently irrigated land. Roads and bridges will be protected from floods. More profitable use of land will result from the more efficient management of land and irrigation water.

The projects will also help correct the sediment-laden flood flows that cause considerable damage to fish spawning. In addition, recreation facilities are being planned.

Some of the work will be done by farmers and ranchers at their own expense. Some will be done jointly by the sponsors—the Union, Baker, and First Union Soil Conservation Districts and the Powder Valley Water Control District. Some will be done by the Federal Government. Some of it will be shared.

Most important is that plans are being made and that local people are motivated to make them. These are local projects, being carried out by local people who are grasping the opportunity to use modern techniques to develop the potential of their land and water resources.

I have met with the sponsors of both projects and know of their tireless efforts to get these projects underway. It is undertakings such as these that I take great pleasure in supporting.

Protesters' Noise Out of Proportion to Their Numbers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GALE SCHISLER
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. SCHISLER. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month, Michael J. Howlett, State auditor of Illinois, spoke before the Sons of the American Legion in the State capital at Springfield, Ill.

The Illinois State Register on June 20 included an editorial comment on Mr. Howlett's address.

Under unanimous consent, I share the editorial on Mr. Howlett's timely and meaningful speech with my colleagues and include the following article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

SMALL MINORITY, LIKE REDS: PROTESTERS' NOISE OUT OF PROPORTION TO THEIR NUMBERS

State Auditor Michael J. Howlett is a man who makes a lot of speeches. He receives so many invitations to speak because he usually has something worthwhile to say.

His address before the Sons of the American Legion here last Saturday was no exception. He said something that needed saying, and he said it extremely well.

Draft card burners and vietniks have had their day, Howlett said. And he went on to explain:

"The noise the protestors make is out of all proportion to their numbers. They are a tiny minority among the millions of patriotic young people who quietly do their duty.

"A quick way to get attention is to picket the White House or burn a draft card with some public ceremony. But for every headline grabber there are thousands of reliable boys already in Viet Nam putting their own lives on the line for freedom and world order.

"Back home, we need young people who know what is going on well enough to realize why we are in Viet Nam.

"We are in Viet Nam to stop aggression against the people and the government there. We are there to demonstrate that aggression is not the right way to settle disputes.

"If we ignored aggression, and did nothing to stop it, we couldn't give small, weak nations any hope of security.

"In Viet Nam, the Communists don't need support of the majority of the people to run a guerrilla war. A small band of disciplined, resolute fighters can keep a war going.

"The Communists would have taken over Greece after World War II if we hadn't sent help to the Greek government. But elections afterward showed the Communists were a small minority.

"Communists would have taken over Malaya, if British and Gurkha troops hadn't helped for many years. But elections afterward showed the Communists were a smaller minority than in Greece.

"If we didn't help the government of South Viet Nam, the Communists would take it over by force, as the Viet Cong already has taken over in some areas.

"Just as it takes only a small number, highly-organized, to run a guerrilla war, it takes only a small number, highly-organized to run a visible and audible protest against our goverment back home.

"We need young men who will also be visible and audible, but in the cause of our government and our foreign policy. The United States is in Viet Nam to stay, and we are not going to back down there, or in Berlin, or anywhere else where we are confronted by the Communists.

"When protest comes to the point that it encourages the Communists to keep fighting our boys, it is close to treason. Our service men are entitled to know that all the American people are backing them up and will continue to back them up whether the war is long or short."

Commends Iowa's Cultural Achievements

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. SCHMIDHAUSER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER. Mr. Speaker, I have the honor of bringing to the attention of my colleagues in Congress an outstanding achievement by a young constituent of mine, Mr. James V. Tate, of Iowa City, Iowa. Mr. Tate, a 22-year-old graduate student at the University of Iowa, has received this year's Yale Series of Younger Poets, award for his manuscript, "The Lost Pilot."

The Yale Series Award is a national prize established in 1919 by Clarence Day, the founder of the Yale University Press. In attaining this award, Mr. Tate joins such distinguished American poets as William Dickey, Muriel Rukeyser, and Alan Dugan whose first books were published by the Yale University Press. Mr. Tate's first volume of poetry, "The Lost Pilot," is scheduled to appear this year.

I would like to say that we in Iowa are proud of the achievements of our State in so many varied areas. Mr. Tate's personal achievement is another illustration of Iowa's great contribution to our Nation's cultural life. I would like to recommend Mr. Tate's book to all of my distinguished colleagues in Congress and extend my heartiest congratulations to this fine young man.

Clubs Halt Catholics in Warsaw

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, the disgraceful beatings inflicted upon Polish Catholics by the supporters of the ruling Communist Party in Poland should serve as a shocking reminder to the ever-constant threat of communism and what it means to a country it overtakes.

This morning's news dispatches tell of truncheon-swinging riot police dispersing a crowd of supporters of Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, the Catholic primate.

Religious persecution is obnoxious anywhere and to this end the Communists hold the corner on the market.

Many Polish Americans in my district know what it is to live under the yoke of communism. They fled their wonderful country because of the takeover of communism. My heart goes out to those Polish Catholic citizens still living under such adverse conditions.

This morning's Washington Post carried a page 1 story relating to the way Polish Catholics are treated under communism. Because it is so shocking and because we all look for the day that Poland is free from communism I urge all of my colleagues in the House to read the following newspaper article from the Washington Post:

CLUBS HALT CATHOLICS IN WARSAW: MARCH ON PARTY OFFICES BLOCKED; CARDINAL CHEERED

WARSAW, POLAND, June 26.—Crowds of demonstrating Polish Catholics attempted twice tonight to march on the headquarters of the ruling Communist Party and were dispersed by truncheon-swinging riot police.

The disorders followed a tense evening of confrontation between supporters of Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, the Catholic Primate, and Party workers out in force to block the streets.

For months the regime and the Catholic Hierarchy have been at odds over a bishops' proposal for Polish-German reconciliation. The controvery prompted the government to close Polish borders to foreign pilgrims during the celebration of the Polish Christian Millennium and to refuse a visit to Poland by Pope Paul VI. Cardinal Wyszynski was barred from foreign travel.

Warsaw's sharpest civil violence in perhaps a decade flared tonight when helmeted police charged into a chanting crowd of mostly young men advancing on the Party headquarters about 300 yards away.

The crowd regrouped and tried again, but was bet by a club-swinging force of several score helmeted militiamen. A few arrests were reported.

There were minor injuries. Newsmen saw at least one woman and child struck by rubber clubs.

Other Catholic demonstrations lasted late into the night. By midnight, the city was quiet.

The crowd marching on the Party headquarters chanted slogans including "Catholics unite," "Pri-mas, Pri-mas (Primate)" for the Cardinal, and "we forgive, we forgive . . ."

The forgiveness chant apparently was in support of Cardinal Wyszynski's appeals for forgiveness to the Germans over World War II and also to forgive Communist authorities who in recent weeks have restricted the movement from city to city of a religious painting, the "Black Madonna of Czestochowa."

On May 29, several hundred demonstrators tore down and burned a huge government signboard in Gdansk, the former Free City of Danzig, after a massive popular ovation for the Cardinal. Riot police dispersed the crowd and arrested more than a dozen.

The heaviest disorders under the Communist regime occurred 10 years ago. On June 29, 1956, Polish workers rioted in Poznan. Casualties in that outbreak claimed 44 lives. Hundreds were wounded.

The demonstrations tonight started after more than 50,000 Catholics jammed St. John's Cathedral and the nearby streets for services concluding a weeklong celebration in Warsaw of the 100th anniversary of Christianity in Poland.

[There was nothing inflammatory in the Cardinal's sermon, United Press International reported.]

Hundreds of Party workers were also out in force, blocking strategic intersections in an attempt to channel the Catholic throngs away from the center of the city.

Priests had hoped to parade the Madonna painting into the streets, but abandoned the attempt in the face of the blocked streets and police waiting to enforce a government ban on taking the picture into the street.

After the services, the Catholics scattered in various directions, many singing hymns and some chanting slogans in support of the Cardinal.

The largest group, more than 5000, massed outside the Primate's Palace for a long, stormy demonstration during which some of the participants beat back with their umbrellas and punched traffic policemen who tried in vain to clear the street.

It was from the Primate's Palace that the aroused group of about 1000 began their march to the downtown headquarters of Wladyslaw Gomulka's ruling Polish United Workers (Communist) Party.

The marchers started off to Party headquarters with shouts of "to the Party house, to the Party house." They then sang the hymn "Mary Queen of Poland."

Dominion Day in Canada

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KEN W. DYAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. DYAL. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, July 1, Americans can pay tribute to our good neighbor to the north, by noting the observance of Dominion Day in Canada.

The First of July in Canada is similar to the Fourth of July in the United States.

On July 1, 1867, Canadians were granted self-government by the British North America Act. This marked one of the most important dates in the history of Canada, because on that date Canada became a united, separate dominion.

Perhaps the wisest thing Great Britain ever did was to give Canada her independence without a war. The Canadians have repaid this gesture many times over by springing to her defense in World Wars I and II.

San Bernardino County has a good reason to celebrate Dominion Day, as there were more than 2,000 Canadian citizens living in our sunny county in 1965—plus uncounted other thousands who have become U.S. citizens.

Dominion Day marks a good occasion to greet our friends from Canada and to praise them for their valuable contribution to the United States.

Effective Missile Defense Is Possible

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, on May 13, Dr. Edward Teller, associate director, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, University of California, addressed the Commonwealth Club of California on the subject "Effective Missile Defense Is Possible." A summary of his address, as printed in the Commonwealth of June 6, follows:

"EFFECTIVE MISSILE DEFENSE IS POSSIBLE," SAYS TELLER—SEES IT AS MEANS TO STABILIZE NATO

(From address by Dr. Edward Teller, associate director, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, University of California)

All of us are, and must be, worried about Vietnam. We are, against our will, drawn into a war made much worse by the fact of dissension and lack of unity among the people we are assisting. Yet it is in my opinion not right to do otherwise. The simple fact is that our President is determined not to repeat the mistakes of Western European democracies that considered Czechoslovakia too far away and too unimportant to fight for. We have embarked on the right course for the protection of the freedom of choice—even in a country where only part of the people are acutely aware of the meaning of freedom of choice.

NATO STRONGEST GUARANTOR

I know that the present difficult situation would not exist except for a great number of bad mistakes committed in the past, and in good part committed by ourselves. I do not intend to discuss these mistakes. I do intend to talk about an issue much bigger and more serious even than the struggle in South East Asia. That is the NATO Alliance and whether it can survive. Obviously the survival of the NATO Alliance has been called into question by President de Gaulle who has asked our forces to leave.

In my opinion NATO is the strongest guarantor of our peace, of the peace of France, of the peace and survival of a free and civilized world. NATO must survive. But the survival of NATO would not be in question except for mistakes we ourselves committed.

In this respect let us think of Vietnam as a warning that even mistakes in relatively distant areas have their serious consequences—and how much more vital are the mistakes we are now committing in regard to NATO. How bad may be the consequences.

NATO UNEASINESS FIXED ON NUCLEAR POWER

President de Gaulle's recent actions in my opinion are against the long-range interests of France as well as ourselves. I believe President de Gaulle had ample provocation. What can we do, and now should we do things differently in the future? We have more control of our own actions than the actions of others and therefore more hope that our own mistakes may be corrected.

Originally, coherence of the Alliance was in the nuclear protection we could give Europe against the overwhelming power of Russian arms. Nuclear power is now the very point on which the uneasiness, instability and the French complaints are centered.

TREATS FRIENDS AS IF IMMATURE

We have continued, and are continuing, to make a terrible mistake, the mistake of paternalism. It is strange and ironic to talk of ourselves as behaving in a paternalistic manner toward Europe—some people might contend the relationship should be precisely the opposite.

With respect to industry and to military power derived from nuclear energy we are indeed far ahead of Western Europe—so far ahead that they may appear as children compared to us. At least this could have been said in 1946. Today these children have become adolescent, and at least one seems to behave as a teen-ager. We are responsible. We are treating our friends as if they were immature. One of our rules of behavior with respect to our allies is our rule of secrecy. Each nation should use the weapons it can use best. A totalitarian country can use secrecy to excellent effect, but a democratic country can and should use openness as a weapon. We can attempt to use secrecy, but Russia has been gaining skill in its use for centuries. Our use of secrecy has tended to alienate our best friends. It doesn't appear that we are keeping secrets very effectively from Russia or the Communist Chinese, but we do keep things from our friends. French scientists tell us about things we keep secret from them—and we can have no response except to blush. It is a poor educational principle to keep the facts of life a secret. It is better to take your children, as well as your friends, into your full confidence.

MUST TELL WHY

We must discuss with our NATO allies an exceedingly painful subject—the possibility of war. They must, in turn, tell us how they are going to behave. There is only one way—we must fully explain the reasons for what we propose as well as what we do propose. Today we are proposing other things than we were proposing five years ago; we can't always be right. From complete discussion we might even learn something. Complete discussion will bring about cooperation much more effectively than any other method. We must tear down the barriers of secrecy that separate us from our allies.

SPACE COLLABORATION WILL HELP

What should we propose to strengthen or develop NATO into a more effective community? One suggestion, made very recently, is that we improve NATO cooperation in the space effort. It is from space that we have the best chance to look behind the Iron Curtain. Whatever knowledge we can have concerning what is going on behind the Iron Curtain is of the utmost importance in our planning for survival. This affects our European allies at least as importantly as it affects us. Russia plans more and more deadly nuclear weapons. The technical problems of finding out what goes on behind the Iron Curtain are very great; by full collaboration we will benefit greatly.

In the U-2 incident we were accused of spying. The accusation was against the United States alone. If something like this should occur again, it would be of value to have complete unity of purpose and action so that none of us would be in the position of standing alone on an important question affecting our common survival.

MISSILE DEFENSE IS POSSIBLE AND OVERDUE

It has been argued that missile attack is easier than missile defense and that missile defense is futile. Attack may be cheaper; maybe not. But even if the cost of missile attack were only half that of defense, we could still afford to defend ourselves. Effective defenses is entirely in the range of possibility. It is overdue—and certainly overdue since we know the Russians are developing such defense.

To defend ourselves but leave our allies undefended would be the surest way to split our alliance. Defense, if anything, could benefit by collaboration—so that French scientists will not have to rediscover the same things we discovered a decade ago.

How can we defend ourselves? Should we try shooting at missiles that are coming faster than bullets? Our only hope is to shoot them down, not by having to make a clean hit, but by coming close. Nuclear explosives can be so developed as to be harmless on the ground—this is the real way to achieve that defense and there is practically no doubt about its practicality.

CAN PROVIDE "SAFE" DEFENSE

—If we would work together with our allies, we must give them a nuclear defense that they themselves can fire. They won't have time, should the occasion arise, to pick up the red phone and call the President in Washington. We have the means to provide a nuclear defense without giving it to anybody who might start a war. We can rig weapons so that the defender has only the one decision—do I fire or not? And we can arm his missile so it may be used only for defensive purposes; we can ararnge so no one in Belgium can cause an explosition outside Belgium, and we can arrange the defensive explosive so that it cannot be used for offense. We can make certain that if the effort is made to disassemble the rocket in order to employ the nuclear explosive for offensive use, the defense equipment will destroy itself and at the same time give a signal in NATO headquarters and in Washington.

COLLABORATION COULD STABILIZE ALLIANCE

—I do not argue that NATO must be limited to defense, but defense is the most urgent and justifiable purpose. I believe that collaboration on space and nuclear defense could be a means of stabilizing the alliance.

—If we explain missile defense to our French allies, they may not believe us, but if they work on such a defense system they can't help but believe it and understand that a small 'force de frappe' will be useless against Russian defenses. A defense of their own, on the other hand, is too difficult to establish without American aid. Here is where the immediate importance of cooperation lies.

—I believe that NATO as it was conceived twenty years ago was a real necessity, but in the long run may not be stable. Either it will disintegrate or it will develop into something bigger that can handle the increasing problems of world stability and peace. It should be extended to the economic sphere, and into the formation of a common foreign policy; it should be so strong as to stop export of Communism without further war. A strong NATO, and an eventual union, can lend stability to our way of life, can be a means for giving help to each other, and in following decades can attract other nations into this pact of the free. An Atlantic Union may be the fixed point from which we can move the world toward a better future."

ANSWERS TO WRITTEN QUESTIONS FROM FLOOR

Q: (F.G. Stradcutter) If we take "children" into confidence, how protect classified information? A: We've had exceptional success keeping our secrets from our own citizens—less effective abroad; least effective in Communist countries.

Q: (R. Cathcart) Examples of secrecy you mentioned—things we're keeping from allies? A: To mention one example may come close to violating secrecy. I'd like a change in the laws but must observe them vigorously as long as they exist.

Q: (Howard R. Onstott) Comment on McNamara's inaction on missile defense? A: I can't possibly answer without criticizing Secretary of Defense and one cannot possibly do that. He must be right in putting "cost effectiveness" before the safety and survival of our country.

Q: (John A. Rowe, Jr.) If NATO broke up, would West Berlin fall to East Germany? A: I don't feel de Gaulle wants West Berlin to fall to Communists but if NATO breaks up I think it will, unless the USSR believes she can use Berlin as a lure to West Germany.

Q: (John Braman) Use of nuclear weapins in small wars desirable? A: No war is desirable. Use of any weapon in any war isn't desirable. The first nuclear weapon was used in Asia. If used against Asians without absolute necessity, it would give rise to most effective propaganda all over Asia and this would hurt us terribly. The greatest problem in Vietnam is to distinguish between friend and foe, and nuclear weapons can't do that. There might be situations in Europe where the right kind of nuclear weapons against military targets would be fully justified.

Q: (Thomas A. Wright) Will A-bomb be used in war again—could we win a major war in Asia without it? A: There are wars which are major and wars which are more major. I hope we'll win in Vietnam without a nuclear explosion. But situations may arise where we must use nuclear weapons—even in Asia. Suppose a big invasion of India across Himalayas by Red Chinese. Suppose India asks us to close the mountain passes by a nuclear weapon dropped on Indian side of the mountains? This, I think, we could do in good conscience. It would prevent a major war.

Q: How near is China to a hydrogen bomb? A: I don't know. But I would be surprised if in 10 years China does not have quite a few that can be carried by rocket 2,000 miles and thereby be able to attack from shipboard any country without nuclear defenses. That is one of the many reasons why we must develop a defense against ballistic missiles.

Commissioner Bennett Speaks on Indian Policy at Muskogee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ED EDMONDSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, the great destiny of the American Indian remains one of the highest expectations of this Nation. With the appointment of an outstanding Oneida Indian, Robert L. Bennett, to serve as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a major step has been taken toward advancement of that destiny. It was my privilege on June 6 to attend a dinner given in Mr. Bennett's honor in Muskogee, Okla. His address on this occasion was well received by a distinguished gathering of Oklahoma tribal chiefs, Indian people, and civic leaders of our State.

The new Commissioner of Indian Affairs is enthusiastic in his faith in the Indian people and is determined to place greater reliance upon them in the future. As an expression of the convictions and objectives of the man with major responsibility for Indian Affairs, I believe Commissioner Bennett's Muskogee speech is deserving of the careful attention of all who serve in this body. The full text follows:

Statement by Commissioner Robert L. Bennett, Muskogee, Okla., June 6, 1966

I accepted the position of Commissioner because I have faith and confidence in the Indian people, their abilities, and capabilities.

I believe that it should be the basic premise of policy that we place high expectations on Indian people. We have not entirely accepted, as we have moved along in our development of programs, the leadership, the contributions, which I think Indian people can make and which are so necessary to their development.

We must eliminate, where it exists, paternalism and the stifling effects which it has on people. We need to eliminate attitudes of dependency which paternalism creates in the minds of Indian people. I believe that we need to reappraise our relationship with Indian people—because there is a disturbing degree of failure expectancy among many of our young people which ranges from the Head Start program to the prevocational program in Seattle. There must be a reason why so many young Indian people enter these programs with this high degree of failure expectancy and parents of Indian children need to be concerned.

As I see it, we must bring about a real, genuine, partnership with Indian leadership. There is no question, at least in my mind, that Indian leadership must be brought aboard to the fullest extent possible as we deal with their problems.

We in the Bureau of Indian Affairs need to talk about our changing role. The Bureau for many years has been the prime source of service and opportunity for Indian people. There are now many agencies in the field of service to all people and we need to examine the resources that are available and, as a part of our changing role, make these more readily available to Indian people than they have been in the past. The Bureau of Indian Affairs should not be a buffer for the Indian people. We need to bring all Indian people face-to-face with reality and with their friends and neighbors in local, State, and national government and the business community as you do in Oklahoma.

I believe we need to talk to Indian people about their assuming more responsibility for making decisions which affect their daily lives. I believe too that there is much that can be done within our administrative structure to provide the Indian people this opportunity. Some of our procedures and regulations and instructions in the manual need to be reviewed so that every opportunity is provided the Indian people to assume responsibility to make decisions and learn to live with them.

One of the problems which is going to receive immediate and serious attention is our relationship with Congress and with the members of the committees who have responsibility for both substantive legislation and also for appropriations to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This relationship needs to be improved and a great deal of my time and that of other people in Washington will be taken up with this very vital part of our responsibility.

One of the key figures in the House Subcommittee on Indian Affairs is your distinguished Congressman from Muskogee, Hon. Ed Edmondson. His dedication to the causes of Indian people is well known to us in the Bureau. He will have my support and all the information he needs from me, and I know that he will serve you as faithfully in the future as he has done so well in the past.

I believe that we can do much to improve our public image. And this is going to receive much attention in the future. We have a role to perform. I believe we can perform it effectively. I think the people throughout the country need to know some of the good things that we are doing. It is my hope that they learn it from us and from others as time goes on. I believe that we need to be particularly sensitive to these situations that will affect our relationship either at the State level or at the national level, whether it be with other agencies, State legislatures, or the Congress.

Reorganization of the Bureau is controlled to a large extent by its mission, trusteeship, and service responsibilities. The objectives of the present reorganization are:

1. Decision-making on a timely basis by streamlining the organization.
2. Sensitivity to forces which will have an impact on the lives of Indian people.
3. Flexibility to deal with situations on a project basis rather than on a strictly functional basis.
4. Philosophical consistency.
5. Upgrading the education and liaison activities.

I want you to feel that in the Bureau there will be a very welcome reception for any ideas and recommendations; that we will welcome hearing from you the Indian people when you feel a particular program or idea has merit, even though it may be in conflict with established policy and regulations. We can make exceptions to the regulations, we can waive requirements, if justified, and we can go to Congress and ask for legislation.

We are going to move. A right decision made too late, is no decision. We can't wait for perfection—let's get the issues before the people. If the people like the decisions, fine—if not, they can appeal. I am realist enough to know that mistakes will be made but there are going to be decisions made and there are going to be policies issued. I welcome you aboard.

I look to the future with hope and enthusiasm. The Indian people are ready to move. I am ready, and I hope you are too, because together we need to provide the leadership and create the environment by which Indian people of this land can emerge into the fullness of their great destiny.

Arthur D. Lewis, of Eastern Air Lines, Sees Vast Growth in Pacific Air Travel

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, recently Mr. Arthur D. Lewis, senior vice president of Eastern Air Lines, was in Honolulu to address our community leaders luncheon. Mr. Lewis was formerly president of Hawaiian Airlines, and is extremely highly regarded throughout the Islands by business and civic leaders as well as the community at large.

With routes over the entire Pacific area being sought by many competing air carriers in applications now pending before the Civil Aeronautics Board, and with service to and from Hawaii a prime consideration in that monumental route proceeding, I believe Mr. Lewis' remarks to have particular significance. It is a pleasure today to share them with you and with my colleagues.

Remarks by Arthur D. Lewis, Senior Vice President and General Manager, Eastern Airlines, at Community Leaders Luncheon, Princess Kaiulani Hotel, Honolulu, Hawaii, April 18, 1966

We stand today on the threshold of a new generation in the Pacific, a generation forced upon us by new airplanes which will be flying at such greater speeds, at such greater ranges and carrying so many more passengers, that time and distance as we now know them will become meaningless. The great expanse of the Pacific will no longer be a meaningful barrier to trade and travel. It is almost impossible to foresee the full cumulative effects of these changes over the next three or four decades. Even though the full revolutionary effects of the introduction of jet aircraft have not run their course, we are facing still further dramatic changes in technology in just the next few years. There is no doubt that Hawaii will feel the effects of these changes more than any other area in the Pacific.

Last July, when we of Eastern Airlines came to Honolulu and spelled out our plans for a vast new air transportation system throughout the Pacific Ocean Basin, with Hawaii the hub and its key, there were people here who called our plans fanciful and "bluesky." Perhaps that is because we were the first airline to face this future in the Pacific squarely. Yet today every major airline in our country—and some smaller ones, too—have announced plans to introduce or expand services in the Pacific. As the first to file in this route case, we welcome them all to the case, all 22 of them.

In the months since July, we have been joined by a lot of airlines, a lot of bold new plans, and a lot of new route maps. I imagine you in Hawaii have become a little confused about just what is being proposed and who's offering what. I would like to suggest that you can cut through any such confusion with a little enlightened self-interest and ask yourselves what should Hawaii be trying to get out of this case, the like of which won't come along again for at least two decades or more—and perhaps, never. I think Hawaii should decide for itself what new carriers and what new routes it needs for its purposes—and then go out and try to get them. The Trans-Pacific Route Case offers Hawaii truly major opportunities and you should come out of it with the carrier or carriers which can do more for Hawaii.

As you assess your needs, there are two undisputable facts that should be kept in mind. First, that the Eastern part of the country—where 75 per cent of the U.S. population lives—supplies Hawaii with only 35 per cent of its visitors. Obviously, this fact indicates a tremendous growth opportunity for you. And second, with today's airplanes there is no need for Hawaii-bound passengers from this area to stop on the West Coast. The day is at hand when Hawaii no longer needs to think exclusively in terms of West Coast carriers when plotting its air age geographies.

It is my belief that Hawaii should try to gain four very concrete benefits out of this route case:

First, you should seek a carrier whose present route structure is extensive and lies *throughout* the Eastern portion of the United States—and you should get a carrier which is in the strongest position to gather passengers from around its present system and then fly them non-stop to Hawaii from inland gateways within this area.

Second, you should look for a carrier of truly *major* resources, resources that are commensurate with the opportunity, so that Hawaii will get the full benefit of vigorous, resourceful promotion aimed at the new traffic potential.

Third, you should get the maximum in *new* routes proposed, so that Hawaii can draw maximum benefits from new traffic sources and so that it will be more convenient for passengers in other parts of the Pacific Basin to route themselves via Hawaii. You should seek not only the direct non-stop services into the Eastern part of the United States but also such routes as from Hawaii to Mexico, for which no carrier is presently certificated and for which no carrier had even applied until Eastern did last July.

Fourth, you should support a carrier which understands and believes in the potential of Hilo and the "Big Island" of Hawaii. Such an airline will then give appropriate service to Hilo—a city that will undoubtedly establish itself as Hawaii's second geateway.

And fifth, you should seek a carrier with a real self-interest in promoting these new direct non-stop services to Hawaii, a carrier whose interest in promoting travel coincides as closely as possible with Hawaii's own, a carrier to whom the route to Hawaii will be of unrivalled importance.

I'm sure I won't surprise you when I say that Eastern Airlines meets all these criteria in maximum measure. Other carriers meet them in part. But seriously, Eastern meets them *all* and it is for this reason that our application is *not* surprising nor fanciful but is *most* logical and is most suited to Hawaii's needs.

Eastern has a transportation system covering the industrial and population heart of the United States—with 19,000 miles of routes, serving 108 cities, 75 per cent of the nation's population and 82 per cent of its industry. This is Eastern Country—the area we propose to link directly to Hawaii and the Pacific.

Eastern is one of the largest airlines in the world—in passengers carried, we rank second. This year we will carry more than 17,000,000 people. One passenger in six in the United States will travel on Eastern. In passenger miles flown, we rank fifth in the world. This year we will fly almost 10 billion passenger miles ond our revenues will approach $600,000,000. We have have than 22,500 employees and operate nearly 200 airplanes. Our advertising expenditure alone will be in excess of of $17,000,000 this year. This is over thirty times the advertising budget of the Hawaii Visitors Bureau. We have approximately 100 jet planes on firm order or under option—a capital commitment approaching a half billion dollars. These orders include supersonic aircraft, the DC–8 Series 61, the 727 Quick Change cargo/passenger airplane, and DC–9's. At the completion of this acquisition program, we expect to have the second largest jet fleet in operation in the world.

I do not relate these statistics to be bragging, but to indicate to you that we have major resources to apply to the development of trade and travel to and from Hawaii. Truly, Eastern can be a major force in developing the relationship between Hawaii and what we call Eastern Country.

Eastern has had vast experience in developing large resort and business centers such as Hawaii. It was the first carrier to serve Florida and was a most important element in developing that state to its present stature. Even today, Eastern carries more than 50 per cent of the total air traffic in and out of Florida. That will be over 4,000,000 people this year. We carry more than 40 per cent of the traffic from the states to Puerto Rico. We serve Mexico City and Acapulco—and again from the Eastern part of the country, we carry nearly 50 percent of the business.

Consequently, it is both logical and natural for Eastern to be vitally interested in serving Hawaii from the source—the industrial heart of America—and we want to serve it *non-stop*. We don't think that people should be forced to land on the West Coast in traveling between Hawaii and the area that we serve. Eastern is the *only* carrier whose *only* interest is service to and from the Eastern half of the country. This kind of concentration is what Hawaii should be looking for in this case.

And in this sense, Eastern is particularly well-suited to develop the traffic between Hawaii and Texas and the entire Southeast section of the country, especially what we call the Space-Age Crescent running from Cape Kennedy in Florida to New Orleans, Houston and Dallas. Non-stop services from this section to Hawaii will bring major new traffic to the state.

Not the least among Eastern's potential contributions to Hawaii in this case is our application to serve the route between Hawaii and Mexico. Bridging this gap on the air map does several things for Hawaii. First, it becomes an effective alternative routing for traffic between Asia and South America, thus furthering Hawaii's role as a bridge between the Far East and *all* of the Americas. Secondly, it provides direct entry into the Caribbean for Hawaii's residents. And thirdly, it provides an excellent alternative routing for Hawaiian residents to and from the Eastern Seaboard. In short, non-stop service to Mexico provides another valuable spoke out of Hawaii's hub.

My family and I have just had a wonderful week back here in Hawaii, talking with old friends and catching up on all the developments which are changing this community so fundamentally. I've just spent another week in Australia, where developments are moving just as rapidly and where, incidentally, there's a tremendous interest in Hawaii. These two weeks have reinforced what we already know: the Pacific is facing a great future, a future which challenges all our imaginations.

I hope we can move boldly to meet it. I hope and that we move to meet it as partners. Eastern and Hawaii. It's wonderful to see you all. Thank you.

Reds Stole Rumania's "Free" Election

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, there are a great number of misguided advocates in the United States of the theory that we should permit Communists to participate in the Government and elections in South Vietnam. Even prominent legislators such as the junior Senator from New York use this line. It would be well for the Members of Congress and the public to remember the tragic lessons from history and therefore I insert in the Record as part of my remarks an article from the June 13 San Diego Union, by Dumitru Danielopol, which tells of the Communist participation in the latest elections in Rumania.

[From the San Diego Union, June 13, 1966]

Reds Stole Romania's "Free" Election

(By Dumitru Danielopol)

Romania's Communist regime has become the "darling" of some American officials and commentators.

Its alleged desire for economic independence and its oblique criticism of the Warsaw Pact have caused many people to overlook or conveniently forget the roots of this regime.

All signs indicate that Romania will be coming more and more to the attention of the U.S. public. With this in prospect, let's look at the credentials of this government:

In his May 7 speech at the 45th anniversary of the Romanian Communist Party, party boss Nicolae Ceausescu made it plain that in the World War II period his party was taking orders from Moscow. He dropped any pretext that communism in Romania was a local product. It was a Russian plot.

While his speech was an effort to establish the legitimacy of party roots, his own words betrayed him. He admitted the party was outlawed in the 1920s and that it never really functioned until 1944 when the Russian Army entered Romania.

He did not mention that even the notorious Ana Pauker admitted that there were fewer than 800 Romanian Communists in a population of 20 million in 1944.

Ceausescu tried to find legitimacy in the 1946 election victory of what he calls "the democratic bloc."

These elections, promised by the United States, Britain and Russia, were supposed to be "free and unfettered."

They took place under the aegis of 30 Soviet divisions stationed in Romania.

The Communists offered party candidates plus a variety of left-wingers merged into what they called "the democratic bloc."

The majority parties—the National Peasant, National Liberal and Social Democrats—formed an anti-Communist coalition.

The elections took place Nov. 19th, 1946.

The Communists' "democratic bloc" got 5 percent of the vote. The three-party coalition won 70 per cent.

The results stunned the Communists. But they held two trump cards. They had those 30 Russian divisions and they controlled the government.

The election results were withheld from the public for three days. During those three days the Communists "visited" the judges who supervised the elections. Confronted by terror, threats of persecution and worse, the judges declared a Communist victory.

American observers protested. They called the results "phony," "trumped up," "a farce."

The archives of the State Department, the British Foreign Office in London and the French Foreign Ministry in Paris hold these facts.

Whenever we judge the moves of the Bucharest government, we should keep them in mind. It was born as the illegitimate agent of a foreign power. It does not represent the Romanian people.

When it speaks, we should always ask: "Whom does it serve?"

Lithuania—A Reminder

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEO W. O'BRIEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, although the 48th anniversary of the declaration of independence of Lithuania was February 14, 1966, I am of opinion their courage and determination of 1918 must be remembered at all times.

Because of illness I was not on the floor on February 16 to join with my colleagues in their remarks concerning the observance. The following day a fine editorial appeared in the Schenectady Gazette, one of the newspapers of my district, entitled "A Reminder," and I wish to include it at this point to serve just that purpose.

A REMINDER

Lithuanians and Americans of Lithuanian extraction are commemorating today the 48th anniversary of Lithuanian independence. Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia were imperial Russian provinces until 1918, when they gained independence. During World war II they were seized by the USSR and since then they have been among the many Soviet Socialist Republics that make up the USSR.

The feeling of Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians abroad was illustrated in November when 11,000 Americans of those extractions held a rally and marched from Madison Square Garden to the UN building to appeal to that body to hear their case.

The annual observance of the Lithuanian independence does not lose its significance for all Americans with the passage of time. Indeed, it may be of particular significance in a period such as the present because of the tendency, for example, of some people to compare the "relentlessness" of the Chinese Communists with a supposed "relaxation" or "liberalization" by the Soviet Communists. Lithuanians in America see no liberalism on the part of Moscow, and to them the only consolation, if there is any, is that our government has not recognized the domination by the USSR over the three Baltic states.

This anniverasary is a reminder of the problem that would-be independent states continue to face with the USSR—especially if they are small nations with no power to threaten the master.

York, Pa., Marine Escapes Vietcong

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. N. NEIMAN CRALEY, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. CRALEY. Mr. Speaker, today, the Gazette & Daily, published in York, Pa., the Patriot, published in Harrisburg, and the Washington Daily News carried the story of two valiant young men who were captured by the Vietcong 6 weeks ago and on June 20, having escaped their captors, returned to the American forces, physically weakened from hunger and overexposure, but otherwise unharmed and undaunted.

I am proud to say that one of these young men, Marine Sgt. James S. Dodson, comes from York, Pa. The citizens of York, as well as the whole 19th District, indeed, all Americans, are proud of the courage and endurance of Sergeant Dodson and his fellow prisoner-escapee, Cpl. Walter Eckes.

Captured separately, the two met in a prison hut where they agreed to try to surprise their guard and made an escape. Overcome with fatigue, but sustained by an invincible fortitude, they not only fled the Vietcong who held them, but dragged themselves for miles through difficult mountain passes and jungle to find their way back to the American forces.

I should like to offer my congratulations to the families of these two men, to the men themselves, for their determination, their courage, their success. To Sergeant Dodson, from York, a veteran of 11 months' service in Vietnam, a recipient of a purple heart, I offer special greetings and congratulations.

The following articles recount the story in dramatic detail and are a valuable lesson for all Americans.

[From the York (Pa.) Gazette & Daily, June 27, 1966]

FIGHTING FOR WHAT? MOTHER TOLD OF SON'S VIETNAM ESCAPE GRATEFUL, BUT WISHES HE WERE HOME

"I'll just be glad when it's over," Mrs. Willie Watkins, 519 South Duke street, mother of Marine Sgt. James S. Dodson, said yesterday. She is grateful and pleased that her son, listed as "Missing" for over a month, escaped his enemy captors in Vietnam and found his way to safety with another marine two weeks ago. But she wonders what he will return to.

"They say you're fighting for your country," she said, "but you come back and find and don't find you have a country . . . it belongs to someone else."

Yesterday the Marines released a statement on the details of Dodson's escape and that of a 20-year-old New York marine, Cpl. Walter W. Eckes. The men, captured four days apart, weathered the ordeal together and escaped together.

WON PURPLE HEART

Dodson, a Negro who has won a purple heart in his 11-month service in Vietnam, is a member of the 3rd Engineer battalion of the 3rd Marine division. He has a 10-month-old son he has never seen.

The account of the escape, as reported by the Associated Press, was read to Mrs. Watkins and her family yesterday. Her reaction was mixed. "I love children," she said, "but raising them for something like this?"

Mrs. Watkins has a brother who has been to war too. "He was a painter," she recalled, "and then they called him up for the Korean war. "Since her brother was returned from that other Asian war," Mrs. Watkins said "he has had nothing."

"War does terrible things to people," she commented.

Sgt. Dodson has informed his wife by telegram that he will return home shortly. He mentions no specific date. His mother said she presumes he is being interrogated by American officials to see if he divulged any "secrets" while he was a prisoner.

Even when Sgt. Dodson comes home, Mrs. Watkins is sad about what he is coming home to. "Whites and Negroes fight and die side by side, but at home a white man with half the ability of a Negro will get a job first."

According to the New York Times, was overseeing a roadbuilding project seven miles southeast of Danang on May 6 when he walked about 100 yards away from the other marines to examine an area where the road was to extend.

As he stepped out of sight behind a house he was struck on the head, stunned, disarmed and overpowered by several guerrillas who led him away hurriedly at the end of a rope.

CIVILIANS FRIENDLY

Dodson said he was "amazed" by the friendly attitude of civilians in villages through which he was led in the next few days. "All the people seemed friendly," he said. "Sometimes they gave me bananas and cookies."

Eckes, a radio operator with an artillery forward observer team, was hitchhiking from regimental to company headquarters when a group of three men dressed like Vietnamese soldiers captured him.

The two men met on May 12 in the prison camp consisting of about six huts, somewhere in the nearby mountains. About 12 South Vietnamese army prisoners also were there.

After several weeks of confinement in a small enemy prison camp somewhere southwest of Danang, Dodson and Eckes were taken by three guards on a march toward a different prison camp.

They estimated the date at June 14 when the trip began.

As the march progressed the marines noted that their captors were careless with their American-made captured carbines.

"They weren't carrying them in a position where they could fire them immediately," Dodson said, "So we started planning how we could get away from them."

On the evening of June 16 the two marines were seated in a circle with their three captors eating rice. The guerrillas had left their .30-caliber carbines leaning against a tree about 10 feet away.

"I kept looking over there toward the carbines, trying to figure the distance—how quick I could jump over there," Dodson said.

'ALMOST BACKED OUT'

"For a while I almost backed out of it," he added.

Finally, however, Dodson jumped up and raced to the tree, grasping a carbine, cocking it and whirling around.

"When I turned they were on their feet, but they still had their rice dishes in their hands," he said. "I was scared, kind of shaking.

"They looked at me. I looked at them. And then they ran."

Eckes took another carbine and Dodson carried the third as they made ready to flee. Eckes had boots but Dodson had only a pair of sandals. Both men were dressed in Vietnamese peasant black pajamas but still had their Marine fatigue uniforms in their packs.

"We went down the side of a mountain," said Dodson, "we kept going all night. We wanted to get as far away as we could."

To lighten their burdens they threw away their rice and subsisted for the next four days on three pieces of hard candy a day for each man.

On the second night of their escape they were almost recaptured when, on a mountain top, they heard voices and noise. The two marines took cover in deep "elephant grass."

During the next two days they were almost run over by the stampeding water buffaloes and wandered until they reached a point where they saw the lights of Danang.

"Man did that feel good," said Dodson.

Dodson's weight dropped from 195 to less than 165 pounds and Eckes from 135 to 105 pounds. Both men were treated for exhaustion, lacerations from thorns and brush and sore feet.

[From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot, June 27, 1966]

GRABS CONG RIFLE, ESCAPES WITH BUDDY: YORK GI OUTWITS RED CAPTORS

DA NANG, SOUTH VIETNAM.—The U.S. Marine prisoner made a desperate leap, grabbed the carbine of one of his captors, cocked it, and looked straight down the barrel at the three surprised Viet Cong.

And then it was a whole new ball game.

This was part of a harrowing tale revealed yesterday—the story of how two Leathernecks, captured in separate incidents in early May, escaped from their captors and walked for four days before finally reaching friendly lines.

The Marines are Sgt. James S. Dodson, 23, of York, Pa., and Lance Cpl. Walter W. Eckes, 20, of New York City.

The two met for the first time on May 12 in a Communist detention camp where they had been led—bound and barefoot—at the end of ropes.

They were suffering from hunger, minor lacerations, infections and near exhaustion when they made contact with a Marine unit last Monday at An Hoa, 20 miles southwest of Da Nang.

They had survived the last four days of their ordeal on water from streams and rice paddies and a few pieces of candy a day. Their overall condition was described as good.

On one occasion they came within a few feet of being recaptured.

Dodson, who arrived in Viet Nam in July, 1965, is a member of the 3rd Engineer Battalion, 3rd Marine Division. He holds the purple heart for a leg wound sustained last December. He has a 10-month-old son he has never seen.

He was working on a roadbuilding project seven miles southeast of Da Nang when he was captured.

He had walked forward to check the area where the road was to extend. There was a cluster of huts and he was walking around one when "something hit me on the side of the head. It stunned me and I fell."

He said there were six Viet Cong and they subdued him and bound his hands with rope, then removed his boots.

They started dragging him by a 10-foot rope but Dodson said he managed to get to his feet. His captors then started running, pulling him behind them.

"We got to a river, crossed it in a boat, then started running some more," Dodson said. "Then we stopped and were met by a whole group of VC, maybe 30 or 40, all armed."

After a while, he said, four of them led him off in a southwesterly direction. They walked for three days and nights until they arrived at the detention camp.

During the journey, the sergeant said, he and his captors passed through several vilalges and bypassed others. He said the people in the villages they went through "seemed to be friendly," and some of the people gave him bananas and cookies.

Dodson said his captors did not treat him roughly during the trip and that they gave him rice and water. He said they arrived at the camp in the mountains on May 9.

Eckes, a radio operator with an artillery forward observer team attached to "Charlie" Company, 9th Marine Regiment, was hitchhiking back to his company from regimental headquarters at the time of his capture on May 10.

He said three armed Vietnamese, whom he thought were South Vietnamese soldiers, leveled rifles at him.

"I was stunned and it was too late to do anything," said Eckes.

The Viet Cong took his .45-cal. automatic, bound him and took him to a nearby village.

He later was led toward the south. Two days later he reached the camp where Dodson was held.

Both men reported that when they arrived at the camp their feet were blistered, cut and swollen. They said a Vietnamese doctor treated them. They were also taken to a stream to wash and given more rice.

Each evening, the Marines said, the Viet Cong leader of the camp came to the hut where they were held. They were taken from the hut and forced to listen for a half hour to an English-language newscast from Radio Hanoi. They also were given Communist newspapers and pamphlets to read.

The Marines said that on occasions they were questioned about military matters but refused to answer. They said there were no attempts to force information from them.

Dodson and Eckes said they often discussed the possibility of escaping.

On June 14 they were being taken to another camp.

"They said they were going to take us there to school us about the National Liberation Front and other things," Dodson said.

"I told Eckes we were heading north, toward De Nang," Dodson said. "Then after some time we could even hear the artillery firing and I knew we were heading toward De Nang."

Dodson said that on the evening of June 16 he and Eckes were seated in a circle with three Viet Cong guards eating rice. He said their captors had left their carbines against a tree about 10 feet away.

"I kept looking over there toward the carbines, trying to figure the distance, how quick I could jump over there," Dodson said. "For a while I almost backed out of it."

But Dodson said he jumped up, ran toward the tree, grabbed a carbine, cocked it and whirled about.

"When I turned they were on their feet, but they still had their rice dishes in their hands," Dodson said. "I was scared, kind of shaking."

"They looked at me," the sergeant said. "I looked at them. And then they ran."

Dodson said that when the three Viet Cong guards ran he grabbed another carbine and threw it to Eckes.

Dodson said he picked up the third carbine and a pack he had been carrying.

Dodson said the next morning they threw away the extra carbine because it was too much to carry.

"We just kept a canteen we had taken from one of the VC packs and a little bag of hard candy," he said. "There was a lot of rice but we did not want to carry it along. Besides, we couldn't take a chance on cooking it."

The Marines said they limited themselves to three pieces of candy each day of their four-day trek.

On the second night they were almost recaptured.

"They must have had a search party out," Dodson said. "We could hear them all around. We stayed quiet as we could. We'd decided earlier, though, we'd fight it out with them before they could capture us again. But I was so scared I thought they'd hear my heart beating. They went right by us."

Eckes said that at least three Viet Cong walked within two or three feet of where he and Dodson were lying.

"We just stayed in the same spot the rest of the night," he said.

On the fourth night they saw "a light going round and round way off in the distance," Dodson said. "We both figured it must be a light from the Da Nang air base."

They walked up a mountain to get a better look.

"When we got up there we could see the lights of Da Nang," Dodson said. "Man did that feel good."

The two Marines spent the night on the mountaintop.

Dodson said they had hoped to signal a plane with a mirror Eckes had stolen from the shaving kit of one of his captors. But they were unsuccessful in signaling a plane.

They started moving again. Finally they came to a South Vietnamese military outpost.

Dodson, who ordinarily weighs 195 pounds, had lost over 30 pounds. Eckes was down to 105 pounds from his usual 135.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Daily News, June 27, 1966]

ORDEAL OF TWO MARINES: ESCAPE

DA NANG, S. VIET NAM, June 27.—Sgt. James S. Dodson, of York, Pa., held a rice bowl in his shaky hand. His eyes were glued to three carbines his Viet Cong captors stacked against a tree.

In one desperate leap, Sgt. Dodson seized one of the carbines, and aimed it at the three Viet Cong. The Viet Cong fled and so did Sgt. Dodson, 23, and a fellow Marine corporal, Walter W. Eckes, 20, of New York City.

The two Marines met for the first time May 12 in a communist prison camp where they had been led, bound and barefoot, at the end of ropes.

MARCH

On June 14 they were marched to another prison camp and Sgt. Dodson told Cpl. Eckes they were heading north, toward Da Nang.

On the evening of June 16, Sgt. Dodson said, he and Cpl. Eckes were sitting in a circle with three Viet Cong guards eating rice.

"I kept looking over there toward the carbines, trying to figure the distance, how quick I could jump over there," Sgt. Dodson said. "For a while I almost backed out of it."

But Sgt. Dodson said he jumped up, ran toward the tree, grabbed a carbine, cocked it and whirled about.

"When I turned they were on their feet, but they still had their rice dishes in their hands," he said. "I was scared, kind of shaking."

"They looked at me," he said. "I looked at them. Then they ran."

Sgt. Dodson said he then grabbed another carbine and threw it to Cpl. Eckes.

"We just kept a canteen we had taken from one of the VC packs and a little bag of hard candy," Sgt. Dodson said. "We had three pieces of candy each day."

On the second night they were almost recaptured.

DANGER

"The Viet Cong must have had a search party out," Sgt. Dodson said. "We could hear them all around. We stayed as quiet as we could. We'd decided earlier, tho, we'd fight it out with them before they could capture us again. But I was so scared I thought they'd hear my heart beating. They went right by us."

Cpl. Eckes said that at least three Viet Cong walked within two or three feet of where he and Sgt. Dodson were lying. They passed two villages, one where the villagers took after them with shovels and the other where they were fed rice.

On the fourth night they saw "a light going round and round way off in the distance." "We both figured it must be a light from the Da Nang air base," Sgt. Dodson said.

They walked up a mountain to get a better look.

"When we got up there we could see the lights of Da Nang," Sgt. Dodson said. "Man, did that feel good."

ORDEAL OF TWO MARINES: IN PRISON

(By Jim G. Lucas)

DA NANG, June 27.—The Viet Cong segregated a Negro U.S. Marine from a white Marine in a mountain prison camp to preach to the Negro about the evils of segregation."

"You're a black American," they told Sgt. James S. Dodson, 23, of York, Pa. "Why should you fight the white man's battles for him?

"Your own people at home are fighting for the same things we are."

When Sgt. Dodson remained silent, they asked:

"Do you like the way your people are being treated at home?"

"I approve to a certain extent," the Marine said he answered. "Some things aren't right, but many things are."

Sgt. Dodson and Cpl. Walter W. Eckes Jr., 23, of New York are now back inside our lines. They escaped June 20 after disarming their Red guards in the mountains.

Sgt. Dodson's interrogators bore down heavily on alleged American injustices to Negroes.

IMPERIALISTS

Cpl. Eckes said "every other word was about (President) Johnson or (Defense Secretary) McNamara" in their questioning of him.

"They told me Johnson and McNamara were imperialists and kept repeating that over and over. They said the President and McNamara weren't concerned with the little people fighting their war, but only in making money."

Later the two Marines were interrogated jointly and denounced as "imperialist Yankee dogs."

"It seemed like the guy was angry when he said it, but then he grinned," Sgt. Dodson recalled.

Sgt. Dodson said morale among the Viet Cong seemed high. They saw no signs of defeatism or discouragement.

"They believe they're winning this war," Sgt. Dodson said, "and why shouldn't they? They made us listen to Radio Hanoi every day. They hear the same thing. If they're shooting down 200 Yankee planes a day—and Radio Hanoi tells them they are—they're not going to think anything else but in terms of winning."

How does a man feel when he realizes he's a prisoner?

"It's a hollow, sunk feeling," Cpl. Eckes said. "You're lost. You don't think you have any chance to escape. You think about all those years ahead."

"You think about being sent to some kind of concentration camp," said Sgt. Dodson. "That's the hard part."

NO SIGNATURES

Both men said they were urged to sign papers, but refused. Their captors did not press them. Each prisoner gave only his name, rank and serial number.

Neither man was forced to work or abused. They spent their time playing cards and reading. Sgt. Dodson taught Eckes Whist. Their guards taught them a French game called Lecarte.

South Vietnam Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT B. DUNCAN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. DUNCAN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post published in its editions of June 20, 1966, a lead editorial that summed up in clear fashion the objectives of the administration in respect to Vietnam. It also properly touched on the many ambiguities, distress, and the distaste that we must acknowledge as we pursue and support our legitimate objectives in that unhappy land. I ask that the editorial be published in the Appendix of the RECORD.

SOUTH VIETNAM POLICY

President Johnson's press conference statements on American policy in South Vietnam put firmly on the record the intention of the Government to persist in its present policy until it achieves the objective of a peace under which the independence of South Vietnam is assured.

The President's assertion that "we must continue to raise the cost of aggression at its source" by further attacks on military targets in North Vietnam will give disquiet to many who would like to limit or diminish the air attack. It well may foretell a long-deferred assault upon petroleum storage facilities that ground and air military experts long have desired. The air war seems bound to escalate to include every military target in the country eventually; but there is no indication of an assault beyond military targets. At the same time, any air effort against the great fuel dumps at Haiphong and elsewhere no doubt will involve some civilian casualties.

The casualties reported by the President reflect the rising intensity of the conflict. Dismay at the loss of 2200 Americans will not be diminished by the knowledge that the enemy has lost 22,500. The people of this country will grieve over the calamity that war visits upon both friend and foe; no one will exult over the death of the unfortunate Vietnamese who have been harnessed to an aggressive military machine by Communist power.

The President's plea for peace and an end to the war will find an echo in every American heart; and most Americans will support him as well in his determination to carry on until an honorable peace is obtained.

It is, as the President says, a "bitter and an ugly war." It also is a war the end of which cannot now be foreseen. It seems likely to go on for a long time. And it is also likely that if the war in South Vietnam ends, there will be aggression elsewhere. There may be aggression at other points in the area even while the war in South Vietnam continues.

The President spoke again of this Nation's "responsibility and its commitment to help Vietnam turn back aggression from the North." There can be disagreement and difference over, the legal basis for that responsibility and commitment. But beyond the legal niceties and diplomatic detail there lies a responsibility and a commitment from which we cannot escape, no matter how hard we may struggle or how much we repine. We must be reconciled to the "price of greatness" to which Winston Churchill referred in his Harvard speech in 1943: "One cannot rise to be in many ways the leading community in the civilized world without being involved in its problems, without being convulsed by its agonies and inspired by its causes."

The late E. W. Scripps predicted in 1915: "Within two or three, or four decades, of necessity, the American people will be intervening in all international and world affairs, settling disputes between nations and suppressing such international conflicts as may, by disturbing the world's peace, disturb the serenity of the American people."

The destiny that Churchill foretold in 1943 and that Scripps envisioned in 1915 has come upon us. It is a destiny that few Americans view with relish and one from which many recoil with revulsion and dismay; but we cannot retreat into the womb of history and the prenatal comforts of gestating political might. We find ourselves in a world where great and powerful nations are using force and the threat of force against small countries. In such a world, the decision to use or the decision not to use our power, must determine the fate of many nations. As anguishing as the price of war in South Vietnam may be, in the lives of Americans and in the lives of the soldiers of the countries allied with us, it is difficult to see any alternative that would not exchange present for future danger, inspire new aggression elsewhere and confirm in all aggressors renewed faith in force as an instrument of policy.

Pathetic Gesture

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT A. EVERETT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, there appeared an editorial entitled "Pathetic Gesture" in the Wednesday morning, June 1, Commercial Appeal, an outstanding newspaper of the Nation in Memphis, Tenn.

This editorial speaks for itself and I thought it should be brought to the attention of the Congress. The editorial follows:

PATHETIC GESTURE

The campaign started by a young New York City psychiatrist to have holders of United States Savings Bonds cash them in as a protest against the Vietnam War appears a rather pathetic gesture.

Cancellation pledges totalling almost $50,000 reportedly were delivered to the White House this week by the psychiatrist, Dr. Martin Shepard.

To suggest that people cash in securities that form one of the greatest barriers to inflation is bad enough. And to urge them to dispose of Savings Bonds, that will help people in the future buy homes, educate their children, meet emergencies and provide funds in retirement, is even worse.

It is heartening, of course, that he delivered cancellation pledges of only $50,000 of the 50 billion dollars currently invested in Series E and H Savings Bonds. The New York City psychiatrist and his group hope to arrange for the redemption of several million dollars worth of Savings Bonds in the next few months.

It is hoped that, instead, people who not only support President Johnson and our nation in the Vietnam War but who have serious thoughts about their financial future will buy more and more Savings Bonds. The incentive certainly is there, now that Series E Savings Bonds bear 4.15 per cent interest.

Public Power Beneficial

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLAIR CALLAN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. CALLAN. Mr. Speaker, in recent hearings of the Committee of Agriculture on legislation to amend the Rural Electrification Act, representatives of investor-owned utilities voiced testimony that painted cooperative power efforts as less than desirable. I believe there is little truth in such contentions.

I would like to call the attention of my fellow Congressmen to the average monthly electric bills across the country. Nebraska, the only State in the Union with 100 percent public power, ranks as high as fifth and no lower than ninth among the 50 States in offering low-cost power to consumers. The State does not have the natural resources to supply such power that many of its sister States do.

Nebraska's average monthly residential electric bills are the lowest in the Nation's midsection. Iowa, its neighbor to the east, has one of the highest average monthly bills. In Neberaska, average monthly residential bills are $5.96 for 250 kilowatt-hours, $8.71 for 500 kilowatt-hours, $12.16 for 750 kilowatt-hours, and $16.18 for 1,000 kilowatt-hours.

These rates for 1965 represent a decrease from 1964 of 30 cents for 250 kilowatt-hours, 29 cents for 500 kilowatt-hours, 41 cents for 750 kilowatt-hours, and 41 cents for 1,000 kilowatt-hours. Compared to the national average, Nebraska rates are $1.42 lower for 250 kilowatt-hours, $1.70 lower for 500 kilowatt-hours, $2.18 lower for 750 kilowatt, hours, and $2.41 lower for 1,000 kilowatt-hours.

We in Nebraska particularly cherish the valuable role played by public power in economic development. The State's commercial electric rates are considerably lower than the national average. The average monthly commercial electrict bill in the State's larger cities is $4.60 lower than the national average for 750 kilowatt-hours, $9.31 lower for 1,500 kilowatt-hours, $33.63 lower for 6,000 kilowatt-hours, and $45.19 lower for 10,000 kilowatt-hours.

There are indications that power rates will drop again next year. Two puplic power districts recently announced rate reductions effective July 1. One company, the Norris Public Power District, will slash household rates 10 percent.

Power, particularly low-cost power, is one of this Nation's most valuable household and commercial tools. Any moves toward providing additional power service at lower, more economical rates should be commended.

During the recent Committee on Agriculture hearings on amendment of the REA, investor-owned utility representatives spoke harshly of the cooperative power systems that are REA-financed. They particularly pointed to unfair competition in the form of subsidy of REA cooperatives stemming from below-cost interest charges. Either the representatives of the investor-owned utilities have forgotten the subsidy they enjoy or they chose to overlook that subject.

These private companies have been allowed a $1.8 billion tax subsidy through accelerated amortization and liberalized depreciation. The excess of interest cost to the U.S. Treasury over the interest rate charged by the REA in its 27-year history is, according to varied methods of figuring the total, only one-eighth to one-half that amount.

The windfall of tax allowances enjoyed by the private utilities has been passed on to the power companies' stockholders as tax free dividends—neither the U.S. Treasury nor the power companies' customers will ever see these dollars.

Any moves by the REA cooperatives to overstep their service regions and compete directly with private utilities are remote. There have been isolated instances of this, but most States have strict regulations against such action.

Electric cooperatives in States without such regulations have sought similar legislation, but have often been unsuccessful because of the opposition of commercial systems not wanting to have their hands tied in raiding service areas.

The economic status of the electric utility industry is healthy. We are all, I am sure, happy of this fact. I do not wish to accuse the investor-owned utilities of overstepping their boundaries by opposing the REA amendments, but I do wish to point out to them their shortsightedness in assertions that REA-financing is unfair competition because of subsidy.

I particularly wish to emphasize for them that public power is not something less than desirable. The statistics on average monthly electric bills in the State of Nesbraska compare to the national average readily disprove any such contentions.

Commission Should Be Established To Consider National Observances and Holidays

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 23, 1966

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill on June 15, 1966, to establish a Commission on National Observances and Holidays. The consideration of bills seeking Presidential proclamations is a burden upon Congress, acting as a whole, and a burden upon the individual Congressman.

The Bureau of the Budget has stated:

> We are concerned about the proliferation of statutes which request the issuance of Presidential proclamations calling for the recognition of particular events or groups. At the present time, between thirty and forty proclamations—some based on statutory authorizations and others on long-standing precedent—are issued annually to provide for special observances. In addition, about ten events are observed annually by virtue of proclamations issued at some time in the past.
>
> We believe that the increasing number of such observances could detract from the desired effect of a Presidential proclamation, and we question whether the practice should be extended further.

I concur heartily. In the 89th Congress, 364 holiday and celebration bills were introduced in the House. The printing of these bills upon introduction and the printing of the act, if enacted, are a considerable cost to the Government. Understandably, each Member wishes to have his bill enacted. This places pressure upon the Judiciary Committee since it becomes most difficult at times to give reasons for enacting one holiday bill and not the other. Most Members have experienced the difficulty of trying to explain to a group of constituents why "this small bill" could not be enacted.

The bill I propose establishes a Commission on National Observances and Holidays, to be composed of the Archivist of the United States, the Librarian of Congress, and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The members of the Commission receive no compensation for their services as such, but may employ not more than two employees.

Any proposal calling for national observances and holidays shall be submitted to the Commission and the Commission shall make such recommendations as it may deem appropriate. The bill prohibits the Commission from making any recommendation for a National

Observance honoring a fraternal, political or religious organization, or a commercial enterprise or product.

I am hopeful that this bill will be enacted in this Congress.

Merchant Marine

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, a study made by me of the present state of our merchant marine reveals to me a number of problems which have become too serious to ignore any longer. An excellent review of the deficiencies in our merchant marine policy is included in a speech made by Mr. David D. Strohmeier, vice president, Bethlehem Steel Corp., before the Boston Marine Society, on May 10, 1966, in Boston, Mass.

I call to the attention of the Members the pertinency of these remarks. They read as follows:

TALK BY DANIEL D. STROHMEIER, VICE PRESIDENT, BETHLEHEM STEEL CORP., IN CHARGE OF SHIPBUILDING, BEFORE THE BOSTON MARINE SOCIETY, MAY 10, 1966, PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS.

Mr. President, members of the Marine Society, ladies and gentlemen. The history of the Boston Marine Society is a long and honorable one. As befits an organization as venerable as this, I am supposed to deliver a message. Now the last thing any red-blooded Bostonian wants to hear is a message from a New Yorker. Well, I'm not really a New Yorker—just one who has been sentenced to live there. Boston is my birthplace and it was here that I was brought up. It is also here that I first found my love for ships and the sea which is the common denominator that brings us all together tonight.

Your Society has had a fascinating history. I note that it was founded in 1742, making it the oldest in the country. It was incorporated 12 years later, which suggests that lawyers didn't work much faster then than they do now. Founded as a benevolent society among seafarers, it had in its early days a quaint and eminently practical custom. According to the by-laws there was a Box—with a capital B. Any time a member returned unscathed from a voyage, he deposited six pence for each month of trouble-free voyaging. If the perils of the sea caught up with him, he or his survivors were given relief—and I am quoting—"according to the ability of the Box".

To say what I am going to say before such a distinguished gathering as this is like embarking on a perilous voyage. I hope you will permit me to finish this voyage in such condition that it would be more appropriate for me to contribute six pence than to seek relief from the Box.

I should warn you that the voyage I am about to start is fraught with controversy. I could avoid it all by sticking to platitudes, but that is not my nature. I am going to talk from the viewpoint of a shipbuilder, so you may charge me with vested interest at the outset. I hope you will bear with me even if you might not agree.

We are today facing a crisis in American merchant shipping and American merchant shipbuilding. This crisis has been generated by a combination of national apathy and computer brinkmanship. It manifests itself in shameful statistics. Today our active merchant fleet consists of about 900 vessels—most of them obsolete—and they are carrying less than 9% of our foreign trade. Over the last 10 years our merchant ship yards have been building replacements at less than half the obsolescense rate of even that fleet. This year there will be ordered only enough ships to meet one fourth of the obsolescense rate.

The age of the fleet clearly reflects this disgrace. The average age is 18 years. And the average is marching nearly in pace with the calendar. Seven ships out of ten are over age.

As a nation we are used to having the biggest and best of everything. In our merchant fleet, however, we have one of the smallest and worst. Americans should be ashamed of the fact that seven ships out of ten are below the standards set by African Liberia for vessel registry.

One might raise the question: Have we no Merchant Marine policy? The answer is that we do. But it is not being carried out.

In 1936 a national policy was formulated by a Congress and a President who understood the significance of sea power. That policy was embodied in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. Its ringing declaration of policy stated that it is necessary for our national defense and commerce that this country have a merchant marine capable of handling all of its water-borne domestic commerce and a substantial portion of its foreign commerce and that such a merchant marine should be composed of American-built ships manned by American citizens. It provided the machinery, via subsidy, to implement that policy with a Government agency charged with fostering the development of such a merchant marine.

That was the law in 1936, and it is the law in 1966.

If it is our national policy to carry a substantial portion of our foreign commerce in American ships, why are we now carrying less than 9% and why are we now laying down so few new ships that they will support less than half of that 9%?

I think these are vital questions for every one concerned with our foreign commerce and for every citizen concerned with our defense capabilities.

I believe these are the principal reasons for this decline:

First, there is a disposition in Washington today to ignore past experience. It was Santayana who said "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it." We got through World War II right side up only because we could bring the industrial might of America to bear against the enemy. Virtually all of it had to funnel through the stupendous merchant marine created through the expanding efforts of an already healthy shipbuilding industry together with the good luck of a time buffer furnished by England.

Unfortunately, there is today in Washington not one single key official who has any personal experience with what was required to achieve the World War II merchant marine. It would appear to me that there is in Washington today a dearth of understanding of the significance of sea power.

Second, as a nation we are losing a sense of values and a sense of proper national priorities. If a project has glamour, it gets the green light. If it produces votes for the party in power, it is supported. If it is necessary only for our survival but lacks glamour and votes, it is ignored.

Compare the paltry 400 million dollars a year for the whole merchant marine with 5 billion for space. Of the 400 million for the merchant marine only 85 are for new ships. Compare this 85 with a figure I saw the other day of 820 million to develop vehicles to travel on the moon—after we get there. Now, I thrill to the spectacle of our space exploits, and I shall probably be emotionally intoxicated for a day or two after we do get to the moon. But really, don't you think 820 million for travel on the moon, where we don't live, is a bit out of line with only 85 million for merchant ships to traverse the earth's surface where we do live?

A third reason we are in such a sorry posture at sea is what might be called computer-brinkmanship. For instance, four years ago the Defense Department concluded that we had all the merchant ships we needed for any foreseeable military emergency and that, anyway, most of the men and materiel would be transported by air. The verities of the 1936 Merchant Marine Act were held to be out of date. In 1936 it was obvious that just about all of our overseas transport had to be by ship. But surely, we must have an entirely different situation today. After all, much has happened in the last 30 years. We now have things we did not have 30 years ago: television, radar, lassers, transoceanic airplanes, helicopters, transistor radios, nuclear power, nuclear warheads, ICBM's and earth satellites—to say nothing of the things that have changed our way of life such as the population explosion, back breaking taxes and nylon stockings.

Well, just how different are the logistics of war now from what they were 30 years ago? We don't have to guess. We now have a war on our hands against which to check the output of the computers and, incidentally, the quality of the input. What do we find? We find that for all of our vaunted progress since 1936, 98% of the Vietnam lift is by—you guessed it—by ship.

Washington's computers concluded we had enough ships. Well, we have already found it necessary to break out 108 over-age Victory ships from the World War II laid-up fleet. And we are scraping the bottom of the shipping barrel in an undeclared war that involves no enemy action at sea. I humbly suggest that this is brinkmanship of the most dangerous order.

Now, I do not wish to leave the impression that I alone have the insight to recognize the decline of the merchant marine. Others are concerned and there have recently been signs that some in Washington are becoming aware. Most everyone has a pet panacea, including me, and here is where the yelling begins.

An Interagency Maritime Task Force, consisting mostly of anonymous members from at least six Government departments, has issued a totally defeatist report. The gist of it is that only about ⅓ of 1% of our national budget can ever be spared on the merchant marine. Therefore, the way to get a larger merchant fleet under the American flag is to reapportion the pie—by spending less on new ship construction and more on the opearting subsidies. An essential ingredient of this plan would be to permit, for the first time, the building abroad of American ships subsidized as to operations. The present Maritime Administration espouses this course in spite of its being charged by law with the promotion of an All-American merchant marine, and in spite of all the balance of payments considerations.

Another group, representing a wide cross section of ship operators, has recently advocated building abroad.

Both groups say they believe in a healthy shipbuilding industry but are content to leave it to the Defense Department. Sort of like sweeping it under the rug.

Another recent group, the Presidentially-appointed Maritime Advisory Committee, would retain American shipbuilding and would impose flag-preference on bulk imports.

And the shipbuilders themselves, understandably, take a dim view of opening the flood gates to cheaper foreign-built ships.

It is obvious that the maritime industry in this country is fragmented by divergent views and contradictory opinions. The views of each industry group are expressions of raw self-interest, bathed in an aura of disarming enlightenment.

The subsidized lines, which comprise about one third of the active fleet, see the pie shrinking and, understandably, resist admittance of new members to the club. They would like to have nearly all of the money for themselves; even most of that which heretofore has been set aside for the building of ships in this country.

The American-flag tramp operators have severe problems of their own. Unsubsidized directly, they operate mostly old ships, enjoy preference cargoes and face a serious replacement problem.

The tanker segment wants a minimum of Government interference or restraint.

The American-owned flags-of-necessity fleet, numbering over 400 vessels, is an important adjunct to our potential sea lift. They are engaged almost exclusively in the offshore dry or liquid bulk trades and are under constant bombardment from American labor. They most assuredly oppose suggestions of import quotas by flag-preference.

These divergent industry views are expressed by men of considerable stature, and they command respect.

However, not all views can prevail simultaneously. And here is where we find the bankruptcy of our leadership. In a field so closely identified with the national interest, that leadership should be supplied by the Government. When highly placed officials of our Government suggest that we can have a merchant marine to meet national objectives without a corresponding shipbuilding industry, I shudder. That is like trying to run a restaurant without an adequate kitchen.

The issue as I see it is whether our adequacy at sea lies in a strong fleet in being without proper replacement capability or whether there should be a balance between fleet in being and capability to expand rapidly. I feel that there should be no question about the issue.

If history is any guide, our next major war will be started by somebody else who will determine the time, the place and the weapons. My judgment is that it will not be a push button war of only a few hours' duration. It will be a war of wearing down—of attrition. It will be either here or abroad—and it had better be abroad. Here is where the merchant marine comes in as an arm of defense.

No nation has ever won a long war with just the hardware on hand at the start. This includes ships. In World War II, allied merchant vessels lost to enemy action totalled 4,786. Early losses averaged nearly 100 per month and this in spite of the fact that Germany began the war with only 47 submarines. Russia today has approximately 500. The probabilities are strong that our merchant fleet would be decimated by the end of the first year.

Where would the replacements come from? Surely not from an emaciated domestic shipbuilding industry if the advocates of a build-abroad policy have their way. Then from our friends? Possibly, but it could be fatal to count on it. With the world in turmoil, the coefficients of international friendships are as variable as the weather. Consider the state of flux.

SEATO has fallen apart as an effective instrument of defense NATO is being rocked. The British Empire has ceased to exist as a major world force for peace and Britannia no longer rules the waves.

Our friends, to our discomfort, trade regularly with Cuba and Red China. We are even trying to dissuade our friends from going into Haiphong.

We were born a trading nation, and we are presently the world's greatest trading nation. However, it is too much to expect that many of our good overseas commercial friends today can be relied upon to be our military friends tomorrow. Their national interests and ours are not necessarily identical.

More and more we seem to be isolating ourselves politically.

It is sobering to consider the fact that of the five largest foreign countries two are openly hostile and three are so precariously neutral that we have had to impose arms embargoes on them.

As one who has personal experience with our World War II shipbuilding effort I can say with a fair certainty that, if we break down our traditional protection of American shipping to permit shipbuilding and ship repairing of our merchant fleet abroad, the time will not be far off when we shall no longer have a viable shipyard industry capable of doing the kind of job that may have to be done.

What does all of this boil down to? It seems to me that most groups that have stood up to be counted agree generally on one point regardless of their disagreement as to details. That is, that our merchant marine is not as healthy as it should be in the national interest. Only the Pentagon would have us think otherwise. But there is a credibility gap that disturbs many. These are the same people who told us there was no connection between the recent aluminum price increase and the Government's sudden stockpile maneuver. I for one question the notion that a safe shipbuilding mobilization potential can be left to the decision of the aero-space-oriented Pentagon pundits. They just could be wrong about the value of sea power.

This leads to only one conclusion, as I see it. If we intend to be a world power, we should act like one. We had better face up to the necessity of spending what we have to spend to carry out the policy of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, whose principles ring as true today as they did then. When our ships carry less than 9% of our foreign commerce, and when seven out of ten ships are over age, no American ship owner should be denied the facilities of the 1936 Act. The agency charged with fostering the merchant marine should not have to say to an American ship owner as it did recently, you cannot build the ships you need to maintain your commercial position because we are out of subsidy money.

Administratively, our merchant marine is being taken down the garden path. Congress alone has the power to deal effectively with the situation. This is an election year. A fair question for every member of the Marine Society to ask of each candidate: "What are you going to do about the Merchant Marine?"

The cost of not being prepared is many times the cost of foresight. I suggest we wake up while there is yet time and postpone our trip to the moon if necessary to get on with the task of implementing our established national maritime policy.

One parting word. Russia is assmbling the greatest peacetime merchant fleet the world has ever known. In two years they will equal our fleet. By 1970 their fleet will be 40% larger than ours—that is, if we don't wake up. By their projections, set forth at the last Communist Party Congress, their fleet will exceed ours in 1980 by a factor of nearly 4 to 1. They will be able to make or break the market on nearly every sea lane in the world.

Maybe they are wrong and we are right. If so,—fail safe, no harm. But if they are right and we are wrong, only God's mercy can help us. Let us pray that our nation has the wisdom to act before time runs out.

Preserve the Grand Canyon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, some 64 years ago Theodore Roosevelt said of the Grand Canyon:

> Leave it as it is. You cannot improve on it. The ages have been at work on it, and man can only mar it.

I think it would be a tragedy of the first order for the Congress to authorize any project that would destroy or disfigure this natural monument that belongs to all the people.

Under leave to extend my remarks I place an editorial on pending legislation involving the Grand Canyon, as published in the June 7 edition of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, at this point in the RECORD:

[From the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Post-Gazette, June 7, 1966]

CANYON-SIZED BOONDOGGLE

Unless an aroused public makes known its opposition, Congress seems destined this summer to authorize the expenditure of $750 million for a monstrous boondoggle that will desecrate one of the nation's most precious scenic, educational and recreational assets. The proposed huge outlay of public funds—to be considered by a House Interior Subcommittee this week—is for the construction of two hydroelectric power dams in the Grand Canyon area of the Colorado River.

Though both dams are outside of the area now designated for park purposes, their construction would irrevocably change and needlessly destroy a part of the Colorado River that should be set aside for the enjoyment and benefit of all Americans. One dam at Marble Gorge, upstream from the Grand Canyon National Park, would flood an unprotected canyon area under a reservoir 50 miles long, would choke off the normal flow of the river through the main canyon and would cost the taxpayers $239 million. The other dam, a 736-foot high structure at Bridge Canyon near the western end of the Grand Canyon National Monument, would flood the downstream canyon area under a 93-mile reservoir, part of it in the National Monument, and would cost $511 million.

The disastrous effects of these projects would be the destruction of invaluable natural archeological and geological records, the flooding of the habitat of unique forms of wildlife, the inundation for all time of beaches and sand bars and campsites and the incomparably spectacular sheer walls of canyons, and, as the Sierra Club has said, the transformation of a living river into a dead reservoir.

* * * * *

If all of this were somehow necessary to the people of the area, the projects might still be justified. But there is no such justification. The proposed dams are a part of the $1.7 billion Lower Colorado River water project. Yet the fact is that they are not even needed as a source of water. Their main purpose would be to generate electric power, which in turn would be sold to help pay for other aspects of the water project. Hydroelectric power, however, is becoming steadily more costly than power generated by steam plants using coal, oil and (some day) nuclear fuels. Even the water coming from the Lower Colorado project will not be used for economically feasible purposes. Most of the water piped into central Arizona will be used to irrigate cotton, which is already in surplus supply.

Despite adverse arguments against the dams, the bill authorizing them is about to be steam-rollered through Congress because, after many years of disagreement, the seven states of the Colorado basin have now compromised their differences in order to clear the way for a flood of federal funds. Instead of approving the ill-conceived and unneeded dams, Congress should heed Congressman JOHN P. SAYLOR, a Pennsylvania Republican who has introduced a bill to put the entire 280 miles of the Grand Canyon into a national park and specifically exclude dams from the whole area.

Higher Prices Needed for Higher Production of Wheat

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT DOLE
OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, there is an excellent article about the so-called wheat crisis in the July 4, 1966, issue of U.S. News & World Report. The story is a timely one, as it appears certain that, within the next 2 or 3 weeks, another increase in wheat acreage for 1967 will be announced—in addition to the 15 percent increase announced by the Secretary of Agriculture on May 5, 1966. The article stresses, among other things, the need to insure that any additional wheat production can be marketed at fair prices to wheat farmers.

Wheat producers are most certainly willing, and anxious, to increase production to insure ample supplies are available for export and domestic use. A key point thus far overlooked by administration officials is that the American wheat producer should receive a fair price for additional production not covered by wheat marketing certificates. Increasing wheat allotments is a deserved step forward toward more freedom, but in addition, present policies, with reference to the price the farmer receives for his production, should be carefully reviewed and revised to strengthen domestic and world market prices.

The article follows:

NOW IT'S A DIFFERENT "WHEAT CRISIS" THAT FACES U.S.

The wheat harvest is in full swing here in the heart of the great American wheat belt. The crop itself is spotty, with the harvest turning out much smaller than expected and raising the question of whether the U.S. is now moving toward a wheat crisis.

A flood of wheat has been pouring from U.S. bins to ease hunger abroad. What once was a great glut of grain now is largely gone.

At the start of this year's harvest, U.S. wheat reserves have dropped below the amount held necessary to meet emergencies. Wheat-belt elevators that were chock-full five years ago now are nearly empty.

"The fact is, we are running out of wheat," said John Ryan, manager of a grain elevator at Mayfield, Kans.

CANADIAN SALE TO RUSSIA

At the same time, world demand for wheat is high and rising. News has just come that Canada, on June 20, contracted to sell Russia 336 million bushels of wheat over a three-year period for a cash return of 800 million dollars. Red China, too, has bought heavily from Canada and Australia.

While others are selling their wheat for hard cash, the United States, badly in need of foreign earnings, is giving away or selling for soft currency much of its wheat. India alone is getting almost as much U.S. wheat this year as Americans themselves will consume.

In Washington, Administration officials are acting as though their view of the wheat situation is much the same as that seen by Mr. Ryan from his Mayfield grain elevator.

Already, an increase of 15 per cent in wheat acreage for 1967 has been promised. Now there is talk of upping the increase to 30 per cent.

Agriculture Secretary Orville L. Freeman has promised that foreign-aid shipments of wheat will be cut, if necessary, to assure Americans of ample supplies.

Here in the wheat belt, the feeling is widespread that officials have waited too long to close U.S. granary doors.

LATEST FORECAST

As grain combines roll northward across the vast sweep of the Great Plains, Government crop experts are predicting that the harvest will fall short of eariler estimates by around 150 million bushels.

In Kansas wheat fields, there is stark evidence of how Mother Nature can wreck the best-laid plans of Government experts. The winter-wheat crop, planted last autumn, has been hit hard by this spring's weather. First came a hard freeze on April 19. Then followed the driest spring since 1936, when most of western Kansas was a dust bowl.

In central Kansas, around Hutchinson and Wichita, the crop is not too bad—about 75 to 80 per cent of normal, according to county agricultural agents.

Farther west, around Pratt, the crop is reported to be about 50 per cent of normal. At Hays, to the northwest, the yield is expected to be as low as one third of normal.

In Wallace County, which lies next to the Kansas-Colorado line, some fields are so poor that farmers will not even harvest them. Across the border, the situation in eastern Colorado is said to be even worse than in western Kansas.

AN UNUSUAL YEAR

This year's crop is a strange one. In individual counties, yields will vary widely, ranging from as high as 60 bushels per acre down to 10 bushels per acre. Even on the same farm, you see contrasts. Some fields have had small showers, while others were missed.

Crop reporters of the Department of Agriculture have steadily lowered their forecasts of the size of the 1966 crop. On April 1, the forecast was for a harvest of 1,391,000,000 bushels. The latest estimate, made as of June 1, is for a crop of 1,235,000,000 bushels. The two-month decline of 156 million bushels is one of the sharpest on record.

This year's production is expected to be about 100 million bushels less than in 1965, but almost exactly the average of the years 1960 through 1964.

This year, however, a crop bigger than average was being counted on to keep the nation's wheat reserves from dropping to a level considered dangerously low by many grain experts.

As it is, total wheat supply will be down to 250 million bushels at the start of harvest in 1967, unless foreign-aid shipments are cut back sharply. One expert points out that at least 150 million bushels of wheat is needed just to keep supply lines flowing in the U.S.

SURPLUSES DWINDLE

Kansas grain elevators have been swept almost completely clean of Government surplus wheat. Elevators in western Kansas have been cleaned out for some time. Now the bigger elevators in the Hutchinson-Wichita area are being drained.

At Hutchinson, the half-mile-long elevator of the Farmers Co-operative Commission, which has a capacity of 17 million bushels, is less than 25 per cent full. The same firm has another elevator of 5.5 million bushels' capacity standing virtually empty, and officials doubt that a single kernel of wheat will be put into it this year.

Most farmers are relieved that the big surplus of wheat no longer is hanging over the market. At the same time, they express concern that supplies have dropped to such a low point.

Said Don Reber, who farms near Anthony: "Having a little extra wheat on hand is like some extra money in the bank. Without it, you feel uneasy."

Mr. Ryan, manager of the elevator at Mayfield, said, half in jest: "If we don't watch out, we will have to start buying wheat from Russia. These foreign countries that look to us for wheat are going to get a bad surprise."

PRICES SOAR

Against this background, prices are surging upward. This trend at harvest time is almost without precedent.

At local elevators in the Wichita-Hutchinson area, wheat prices were running from $1.79 to $1.82 a bushel on June 23, an increase of 15 to 18 cents in a week. A year ago, prices in the same area were down around $1.25 a bushel, according to one grain man.

Many farmers think the price may go as high as $2 a bushel.

Even with wheat in tight supply and prices rising, farmers find it hard to believe that the Government won't come up with some way to keep a lid on prices. Said one:

"So long as this Government has one bushel left in those stocks, it has a club over our heads."

Doubt that the Government would be able to curb the rise in wheat prices was expressed by Don Nett of Collingwood Grain, Inc., at Kingman, Kans., who said:

"Until this year, Secretary Freeman has been able to hold down prices by selling Government surplus. But he is out of that business now. He can't continue to ship abroad the way he has been doing without buying wheat himself."

The possibility that the Government might resort to price control was seen by W. D. Kimmel, vice president of the First National Bank of Hutchinson. His view: "Prices are headed up. One thing that could stop the rise would be a ceiling set by Government. That might be done to impress consumers and buy votes from labor."

LAND COSTS: SKY-HIGH

If the price of land is any indication, however, farmers are highly optimistic about price trends for the long pull. Some of the best wheat land is selling at prices ranging from $300 to $500 an acre.

"If you buy ground now and expect to pay for it out of profits, it would take three generations," said Steve Kraisinger, county agent at Pratt, Kans. "But a lot of this land is hooked onto a larger unit, and the cost is spread over more acreas."

It has always been assumed in Washington that when more wheat was needed, it would be forthcoming from wheatbelt farms. After all, Government controls have squeezed total wheat acreage down to around 50 million acreas. As much as 80 million acreas had been harvested when there were no controls. But farmers and grain men say that getting more wheat production isn't as simple as it might seem at first glance.

For one thing, a lot of wheat land has been put into production of grain sorghum and other grains to be fed to livestock. This has helped diversify the one-crop economy of the wheat belt. Many farmers say they would hesitate to take land out of the feed grains and put it back into wheat.

"The 15 per cent increase in acreage allotment won't mean much to me," said L. G. Sittler, whose farm is near Garden Plain. "I don't know where I would find the land to grow any more wheat, without taking it out of feed grains."

Virtually everyone feels that the Johnson Administration is going to give farmers an opportunity to increase wheat acreage by more than 15 per cent.

Actually, in Washington, Administration officials have told President Johnson that he would be taking a risk not to increase wheat acreage by 30 per cent in 1967. These officials say that this would put 16 million more acres into wheat and, given normal weather, would enable the U.S. to build its wheat reserve back up to a "desirable level" of 600 million bushels.

MORE PRICE INCENTIVE?

There's a strong feeling in the wheat belt that the Administration is going to have to guarantee farmers a higher wheat price if it wants to be sure of getting the bigger production.

Now, the farmer gets a price-support guarantee of $1.25 a bushel. On top of that he gets a subsidy of around $1.30 a bushel for 45 per cent of his normal yield. This gives him a guaranteed "blend" price of about $1.84 a bushel on his total crop. The general feeling is that this guarantee will have to be raised to at least $2 a bushel to get farmers to shift a substantial acreage back into wheat.

"Farmers are not able to build up financial reserves at the present price," said James Dean, head of the Farmers Co-operative Commission in Hutchinson. "Sure, if the crop is a good one, they live well. But hardly one of them isn't forced to borrow if he has a short crop. If you told a businessman he had to take the kind of returns the wheat farmer is getting, he would close down his business."

TURN FARMERS LOOSE?

Some farmers see a golden opportunity to get the Government out of the business of controlling wheat production and turn the wheat market back to supply and demand, now that the big surplus is gone.

"We would like to get out from under Government controls, but they want to keep hold of everything in Washington," said Walter Reiniger at Maize.

But Norbert Schmitz, manager of the cooperative elevator at Andale, held that "this idea of turning farmers loose is nonsense. Does General Motors produce all the cars it can without regard to the market? I think, if you took a vote, 90 per cent of the farmers would vote to retain controls."

This middle-of-the-road view came from Homer Davault of the First National Bank in Pratt:

"Thinking farmers here would like to see the Government gradually ease out of these farm programs and move toward a free market. But we need a slow transition, not a sudden bolt of lightning."

In Washington, officials are finding the disappearance of the wheat surplus to be both a blessing and a curse.

Agriculture Secretary Freeman, on June 20, told President Johnson that decrease of Government stocks of wheat and other farm commodities is saving nearly 200 millions a year in storage charges. Mr. Freeman says U.S. reserves of corn and grain sorghum are more than adequate and that these grains can be substituted for wheat for some uses.

However, behind the scenes at the White House, the problem of how to assure the United States ample wheat supplies is getting the deepest attention. The sharp decline in this year's wheat crop since early spring has been a jolting reminder that weather could sabotage plans to increase production in 1967.

Other Kansans were quoted in the article as follows:

J. R. Winters, who farms near Andale, comments:

> Farmers ought to get $2 for their wheat with the costs we have today.

Raymond Horsch, farm-implement dealer at Andale said:

> Farmers tend to buy on the promise of a good harvest. Up until we had the freeze in April, my business was good—in fact, very good. After that, it fell off sharply.

Neil Borrow, editor of the Haven Journal says the time has come to end the U.S. Government's wheat program—

> We have too much socialism already. Now we have a chance to get back to a free market.

Charles Gresl, who farms near Andale, commented:

> I think the Government program is fair. Without it, wheat might do down to a dollar a bushel or less. With the investment I have, I need a good price.

The U.S. News & World Report article also included the following chart:

IS UNITED STATES RUNNING OUT OF FOOD?

Stocks of major food products on hand are down sharply from peak holdings. Table shows how present supplies compare with those recommended in an official report as an emergency reserve.

	Stocks at peak	Stocks now	Stocks needed[1]
Wheat	1.4 billion bushels (June 1961)	555 million bushels	630 million bushels.
Corn, other grains fed to livestock.	85 million tons (September 1961).	51 million tons	45 million tons.
Rice	3.5 billion pounds (July 1956)	700 million pounds	900 million pounds.
Soybeans	88 million bushels (August 1959).	48 million bushels	100 million bushels.
Butter	508 million pounds (August 1954).	53 million pounds	100 million pounds.
Cheese	580 million pounds (September 1954).	269 million pounds	380 million pounds.
Dried milk	848 million pounds (May 1963)	94 million pounds	550 million pounds.

[1] Recommended by National Agricultural Advisory Commission, Oct. 7, 1964.

NOTE.—Figures show total of Government and private stocks. Figures for present stocks of grains and soybeans are official forecasts at start of harvest. Butter and cheese stocks are as of June 1, dried milk as of May 1. Basic data: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Freedom of Information

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT B. DUNCAN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. DUNCAN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, at the time the House took up S. 1160 on June 20, 1966, I was in my home State of Oregon. If I had been on the floor I would have voted for passage.

Representative Moss and all those who worked so diligently and patiently these many years deserve every praise.

We know that the history of this country is incomplete without discussion of the press and its shaping impact upon government. In our colonial times, many printers risked liberty and property in order to circularize the actions of heedless colonial governments. A name that comes to mind, of course, is Peter Zenger, the editor who criticized the colonial government. His trial was a famous one. Governor Morris once said that the trial was the morning star of the revolution.

The depth of feeling evidenced by colonial Governors is illustrated by that of Governor Berkeley, of Virginia:

> I thank God there are no free schools nor printing; and I hope we shall not have these * * * for learning has brought disobedience, and heresy, and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them, and libels against the best Government. God keep us from both.

Colonial America did not fortunately take the Governor's advice. To the contrary. Article 1 of the Bill of Rights provided that we in the Congress shall make no law abridging freedom of speech or of the press.

The struggle for information began at the outset and has never slackened. In President Washington's first term his Secretary of the Treasury was in argument with a U.S. Senator over the latter's unsuccessful request for a look at certain disbursements and receipts.

The editor of the Washington Post, J. R. Wiggins, has eloquently advocated for many years the cause of less secrecy in government. His book, "Freedom or Secrecy," is a moving polemic on the subject. At one point he writes:

> We began the century with a free government—as free as any ever devised and operated by man. To diminish the people's information about government is to diminish the people's participation in government. The consequences of secrecy are not less because the reasons for secrecy are more. The ill effects are the same whether the reasons for secrecy are good or bad. The arguments for more secrecy may be good arguments which, in a world, that is menaced by Communist imperialism, we cannot altogether refute. They are, nevertheless, arguments for less freedom.

Now, in truth, none of us in public life can say that at no time in our service have we wished such and such a story not be printed. Nor in truth can we in public life say that each story written about us has been full and complete and accurate. A local official as well as a President, John Kennedy, can say from time to time that he is reading the newspapers more but enjoying them less.

But at the same time we feel the censor's sting, we also realize that another President, Thomas Jefferson, also said:

> Were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers or newspapers without government, I should not hesitate for a moment to prefer the latter. No government ought to be without censors; and where the press is free, none ever will.

On balance, I think any responsible public office will have to acknowledge—indeed, should acknowledge—that the result of a free press has been overwhelmingly beneficial.

Back in Oregon, I was speaker of the State house of representatives for two terms. During this time, I am pleased to say, I insisted on a policy of open meetings for legislative committees. There were objections to this. But the policy prevailed. Of course, there were times when appropriation matters indicated an occasional closed session. But my recollection is that the press was invited to sit in, for example, on almost all sessions of committee when bills were being "marked up." This was the public's gain and the legislature was certainly the better for it. The Congress would be the better for it, if such a policy were in existence.

Passage of this freedom-of-information bill is not the final chapter. The campaign against secrecy in government is never permanently won. But the bill is a firm and wide step forward—long delayed and overdue. Other liberalizing chapters remain to be written. And these, too, will have my support.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I insert at this place in my remarks an editorial from the June 14, 1966, issue of the Oregonian:

[From the Oregonian, June 14, 1966]

PEOPLE'S RECORDS

A key federal issue that has taken decades to come to a head will probably be resolved in Congress this month: The House of Representatives is expected to vote, perhaps unanimously, for a "freedom of information" bill approved by unanimous voice vote in the Senate last year. The act would give the American public a golden key to the public business.

Every administration—Democratic and Republican—in the past two decades has successfully frustrated attempts to put comprehensive legislation on the books supporting public right of access to public records of the federal government. The Johnson Administration has no love for the bill, but prospects suggest that public concern over government secrecy has overwhelmed any Administration reservations.

One of the bill's House sponsors, Rep. DONALD RUMSFELD, R-Ill., had this to say about the shift in the bill's fortunes: "The unanimous action after years of delay results from the growing size and complexity of the federal government, from its increased role in our lives, and from the increasing awareness by Americans of the threat involved in government secrecy on vital records affecting their fate."

The bill pins down public right of access to federal records, with specific exceptions such as papers dealing with military plans and national security. If a citizen is refused a record, he may bring suit in federal court, with burden of proof resting on the government.

Now, it is time to turn attention to local records, especially those of law enforcement. Federal and state court decisions have been interpreted in a variety of ways to lengthen a cloak of secrecy over such records. In this area, too, there should be an "increasing awareness by Americans of the threat involved in government secrecy on vital records affecting their fate."

Humanity Made Up of Humans, Not Guinea Pigs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 1966

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, in the Sunday issue of the Washington Post there was an editorial which comments on the shocking practice of medial experimentation on patients without the consent of the patient.

This practice, although supposedly limited in scope, has some of the most alarming ramifications one can imagine. One has only to glance back into the dark days before World War II to remember when such practices were commonplace.

Yet even then they were not so commonplace that they did not shock the conscious and morals of the world community. When we speak of human guinea pigs, there is but one focal point—Hitler's Germany.

The atrocities which stunned the world then may have had the same meager beginnings as those which have just been brought to our attention.

Therefore, I cannot stress enough the need to halt these practices before they go farther.

They have already gone too far.

I would like to enter these comments into the RECORD and add my praise for the awareness shown by the Post to such a potential menace.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, June 26, 1966]

MEN IN WHITE

Because physicians and surgeons sometimes save human life—or, more accurately, delay death—they arrogate to themselves occasionally an undue power of judgment over their patients. They have been known to undertake experiments, often without a patient's knowledge, which they justify as desirable for the patient individually or of benefit to humanity generally. Humanity, they may forget, is made up of human beings; and human beings are not to be confused with guinea pigs.

A number of shocking cases in point were brought to light recently by a Harvard Medical School professor writing in the *New England Journal of Medicine*. "It is evident," he said, "that in many of the examples presented, the investigators have risked the health or life of their subjects." As might have been assumed, the experiments were performed for the most part on charity patients.

Science, the journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, presented last February an extensive account of a report by the New York State Board of Regents on a research project carried on at a Brooklyn hospital in which live cancer cells were injected into hospitalized patients without any clear consent on their part. The Regents censured and disciplined the physicians involved, expressing a hope that this action would "serve as a stern warning that zeal for research must not be carried to the point where it violates the basic rights and immunities of a human person."

Doctors of medicine, generally speaking, confine themselves to relief of suffering and the healing of disease. Their calling is as noble and as beneficent as any known to man. Their efficacy depends, of course, is no small measure on their patients' faith in them. The medical profession has great need, therefore, to deal vigorously with the few among them who would assume godlike powers and dally with human life. Doctors and patients alike are mortal—and limited.

Washington National Airport and the FAA

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM T. CAHILL

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. CAHILL. Mr. Speaker, I have been concerned, for some time, with the chaotic conditions and the potential dangers at Washington National Airport.

I have personally been concerned with possible danger because of the tremendous increase in air traffic at this facility. As the result of many personal investigations, I must conclude that part of the problem at Washington National is attributed to the neglect by the FAA of the Dulles International Airport.

It is interesting and illuminating to note that for the year 1965 there was a total of 219,108 commercial aircraft operations at Washington National while during the same year there were only 32,588 commercial flights by air carriers at Dulles International. I was more surprised to learn that at Dulles there were 68,140 military flights during 1965 indicating that the military is using Dulles as a "practice field." I am told that Dulles is an airport that the military finds excellent for practicing landings.

Aside from wondering why the military does not use a military base for this type of practice, I find it more difficult to understand why an airport built and needed for private and commercial travel is now a practice field for the military forces. I also find it interesting to observe that there were over 7,000 flights by military aircraft at National Airport during the year 1965. I find it difficult to understand the necessity for these military flights into National when Andrews is so convenient.

It would certainly appear to me, therefore, Mr. Speaker, that those responsible officials of the Federal Aviation Agency should look to the greater utilization of Dulles International Airport.

Dulles has been neglected too long. The time has come for some of the flights to Washington National to use Dulles.

This is particularly true of long-haul flights.

Incidentally, I also find it difficult to understand why residents of the Washington area must go to Kennedy Airport in New York to board overseas flights when Dulles has the facilities and is not being utilized to capacity. Certainly the FAA can do something about this.

I also find it difficult to understand why there were 82,744 general aviation flights as distinguished from air carrier flights at Washington National. It would seem to me that many of these flights could be conveniently assigned to Dulles.

As I understand it, Mr. Speaker, the FAA is in charge of both Washington National and Dulles International Airports. One has more business than it can handle with safety and convenience, the other has less business than is necessary to keep it as a profitable operation. Both need examination. Washington National should have less flights; Dulles International should have more flights.

Any of you who use Washington National will fully understand what I mean by chaotic conditions at Washington National. Visit, if you will, this airport any evening around 5 p.m. and see for yourself.

Jets are now arriving and taking off and flights are more crowded than ever before in the history of aviation. More private and military flights are arriving and leaving than ever before. As a matter of fact, a total of 6,951,845 passengers either enplaned or deplaned at Washington National during the year 1965. This is almost 800,000 more than in 1964 and almost 1,500,000 more than in 1963. It is more than 2,300,000 passengers than 1961. At the same time that almost 7 million passengers are flowing through Washington National, less than 1 million are flowing through Dulles International Airport.

I ask you, Mr. Speaker, and the Members of the House, is it not time that the FAA do something to reduce aircraft traffic at Washington National and increase it at Dulles International Airport. I call upon the FAA to take affirmative and immediate remedial action.

Proclaim York, Pa., Honorary Capital of United States for 1 Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. N. NEIMAN CRALEY, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. CRALEY. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a resolution to express sense of Congress that the President proclaim York, Pa., as the honorary capital of the United States for 1 day during the period June 24 through July 4, 1966, when the city will be celebrating the 225th anniversary of its founding.

There are profound historic justifications for this resolution. York, Pa., was the seat of the American Government from September 1777 until June 1778, during which time the Articles of Confederation government was demised, the first step toward a permanent union of the American States.

We believe that the history of York, now celebrating its 225th founding anniversary, merits this distinction and designation as honorary capital for 1 day.

School for 4-Year-Olds

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, there is developing throughout our Nation an interesting dialog regarding the advisability of starting youngsters in school at the age of 4 instead of the present age of 5 or 6.

This will soon become one of the most widely discussed subject in America, for there is mounting proof that local communities throughout our Nation can save substantial amounts of money at the higher educational age spectrum by giving youngsters a proper foundation for successful learning during their earlier years. The proposal to enroll youngsters in school as early as the age of 4 is not new. Educators, more and more, are learning that too often it is too late to imbue a child with proper learning habits by the time the school system gets that child at the age of 5 or 6.

Recent studies have shown that youngsters who have had preschool training score 17 points higher in their IQ's then youngsters who have not had the benefit of preschool training.

Statistics now being completed by the Office of Education show that youngsters who participated in last summer's very successful Headstart program scored up to 20 percent higher on their first-grade tests than their classmates who were not fortunate enough to have preschool education.

In my congressional district, no youngsters are eligible for Headstart because they do not meet the low-income standards. Yet, Mr. Speaker, the middle-income familes that I represent—while they are not poor—too often do not have sufficient resources to send their children to private nursery schools for preschool training.

Yet, these citizens should have the same right and opportunity to give their child the benefit of preschool training as the very rich or the very poor.

I have offered an amendment to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act to provide $350 million in 1968 for the States to begin setting up facilities and programs for preschool training for all children. The States already receive huge sums of money from the Office of Economic Opportunity for a year-around Headstart program among the very poor. My amendment is designed to reach the middle-income group because it does not carry any income criteria.

This investment will be repaid manifold, by savings at the other end of the educational spectrum and it is my hope that if we are to start bringing the taxpayer some meaningful relief from the mounting cost of education, we must make education so effective that we will not need millions upon millions of dollars expended on remedial courses in later years.

I am not sure that we can get this legislation through in this session of Congress, and I would have no objection if it were delayed in order to afford full-scale hearings on the proposal. But I do think we should have as little delay as possible in getting started on this very important project.

Time magazine, in its current issue, carries an excellent article on this entire subject, which I should like to call to the attention of my colleagues. The article follows:

SCHOOL FOR 4-YEAR-OLDS?

From eighth grade to high school and now into college, the educational expectancy of U.S. children has been expanding ever upward. Now the pressure is mounting to extend schooling two more years at the other end. Last month the Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association proposed that "all children should have the opportunity to go to school at public expense beginning at the age of four." President Johnson promptly endorsed the idea, as did HEW Secretary John Gardner. With the Federal Government that committed, says one Washington educator, "the question is not whether—but when—it will come."

The idea is not new. The national P.T.A. has been urging earlier public schooling since 1898. The Federal Government financed nurseries to provide work for adult supervisors during the Depression and to free mothers for defense work in World War II. The current impetus to lower the school age stems from the general success—still largely statistical—of Project Head Start, which gave 560,000 "culturally disadvantaged" children from low income families eight weeks of preschool training last summer, will handle another 210,000 three-to-six-year-olds in a year-round program starting next fall.

Obsessed Parents: The N.E.A. report argues that income alone does not determine who can benefit by earlier schooling. Just as disadvantaged are "pampered" children or those whose parents "are obsessed with the need to impress and achieve" and "show them little love." For all children, says the report, the first four or five years of life are the period of most rapid mental growth in which "exposure to a wide variety of activities and of social and mental interactions greatly enhances a child's ability to learn."

University of Chicago Education Professor Benjamin S. Bloom, an N.E.A. consultant, contends that half of a 17-year-old's intelligence is developed by the time he is four, another 30% between four and eight. School at ages four and five, he feels, could help a child "develop his language ability and a longer attention span, give him skills in learning to learn and establish relationships with others."

Nonetheless, some experts question whether children from emotionally healthy homes would benefit much by earlier schooling. Dr. Abram Blau, head of child psychiatry at Manhattan's Mount Sinai Hospital, contends that "kids who are sent away from home before age five feel rejected." They also are generally too "self-interested" to either "socialize" or "pay attention to real learning," he argues. Superintendent Lester Ball of the Oak Park, Ill., schools believes that "the average suburban environment can be as good or better than a school" for a four-year-old.

Columbia Teachers College President John Fischer answers that "obviously a child needs its mother and its home, but a nursery school enlarges him—it doesn't divide him." Even when a neighborhood teems with kids, he argues, "without some help and understanding, a child who has difficulty getting along in the back yard is going to find his difficulty getting worse instead of better."

Although the experience of Montessori schools shows that surprisingly many four-year-olds can be taught to read and write, most advocates of early education believe that developing self-confidence and a fondness for school is more important than tackling academics earlier. Instead, they suggest that the early years be used for participation in the kind of art, rhythm, games and storytelling that is found in kindergartens—a suggestion that leads James Gradolf, psychologist for schools in Hamilton County, Ohio, to worry that the schools might "wind up as nothing more than professional baby sitters."

Washington Will Pay: What to teach the four- and five-year-olds may well be a simpler problem than finding the teachers and classrooms. Nearly half the nation's school districts do not now have kindergartens; across the U.S. about 5,000,000 more four- and five-year-olds would be added to school rolls. Most big urban school systems already rely heavily on part-time teachers. Colleges are just beginning to set up large-scale preschool teacher-training programs, and these specialists are rare.

With local taxes soaring, educators dread the thought of asking for money to operate two more grades, estimate that it would take at least $2.75 billion a year to handle the extra children even without building new classrooms. This means, in effect, that if Washington likes the idea of early schooling, Washington will probably have to pay for it. Already, Illinois Congressman ROMAN PUCINSKI has initiated legislation to provide $350 million next year as "seed money" to help states undertake early schooling for all.

John F. Kennedy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, few tributes to our late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy have been as beautifully expressed as that of the poet, William H. McMasters.

The following poem, which I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues, was first published in the Cambridge Chronicle, Cambridge, Mass., on June 2, 1966. It is a particularly moving memorial to our 35th President, and I will insert it in the RECORD at this time:

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY—IN MEMORIAM

"The moving finger writes;" long, long ago,
Said Omar, "nor yet cancels words or theme."
So must it be, in life's relentless flow;
While destiny turns wakefullness to dream.
So young to die; so charged with ardent hope
For all the war-sick brotherhoods of man:
That they might join together, thus to grope
For peaceful ways, in keeping with God's plan.

He died, a smile upon his eager face;
Struck down, with countless, unsolved tasks in view;
None left, with equal vision, courtly grace;
None left to scale the star-kissed heights he knew.

Farewell, young pilot of our stately ship!
Blue skies attend you on your homeward trip.

—WILLIAM H. MCMASTERS.

Japan: A Special Report

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, our Pacific partner, Japan, with her great productive capacities and high per capita income, is not only our best overseas customer, but also one of the greatest pillars of strength in the free world. Japan is one of our best friends and as the space age shrinks the Pacific expanse ever smaller, that friendship will inevitably become even stronger. The recent settlement of the air dispute over Japan Air Line's air rights marks another step forward in the growing cooperation and friendship between our country and Japan.

In view of our ever-growing relationship with Japan in political, industrial, and scientific fields, I feel that every American should be more knowledgeable about our Pacific neighbor, Japan. In this regard, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to a special supplement from last Sunday's Washington Post featuring that country. This supplement presents a full portrayal of modern Japan, including Japan's increasing role in world politics, the existing points of difference between the United States and Japan over such problems as Okinawa and fishing rights in the Pacific, the economic problems resulting from a tremendous industrial growth rate, her growing scientific prominence, unique Asian cultural setting, plus other current and projected events concerned with Japan such as the coming 1970 World's Fair in Osaka and the 1972 Winter Olympics in Sapporo.

Excerpts from the Post supplement follow:

JAPAN: A SPECIAL REPORT

ECONOMY PULLING OUT OF A RECESSION

In the first ten years after World War II, Japan emerged from postwar chaos . . . then followed a rapid reconstruction. Japan gained a place among the advanced economies of the world between 1955 and 1960.

Currently, Japan is hampered by a serious economic recession that began in 1964, an inevitable result of the extraordinary growth rate of past years. It will take time and maximum effort by both the government and private industry to overcome this slump.

From 1955 to 1961, "Rush ahead" was the slogan of the Japanese economy. Industrial behavior was aggressive while the Japanese government accelerated the pace with its low interest, big spending, and credit expansion policies. The entire population of 100 million Japanese dashed toward the goal of doubling the national income.

It was only natural that in such a climate the Japanese economy was greatly warped. The bankruptcy of Sanyo Special Steel was the tragic outcome of the overinvestment.

As for the prospects of the Japanese economy, it is gradually surfacing from the recession of the last 18 months. The increase in government spending, financed through the issuance of bonds for the first time since the war, is working as a lever for economic recovery.

There are two arguments on the direction the economy should take. One advocates the resumption of brisk growth; the more cautious view would hold down the pace for the time being.

A MODEL FOR ASIA

If Japan succeeds in establishing a workable political system, other Asians who respect the Japanese for their progress since the war will be encouraged in that direction.

This establishment makes national political and economic decisions by consensus . . . the bureaucracy is prestigious, attracting many of the brightest, best-educated men in Japan.

JAPAN ROCKETS TOWARD SCIENTIFIC PROMINENCE

One day soon, and almost certainly without fanfare, the Japanese will blast off a large rocket and put an 800-pound satellite into orbit.

Each of the nation's nine major electrical power companies is planning to build at least one reactor of significant size. Within the next ten years, eight will go into operation. Such reactors automatically breed the nuclear explosive element plutonium as a by-product of power generation . . . by 1975 Japan will have enough plutonium on hand to make between 600 and 700 "Nagasaki-type" bombs.

This is not to say that Japan is about to become a nuclear power. The Japanese, even 20 years after Hiroshima and Nagasaki, are still broadly and genuinely pacifistic and enthusiastic for complete nuclear disarmament . . .

It is not generally known, for instance, that in the field of theoretical physics . . . Japan already is rated second only to the United States and well ahead of Britain, Germany, France and Russia.

TOKYO—WORLD POLITICS

. . . Japan's ambitions so far are not those of a world power but of a regional power that wants to exert influence in Asia. To do so, Japan is moving into a middle position where it can maneuver among the United States, the Soviet Union and Communist China, the great Asian and Pacific powers.

. . . Drawing Japan into the Asian arena are a renewed sense of nationalism, the opportunity to exert power and the necessity of fending off the impact of international struggles.

. . . As the Japanese struck out into Asian politics, the government of Prime Minister Sato put Korean normalization at the top of the list. After 14 years of off-and-on talking, the Japanese finally signed a treaty with Korea last fall.

That settled, Japan is giving principal attention to the four areas: (1) the United States, the major Pacific power, Japan's military protector and its leading trading partner; (2) the Soviet Union, a major protagonist in the world struggle, an old Japanese adversary and the power reasserting itself in Asia; (3) Communist China, the closest powerful neighbor, a nation racially and culturally akin to Japan and a lucrative market for the future, and (4) Southeast Asia, a major source of imported raw materials, a large and potentially larger market and a power vacuum into which the Japanese are tempted to move as the Americans, Chinese and Russians stalemate one another.

OKINAWA AND FISHING RIGHTS

A major problem in the political relations between the United States and Japan is the future of the 72 Ryukyu Islands . . . particularly the island of Okinawa with its massive American military presence.

. . . Far reaching changes during the last 20 years, however, have made Okinawa a victim of obsolescence. As Japan becomes more aware of the need to defend itself, as Communist China develops a nuclear capability and as the United States demonstrates the credibility of its commitments in Southeast Asia, Okinawa becomes less and less the "keystone" of Pacific defense.

. . . The last major economic dispute between Japan and America left over from the occupation is Japan's right to fish for salmon in the North Pacific Ocean.

The Japanese look on the problem in terms of national and international politics, arguing that the current fishing agreement is inherently unfair because it was forced on them during the occupation.

The Americans see the dispute as essentially economic and technical, concerning the livelihood of the Northwest Pacific states' fishing industry and the conservation of salmon that originate in North America . . .

WORLD FAIR

Having just caught their collective breath from the tremendous effort they put into the preparations for the 1964 Tokyo Olympics, the Japanese are now plunging into two new exertions.

The first will be the 1970 Japan World Fair in Osaka . . . The second will be the 1972 Winter Olympic Games in Sapporo . . .

Clarifying and Protecting the Right of the Public to Information

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 20, 1966

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, democratic forms of government, in order to be truly representative of popular will, need to be readily accessible and responsive to the demands of the people. Our system of government has characteristically offered numerous avenues of access open to the people. It is equally true that, down through the years, our governmental machinery has grown increasingly complex, not only in regard to size, but in the performance of its activities as well. This growing complexity has, quite justifiably, brought to ultimate fruition a revitalized awareness and concern for the need and right of the people to have made available to them information about the affairs of their government.

S. 1160, the Federal Public Records Act, a bill authored by my distinguished and capable colleague from Missouri, Senator EDWARD V. LONG, captures the imagination of countless millions of responsible Americans, who know only too well the frustration of being rejected information to which they justly deserve access.

For far too long, guidelines for the proper disclosure of plubic information by the Government have been ambiguous and at times have placed unwarranted restraint on knowledge that, according to our democratic tradition, should be made readily available to a free and literate society.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the gentleman from California, [Mr. MOSS], chairman of the Government Information Subcommittee of the House of Representatives, and my colleague from Missouri, Senator EDWARD V. LONG, for their spirited conviction and farsightedness in working for this historical landmark for freedom. It is both an honor and privilege to support the passage of this bill.

Service to Mankind

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BERNARD F. GRABOWSKI

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. GRABOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to report that Sertoma International, 54-year-old organization dedicated to community service and fostering patriotism, has joined the American Veterans of World War II and Korea in approving and endorsing my bill to prohibit desecration of the flag.

Sertoma, whose slogan is "Service to Mankind," has grown to 500 clubs and 20,000 members since its establishment in Kansas City, Mo., in 1912. It held its annual convention in Washington last week for the first time, attracting 800 adults and 200 children for 4 days of sessions, sociability, business and sightseeing. A highlight of the convention was the award of an honorary membership to the Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States. Former President Harry S. Truman also holds an honorary membership in the Independence, Mo., Sertoma Club.

I wish to thank Sertoma for inviting me to the convention on Thursday to hear the reminiscenses of a former Member of Congress from Alabama, the Honorable George M. Grant, and to talk about H.R. 15034.

Following is the resolution adopted by Sertoma at its closing session on Saturday, for which I am very grateful to Chairman Elwood W. Driggs, Phoenix, Ariz., and his resolutions committee and all the delegates:

Whereas, one of the major projects of Sertoma International is to instill and impress upon all true Americans the value of our heritage of freedom and

Whereas, included as an intricate part of the Freedom Program is honoring, respecting and paying homage to our national flag, and

Whereas, we pledge allegiance daily to our flag, and

Whereas, the Honorable Bernard F. Grabowski of the Sixth Congressional District of Connecticut has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives which has been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and

Whereas, this bill provides punishment of a fine of not more than $1,000 and imprisonment for not more than one year for anyone who publicly mutilates, defaces, defiles, defies, tramples upon or casts contempt, either by word or act, upon any flag, standard, colors or ensign of the United States

Therefore, be it resolved that we as members of Sertoma International and all clubs individually approve and endorse wholeheartedly the introduction of this bill further identified as House Resolution 15034, and recommend passage of the bill by Congress, and

Be it further resolved to do whatever we can to assure the passage of this bill and that all Sertomans contact their Congressmen and urge their favorable consideration

Therefore, be it further resolved that Congressman GRABOWSKI be advised of this action and a copy of this resolution be mailed to him in appreciation of his efforts, and that copies of this resolution be released to the press and news media.

Remaining World War II Injustice

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, during the early hysteria of World War II a great injustice was done our fellow citizens of Japanese ancestry in summarily ordering them to concentration camps.

It is needless for me to remind you that the Americans of Japanese ancestry distinguished themselves in the battles of World War II and that one of the units, composed entirely of Nisei, became the most decorated unit in the U.S. Army. Over the years, the Congress has attempted to correct the mistake of overzealous camp commanders and, for the most part, has done a pretty good job. But there is one remaining area of injustice that must be corrected.

Mike Masaoka, a combat veteran, five times decorated, and the legislative representative of the Japanese-American Citizens League, has pointed this out quite pertinently in a newsletter published in the Pacific Citizen, an organ of the JACL on Friday, June 17, 1966.

Many of us have the privilege of knowing Mike and the work he has done over the years here in Washington. I am happy to enclose that newsletter as part of these remarks and I commend it to the reading of my colleagues:

REMAINING WORLD WAR II INJUSTICE

(By Mike Masaoka)

WASHINGTON.—One of the few unresolved inequities and injustices remaining out of the World War II mistreatment of Americans of

Japanese ancestry is that involving the repayment of deposits in the pre-war Yokohama Specie Bank.

Prior to the outbreak of the Pacific War, it was not an uncommon practice for those of Japanese ancestry in the United States to deposit their funds in Japanese banks, sanctioned by federal and state laws, payable either in dollars in this country or in yen in Japan. After Dec. 7, 1941, the Alien Property Custodian vested these deposits. And, after victory, in accordance with law, some 7,500 depositors filed their claims in 1946 for the return of their deposits within the statutory deadline.

More than ten years later, in January 1957, a Government Hearing Examiner ruled, after extensive hearings and investigation, that these claims should be honored at the prewar conversion rate of about Y4 to the dollar. Later that year, however, the Director of the Office of Alien Property, with the approval of the Attorney General, overruled the Hearing Examiner and held that the proper payment formula was the post-war conversion rate of Y360 to a dollar, or approximately 2 pct. of the actual value of these deposits at the time of their seizure.

The Office of Alien Property then wrote to each of these 7,500 claimants in 1958, offering to repay their deposits at the post-war rate. In addition, the Government arbitrarily demanded the surrender of the original deposit slips or signed cards withdrawing their claims. Of the 7,500 Yokohama claimants, about 1,800 sent in their original deposit certificates and fewer than 1,600 returned the card withdrawing their claims. The vast majority—about 4,100—neither sent in their deposit slips nor withdrew their claims.

This majority failed to surrender their deposit certificates because they represented their last and only tangible evidence of their claims. These depositors also feared that such surrender constituted asquiescence in the 2 pct. return offered by the Government.

In due course, the Government sent to each claimant who failed to surrender his deposit certificate a notice that his claim had been dismissed and that under the statute he had no judicial recourse until after future publication of the validated Yokohama Specie Bank claims.

Twenty years after the vesting, the Yokohama debt claim schedule was published. Sixty days after that publication, a suit was filed on behalf of the identified claimants in the schedule in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, challenging the post-war conversion rate.

Practically all of those whose claims had been dismissed because of their failure to submit their original deposit certificates did not understand the technical difference between claimants on the 2 pct. schedule and themselves. Moreover, they reasonably anticipated that if the 2 pct. formula were reversed by the courts, all Yokohama Bank depositors who had timely filed their claims would be similarly compensated.

When the United States Supreme Court accepted for review in 1963 this particular case, the Government compromised and settled these scheduled claims for approximately one hundred cents on the dollar, though without interest since 1941.

But, when the remaining claimants asked the Department of Justice later that year for the same return, the Government refused them on the technicality that they had not filed lawsuits within 60 days after the schedule of claimants had been published. This refusal was in spite of the facts that the Government recognized the legitimacy of the claims and had sufficient funds available to pay these depositors.

Accordingly, Attorneys A. L. Wirin of Los Angeles, who has been involved in litigation since the 1942 Evacuation to clarify the rights of Americans of Japanese ancestry and who was cited by JACL some years ago for his contributions as the champion of Japanese American constitutional rights, and Joseph Rauh of Washington, who has been in the forefront of distinguished citizens who have fought for the civil rights of all American everywhere in the land teamed to represent these claimants.

In January 1966, more than two decades after the original vesting, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, in a 2–1 decision, upheld the Attorney General's argument, that the 60-day statute of limitations that expired in 1961 cause the Court to be powerless to grant relief to the injured claimants, even though they declared that "the unique and unfortunate circumstances which have deprived these appellants of their deposits in the Yokohama Specie Bank command sympathetic consideration of their problem."

In a strong dissent, Circuit Judge Wright emphasized:

"The power of the Government to take its 1958 position (that repayment had to be at the postwar rate), and to change its position in 1963 (to compromise the lawsuit to provide for pre-war rate return), is incontestible. But the exercise of this power cannot become a means, whether intentional or inadvertent, whereby innocent persons who acted in reliance upon the Government's first representation should be denied the opportunity to recoup moneys which the Congress wanted returned.

"The pattern of events—the letter which discouraged filing of certificates because of the position (repayment at two cents on the dollars) taken therein, the failure of the vast majority of claimants to file certificates, the subsequent change of position and settlement, the exclusion of appellants from the benefits of the change of position—could hardly have been better designed to secure exclusion of most claimants from the relief Congress afforded them, and from the relief to which the Office of Alien Property now apparently agrees they were always entitled.

"We have here a remedial and humane piece of legislation designed to secure the equitable return of property to American citizens. The purposes of the limitation period have been satisfied, and nothing in the Act's remedial scheme limits or precludes equitable extention of the limitation period.

"The Yokohama Bank account, with over $10,000,000 in cash, has more than enough to pay appellants the same rate paid the claimants in Abe (postwar rate) case. Under these circumstances, the Government should not be permitted to assert the statute of limitations as a bar to the suit. Appellants should be allowed to take advantage of the Government's new position."

The cases, Ayako Honda, et al, and Masae Kondo, et al, Petitioners, v. Nicholas DeB. Katzenbach, Attorney General of the United States, Respondent, are now on petitions for writs of certiorari (review) to the United States Supreme Court.

On June 1, the Attorney General of the State of California, Thomas C. Lynch, in an unprecedented friend of the court brief to the Supreme Court, urged the nation's highest tribunal to accept review of the problem, declaring in part that "it has been the policy of the State of California to redress as far as possible the unfortunate injuries suffered by Japanese American citizens during World War II . . . we are convinced that a sound legal and equitable basis lies within the power of this Court to continue that policy in the case at bar . . ."

California's Attorney General cited the legislative and litigative record both within the State and nationally since 1946 that have been taken "to ameliorate grievances suffered during the war years by Japanese American citizens".

The brief concluded:

"California's concern, however, does not end with these petitioners. They represent subsequent generations of Japanese Americans as well. The injustice inherent in the decision of the lower court will leave its bitter imprint on these new generations unless this Court acts.

"We are concerned as well with the petitioners who are not California citizens. California, though a sovereign state, is proclaimed by its Constitution an inseparable part of the American union. Over a hundred years of history reinforced that proclamation. California's people are firmly welded into the single economic and social unit which constitutes our great nation. An injustice to any American citizen is of great concern to the people of California.

"We are convinced that the ruling of the lower court is erroneous and represents a regression to an unfortunate era, an era we had hoped had ended several years ago."

In an editorial entitled "It's Their Money" on June 5, the San Francisco Examiner applauded the Attorney General's brief, stating in part that:

"While the Government readily admits full responsibility is just, and $10 million is set aside for that purpose, the process is hung up . . . on an indefensible technicality . . . After all, the petitioners are not asking for a handout. It's their own money they want."

The Los Angeles Times in an editorial entitled "Ancient Wrong Should be Corrected", on the following day, June 6, declared in part that:

"The Attorney General's move for equity is a welcome gesture which may help erase at least in part a very black mark in our history . . . The (Evacuation) constituted a massive violation of constitutional rights which shocked the nation after the hysteria of war subsided and which has left a bitter aftertaste. The Times agrees with Lynch's view that the lower court decision is 'erroneous and represents regression to an unfortunate era we hoped had ended.'"

Even before the United States Supreme Court acts upon the petition for review, the knowledgeable attorneys in the case have advised us that the Attorney General of the United States has the authority to compromise and settle the case at any time he deems appropriate.

If this is the situation, and we have no reasons to doubt Attorneys Rauh and Wirin, both of whom are considered among the leading constitutional experts in the land, we call on the Attorney General to exercise his discretion and compromise and settle these claims on the same basis of one hundred cents on the dollar, without interest, as his earlier compromise and settlement of similar Yokohama Specie Bank claims.

More than a quarter of a century has passed since these deposits were vested as a wartime expedient, and more than 20 years have passed since the claims were timely filed. The Government has acknowledged that these claims are timely filed and that it has the necessary funds to pay off these claims at 100 cents on the dollar. Only a technicality that can be waived by the Attorney General stands in the way of returning to these depositors their lawful deposits.

These remaining claimants will not receive any interest, for 25 years and more of having their own money withheld from them. Why, then, must they be forced to wait for possibly several more years while their claims move slowly through the litigative channels.

As the San Francisco Examiner puts it so well,

"After all, the petitioners are not asking for a handout. It's their own money they want." So, why, Mr. Attorney General, don't you wipe this remaining inequity and injustice off your books by returning to loyal

Americans of Japanese ancestry the money that they put into a bank some 25 years ago, money that you will have in custody but which belongs rightfully to those Japanese Americans?

Goals Responsive To Our Changing Times

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished Pittsburgh attorney, Thomas W. Pomeroy, Jr., a former president of both the Allegheny County and the Pennsylvania Bar Associations, gave an excellent address to the Allegheny Bar Association last year which is revised and reprinted in the May 1966 issue of the Harvard Law School Bulletin. In this address he outlines goals for the bar which are responsive to the changing times in which we now live. Believing that his remarks will be of particular interest to Members of the Congress, I place his text in the RECORD at this point:

THE BAR IN A TIME OF CHANGE

(By Thomas W. Pomeroy, Jr., '33)

You have chosen to recognize today all living past presidents of the Association, and to honor especially all those hardy souls who have graced our bar for fifty years or more. Thinking particularly of these fifty-year men, I am reminded of two of the distinguished practioners in our state, George Wharton Pepper in Philadelphia and George E. Alter here in Pittsburgh. Both were one-time presidents of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. They both, as you know, held public office for a term, Pepper as United States Senator and Alter as Attorney General of Pennsylvania. Pepper tells of a conversation they had when they returned to private practice: "We reflected," said he, "that we still had the Pennsylvania Bar to live for, the profession to live by, and the client to live on!" So it is still, I trust, of our honored friends today. After all, a wise man said, "There is no such thing as a young lawyer." It was Holmes who said that experience is the life of the law; it also is the hallmark of the lawyer, and of the judge.

It is tempting to go back to 1914, when the youngest of our honored friends was admitted to the bar, and contrast both the society and the practice of that period with that of today, but time will not permit, even were I competent to do so.

These men, and many others of us, have lived through two world wars; they have lived from the horse and buggy era to the day of lunar exploration and planetary probes; they have lived through depression into the affluent society; they have seen the national population rise from 92 million in 1910 to over 180 million today, with the explosion rate still accelerating; they have seen the arrival of the pluralistic society in America, and the hopeful start of ecumenism in the religious world; they have ushered in the age of the singing commercial, the zip codes, and all the other numbers by which we live and move and have our being; they have witnessed the family of nations grow from about 50 states in 1914 to over 100 today; they have lived well into the third American revolution—the scientific one—witnessing marvels that Jules Verne never dreamed of; they have seen Pittsburgh blossom from "the blackest place I ever saw," as Anthony Trollope called it when here in 1862, and as it was still as late as 1946, to a fair and lovely city.

Suffice it to say that we are in the midst of a scientific revolution, political revolutions, and serious societal and cultural changes, all at one time. A further catalogue of the changes would be tedious. The truth is, as Peter Drucker says in his *Landmarks of Tomorrow:*

> Anyone over forty today lives in a different world from that in which he came to manhood, lives as if he had emigrated, fully grown, to a new and strange country . . .

And Professor Huston Smith of M.I.T., in a recent address, makes this further point:

> The tempo of change is itself changing so fast as to leave us without standards by which to measure it. . . . We are beginning an era when a man's knowledge and approach can become obsolete before he has even begun the career for which he was trained.

I hope and believe that the professor was here talking about business and science and not the law, but the matter is only one of degree. The complexity of the law has vastly increased in these fifty years. That maze we know as the income tax law is a case in point. All that law, indeed, most Federal regulatory law of any consequence, except the Interstate Commerce Act, has come about in this period. Meanwhile, of course, things have not stood still in terms of state law, whether decisional or statutory or administrative. The sheer volume of new law in every jurisdiction is staggering.

Well, where does this leave us as practicing lawyers and judges? Writing in 1833, De Tocqueville said that The lawyers of the United States form a Party . . . which adapts itself with great flexibility to the exigencies of the time and accommodates itself without resistance to all movements of the social body.

Are we flexible enough to meet the exigencies of this time 133 years later? How should we attempt this accommodation today?

I wish I could say that I had a pat or a dramatic or an easy answer to these questions, but I do not. It is given to the scientists and engineers and *not* to us as lawyears to be the architects of the present scientific revolution; it *is* given to us to see to it that the tremendous changes that are occurring and will occur take place in a society where there is equilibrium and stability, and where the time tested principles of our jurisprudence continue to prevail. We must, in short, do what we have always striven to do, but do it harder, better, and more efficiently.

I should like to suggest that the practice of law survives as a profession and claims our allegiance, not only because the work has to be done by somebody, but because it is and always has been a challenge, or a series of challenges, and that the revolutionary changes of our day should be just further grist for our mill.

The law is a challenge intellectually. The law is a learned profession. (I, for one, am glad I got through law school and the bar examinations thirty-odd years ago; I am not sure I could make it today!) The vast new knowledge adds to this challenge; specialization and continuing legal education is part of the response.

It is a challenge ethically. This is much more than merely not violating canons of ethics. It demands the best of us in terms of our Christian commitment or our Jewish heritage. It involves the courage to fight for a client when he is right and the courage to tell him he is wrong when he is. It implies the obligation to help those who are poor, and those whose cause is unpopular. Today we are more sensitive to this challenge than heretofore; we must become yet more so.

It is a challenge in terms of human relationships. We are required to be a bit of a pastoral counselor, a social worker and a psychologist, all mixed with an uncommon amount of common sense. In this age of anxiety and dislocation, this function is more pressing than ever before. It requires patience, understanding and compassion, often with little financial reward.

It is a challenge in a civic sense. A lawyer's training and experience give him the ability and enormous opportunity to help make the community a better place in which to live, and our responsibility is proportioned to the opportunity.

The law is, finally, a challenge in terms of trying to keep a peaceful world. By definition, lawyers are dedicated to "The Rule of Law," which is the exact opposite of rule by anarchy. This is not a concept confined by national boundaries. Today we are challenged, for one example, to help make the United Nations work, and the Court of International Justice work, or to find some better means of settling international disputes and avoiding anarchy.

No computer, no telescope, nor other scientific tool can help in these efforts; only more and better work and dedication. But in learning to cope with our problems and in trying to accept the challenges I have so briefly described, it is some comfort to know that we are not alone. We have each other. We have each other through the medium of the state and national Bar Associations which are complementary one to another. I truly believe that if Bar Associations were not now in existence, we would have to create them. Practice of law in the 1960's without such organizations is unimaginable.

These Associations have been doing splendid work in a number of fields, too numerous to catalogue, of service to their members, to the Courts and to the public. But we must not grow weary in well doing.

In 1970 we will be celebrating the 100th Anniversary of the Allegheny County Bar Association. In that same year, the United States expects to place a man on the moon. (It will probably not be a lawyer!) As an organization, can this Bar Association keep pace with the space age, the electronic age, the computer age? Again, the answer is one of doing better that which we have been working at right along. I suggest that we should set now the goals that we would like to see attained by the year 1970, and make plans to attain them. It is easy for one without official responsibility to say what should be done, but I venture to offer, in closing, a few goals that occur to me that may be partly responsive to the times. Three are primarily for our benefit; three primarily for the public good.

1. We must keep going even stronger in continuing legal education, not only in the essential "how-to-do-it" areas, but in the field of professional responsibility. Perhaps we should even expose ourselves to the occult mysteries of the new science, automation, and cybernetics, so that we can talk the same language as some of our clients. It was John Marshall who said that "no lawyer is entitled to the honorable and conventional epithet of 'learned' if his reading is confined to statutes and the law reports."

2. We must keep everlastingly at public relations. Sir Thomas More's Utopian Society allowed no lawyers because they were considered "the sort of people whose profession it is to disguise matters." I often wonder how much our public image has changed in the several centuries since notwithstanding our very considerable efforts. We need our public relations committee, but I suggest that it be expanded to include every member of the bar. Only as each one of us feels a personal responsibility in this matter as a part of our daily professional lives will we achieve the desired goal.

3. We need to strive to speak with one voice as an organized bar, not three or more. We are lawyers first, and have our special

interests second. whether trial or tax or real estate or what not. We are lawyers, whether plaintiff lawyers or defense lawyers, whether corporation lawyers, government lawyers, or some other kind. There is room in one association for those legal groups which are now separate. Our image to the public and, as I believe, the strength of all bodies concerned would be greatly improved were these organizations affiliated. I hope this may soon be accomplished.

4. We must see to it that the state and county governments provide and finance a workable Public Defender system for Allegheny County. The Association has for five years or more been concerned with the problem of the indigent defendant. Largely through the junior bar, it has seen to the representation without charge of about 3,500 defendants. This has been in the highest tradition of the organized bar. Now, since the *Gideon* v. *Wainwright* decision, legislation to create a tax supported office of Public Defender is a "must." It is good to know that proposed legislation is in the hopper.

5. We need to increase our interest and activity in the field of civil rights. It takes no crystal ball to realize that the peaceful resolution of the race question in this country is crucial to our survival as a nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that *all* men are created equal. The next five years may well tell the story. The role of the bar here is of great importance. But civil rights is, of course, more than equal justice under law. It is also freedom of the press, for example. And here we need, among other things, resolution of the current conflicts between this right and due process of law for the criminal defendant.

6. Finally we need, we badly need, a new Judiciary Article in our Pennsylvania Constitution. We need a whole new Constitution, to be sure, but especially we need a rstructuring of the courts of the State, new lines of authority, a reformation of the minor judiciary, a non-political system of electing judges, and provision for the retirement and removal of judges.

It was 60 years ago that Roscoe Pound delivered his notable address on "The Causes of Popular Dissatisfaction with the Administration of Justice"—the address that John H. Wigmore later called "the spark that kindled the white flame of progress." But many of the points Pound made are still relevant today, as some of the headings of his talk will indicate:

The assumption that the administration of justice is an easy task.

Popular impatience of restraint.

The doctrine of contentious procedure.

The multiplicity of courts.

The waste of judicial power.

And the decried "the putting of our courts into politics" and referred to "public ignorance of the real workings of courts due to ignorant and sensational reports in the press." The changes in our lives in the intervening years have been phenomenal, but many of the 1906 causes still remain; there has been little change in this field, especially in Pennsylvania.

Well, there are six points, and five years. Another set of challenges, which are the life of the law and the lawyer!

The late Justice Felix Frankfurter was one of the great jurists of our time. It is perhaps symbolic of some of the changes in our society that although he was considered by many a radical when appointed to the Court a quarter-century ago, he was regarded as a conservative when he left in 1962. It was not, I think, so much Justice Frankfurter who changed as it was our society. Those of you who knew him, as I did slightly as a student, will agree that he was fond of having the last word. Let him have it today as he speaks to a group of young lawyers (for are we not all young at heart?):

"The law touches every interest of man," said Justice Frankfurter. "Nothing that is human is alien to it. Its demands are exacting and exhilarating; the satisfactions it affords are rich and enduring. Cast thy bread upon its waters; it shall be returned to you manifold."

A Universal Declaration and Appeal for Mercy for Nonpolitical Overseas Chinese Refugees

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDNA F. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 1966

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to insert in the Congressional Record "A Universal Declaration and Appeal for Mercy for Nonpolitical Overseas Chinese Refugees" made by the Reverend Dr. Peter PS. Ching, the secretary general of the United Peoples, whose purpose it is to promote world peace through international labor, commerce, and economic cooperation.

This statement was drawn up and given at the First Intercontinental Congress of the United Peoples, held in New York City on May 21st of this year:

A Universal Declaration and Appeal for Mercy for Nonpolitical Overseas Chinese Refugees

FOR IMMEDIATE TRANSMISSION TO THE HEADS OF STATE

To His or Her Majesty; To The Emperor or Empress; To The King Or Queen; To His Excellency, The President; Prime Minister; or Head of State: Of The Sovereign State Of ———.

With Millions of Innocent Non-Political Overseas & Refugee Chinese, Guileless Women and Helpless, Little Children Being Daily Subjected to Relentless Persecution and the Torments of Hunger, Privation, Homelessness and Genocide in East Asia, its Archipelagoes, and Other Numerous Places in the World,

Therefore, On Behalf Of The Human Race and The Brotherhood of Man Under The Fatherhood of God, We Address This Earnest Appeal & Supplication To The Rulers of Nations and the Governors of the World, Relying on Their Magnanimous Mercies, To Answer, Reply, and Respond To This Single, Simple Question In Good-Faith, Before Time Runs Out & It Is Too Late.

How Many Non-Political Chinese Refugees, Skilled & Unskilled, Will Your Great & Merciful Country Admit, Under Your Humanitarian Protection, To Your Great, Fortunate, Independent & Sovereign Nation As Of Now?

The world awaits your answer.

Most Humbly & Respectfully,

Rev. Dr. Peter PS. Ching,
International Rescue Committee To Save Non-Political Overseas Chinese Refugees, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

An Emancipation Proclamation for Suffering Overseas Chinese Refugees: A Brief Word of Explanation

The United Nations, New York.—An as yet undetermined, but substantial number of industrious, hard-working, healthy, productive, overseas refugee Chinese; political neutrals, desperately require asylum and refuge in parts of the world where they hope to be allowed to live and work constructively in peace under governments of law; at peace with their fellow human beings; earning, as they have through the ages, more than their fair sare of economic well-being for themselves and others; and dwelling in mutual toleration, understanding and compassion with their neighbors.

"The International Rescue Committee To Save Non-Political Overseas Chinese Refugees" . . . is, therefore, a basically dedicated humanitarian mission with no ideological overtones, objectives, dialectics, or controversial aspects, whatsoever.

Suffering Humanity knows no political parties or philosophies save the universal golden rule of "do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

"The International Rescue Committee To Save Non-Political Overseas Chinese Refugees" . . . has no polemical axes to grind, nor does it ever wish to constitute itself as a forum of judgment from which to assess blame or guilt, or to level acrimony.

For Crimes Against Humanity, We Are All Equally Guilty.

There, all who share in the blessings of governments of law and reason, must take their stands against the cancer of selfishness and indifference which might restrain them from lifting a helping hand to aid their less fortunate brethren; whatever their Race, Color, or Creed; whether they are White, Brown, Yellow, Red, or Black; still, they belong to the Human Family which is One Race of Man and One Spirit of God's Image on Earth.

Man's Inhumanity to Man must be answered by Man's Humanity to Man.

As no actual census registration has, of this date, been possible to tabulate the numbers of suffering, wretched, homeless, overseas, refugee Chinese People; no accurate count can be made of the actual numbers of human being invloved in this widening catastrophe—except to state that their numbers are legion.

However, it must be stated categorically, that the number of uncommitted, innocent Chinese victims who can still be rescued from certain death through Genocide, Concentration Camps, and Starvation—may run anywhere from the hundreds of thousands into the millions of human beings.

Dependable estimates and studies, however, show that there are approximately 5,000,000 Chinese escapees from mainland China in need of refuge, as well as an additional 15,000,000 overseas Chinese—rich and poor—who require immediate surcease and possible resettlement. Let it be noted for the record of history, that through the ages, Chinese settlers have earned the admiration of the civilized world in developing the culture and prosperous commerce of the lands in which they have settled with no exception.

Today's helpless overseas Chinese refugee victims of Suffering, Blackmail, and Bondage CANNOT cry-out in their direct pain and suffering * * * until they find that there is someplace, somewhere in the Universe, other than the waiting burial-ground, that will offer them a haven of refuge. Only then, can they and this International Rescue Committee make known their needs, locations, and numbers.

This, then, is the general humanitarian purpose to which "The International Rescue Committee To Save Non-Political Overseas Chinese Refugees" addresses itself and the World, hopeful beyond hope, that this Committee's Emancipation Proclamation For Suffering Overseas Chinese Refugees, will fall not on deaf ears, but on willing hands and helpful hearts.

Rev. Dr. Peter PS. Ching,
International Rescue Committee To Save Non-Political Overseas Chinese Refugees, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

THE PROGRAM OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE TO SAVE NONPOLITICAL OVERSEAS CHINESE REFUGEES: SOME CONCLUSIONS

Aids America's Philosophical Position Because It:

(1) Strengthens the Moral Leadership of the U.S. in East Asia and the World.

(2) Emphasizes a True People-To-People's Humanitarian Bridge Between East and West.

(3) Important Psychologically as a Non-Military Action of America in the Far East * * * to Penetrate Chinese Isolation By Peaceful Means.

(4) Shows Uncommitted Peoples and Neutrals That American Aid is Not Just for Military Juntas But For People.

(5) Shows the Chinese and Russian People That America's Efforts Are Truly Devoted to the Interests of All Mankind and Peace.

Congressman Reuss on Fair Housing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, the Milwaukee Journal, the largest and most influential newspaper in Wisconsin, on Monday, June 20, 1966, editorially gave our colleague, Henry Reuss, much deserved credit for his courageous and forthright statement in support of the fair housing provisions of the 1966 civil rights bill.

It is sometimes considered politic to avoid an issue by deferring to final committee action on a pending bill. Thus, the support given the fair housing provisions of the bill by Mr. Reuss, even before committee consideration of the section, emphasizes his clear and unequivocal position on this legislation dealing with the basic principle of equality of opportunity. I, for one, am pleased and encouraged by the stand taken by the gentleman from Wisconsin and commend to your consideration the Journal editorial:

REUSS ON FAIR HOUSING

Congressman Reuss of Milwaukee is one northern lawmaker who came out foursquare at the first opportunity in support of a federal fair housing law, which the Johnson administration has proposed to include in the civil rights act of 1966.

On a nationally broadcast radio program the other day he stated the issue plainly for what it is as it confronts northern urban members like himself. Men who have been enacting civil rights laws mostly needed in the south "cannot in good conscience back away" now that the big area of failure in race relations of the north is put down for their attention.

Southerners for years, he reminded, have been raising the alarm against expansion of federal power in the hope to perpetuate their own segregations and discriminations—in schools, in voting, in public accommodations, in the administration of justice. It is "the same tired old argument" when now invoked to perpetuate housing segregation in the north, and just as ignoble.

Reuss also rejected absolutely the theory that property rights are absolute and so are beyond the reach of fair housing laws. They are subject to regulation and restriction in a hundred ways in the public interest, and do not become immune at the point where they conflict with *human* rights, he said.

The congressman's unequivocal position is not without political courage as well as clearness of conscience. It is going to take a lot of both qualities to pass the bill.

L. Mendel Rivers: Champion of the Serviceman

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. EDWARD HÉBERT

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, two important happenings took place in Washington this past week which, while not directly related, were in the ultimate, most meaningful and significant when we again take cognizance of the strong leadership given to this Nation by L. Mendel Rivers, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee.

Last week Lt. Charles Williams of the U.S. Marine Corps was presented the Congressional Medal of Honor by President Johnson for heroism in Vietnam.

Lieutenant Williams is a South Carolinian.

When he came to Washington to be decorated by the President, he expressed the desire to shake hands with Congressman Rivers as his first request:

> I want to shake hands with Congressman Rivers because he is the champion and friend of the men in the service.

Congressman Rivers accommodated him by having breakfast with his South Carolina constituent and his proud wife.

I recite this happening because it demonstrates the warm place which Mendel Rivers holds in the hearts of every serviceman in uniform because of his untiring efforts in their behalf and clearly demonstrates the recognition of strong leadership which Congressman Rivers has given the House Armed Services Committee.

The second happening was the publication of two editorials in the recognized news media of the Armed Forces, the Journal of the Armed Forces, and the Army, Navy, and Air publication of the Times group.

Each carried an editorial setting forth in no uncertain terms the feelings and appreciation of the leadership which Mendel Rivers has provided.

Lou Stockstill, editor of the Journal, is undoubtedly one of the most knowledgable and well-informed writers on military affairs in this country. When he writes he writes with authority and what he has to say is a reflection of what the man in uniform believes.

I direct your attention to these events in the wake of the unprecedented recognition given Mendel Rivers by his colleagues in the House of Representatives a short time ago. He was given one of the longest standing ovations ever given a Member of this body in recognition of the strong leadership which he has demonstrated and his dedication to the principles which he has so often expressed most forcefully.

These happenings are all the more important and significant when it is realized that they come from without the confines of "his own" in the House of Representatives. They come unsolicited from those outside the Congress who too have recognized the worth and caliber of the leadership which Mendel Rivers is giving.

Under leave to insert the editorials in my remarks, I commend to you the editorials from the Journal and the Times:

[From the Journal]

CHAMPION OF THE ARMED FORCES

(By Louis Stockstill, editor)

Representative L. Mendel Rivers (D-SC), in the brief period of 18 months since his elevation to the Chairmanship of the House Committee on Armed Services, has won the almost unbounded respect and admiration of military families throughout the world.

The bulging mail-bags which are deposited daily in the Committee offices and in Chairman Rivers' personal office attest to the fact that he already is or is fast becoming "The Serviceman's Congressman."

Almost all of the letters, whatever else their content, have a central theme: "We know you understand and care about our problems and that you are fighting for us."

The fact that the House Chairman honestly merits this outpouring of sentiment is all the more remarkable when one considers that in moving up to his present key Congressional post he succeeded a man—Carl Vinson of Georgia—who, with more than 50 years' service in the House, had become a legend in his own time and had earned the esteem and devotion of Presidents, Cabinet officers, his colleagues in the Congress and the Armed Forces, alike.

To step into Carl Vinson's shoes would not have been easy for any man, and it was not easy for Mendel Rivers. But he made the step and unhesitatingly paced his efforts in a manner which has demonstrated that he is entitled to his new footgear.

Under Rivers' leadership, the House Armed Services Committee has maintained, sometimes accelerated, on occasion even surpassed its previous record of achievement.

Carl Vinson always sought and generally won unanimity within the Committee—the largest legislative body in the Congress—and took military bills to the House floor with firm prospects of gaining the same sort of backing from that heterogeneous and frequently unwieldy body.

Chairman Rivers successfully adopted the same policy and went a couple of steps further by assuring greater participation in Committee activities by the more freshman members and expanded participation in policy guidance by senior members. He also moved quickly to inform the Administration both by word and action that he and his Committee are determined to restore to the Congress certain Constitutional rights which have been eroded over the years.

He has fought with the Pentagon and Secretary McNamara, but the fights have not been personal nor have they been waged merely for the sake of doing battle. Essentially, the bouts have resulted from the Committee's conviction that all military objectives of our national security must be planned and executed under an arrangement in which the executive and legislative branches of the Government look upon each other as equal partners.

Chairman Rivers has won strong endorsement of his policies from both parties in the House; he has developed an easy working relationship with the Senate; he has kept a strong rein on a big committee which could easily have slipped halter under less decisive leadership after long years of relentless plowing by a powerful plowmaster.

Beyond this, the House Chairman has initiated new soil conservation methods in the almost barren region of Armed Forces "people" programs. What he has done and what he is striving to do to improve military pay, housing, health care and other vital and frequently overshadowed requirements of career military service has been recorded in our pages and is too well known to merit repetition. It is here that he has won the hearts of the military.

On a recent four-day visit to the Army War College, I found military people of all Services, in almost every gathering at which I was present, bringing Mendel Rivers' name into the conversation. The words were always words of praise, and the speakers always spoke with passion and pride of the man they consider their champion.

[From the Times]

Whatta Guy

Lucius Mendel Rivers and that hard-charging Armed Services Committee he heads have done it again! They have obtained House passage of, and virtually assured Senate concurrence in, a 3.2 percent basic pay increase effective from July 1 for all active-duty and reserve military personnel.

This, though there was not a word about a military raise in the Administration's messages to this session of Congress (but plenty about a civil service raise). This though the word was being passed in January that, after all, the services had got a 10.4 percent raise in 1965 while the civilian employees received only 3.6 percent.

That statement, as this newspaper and Representative Rivers were quick to point out, was completely misleading. All officers and warrants with over two years' service got only 6 percent. With basic pay only 60.06 percent of total compensation (allowances and tax advantages included), that was the same 3.6 percent as the civilians got.

Bulk of the '65 raise (and hence most of that 11 percent) went into the first pay raise since 1952 for under-two-year enlisteds and into a little more for under-two officers, who, except for a token raise in 1964, also had not had a raise since '52.

Of only the over-two-year enlisteds was the statement even partly correct. They got 11 percent on basic—which is 6.6 percent on gross pay.

Fortunately, and to its credit, Defense quickly changed position and backed Rivers wholeheartedly. But it was the South Carolinian who provided the spark without which there may well have been no ignition.

The service to the services of Rivers and the committee do not end with pay.

There is the major medicare bill which the committee pioneered. There is the fight with the Defense Secretary to get vitally needed nuclear surface ships.

And this and the last two issues of Navy Times have reported action on a long list of service personnel bills, some of long-standing and some designed to meet urgent new needs. On only one of these bills are we inclined to "pick a nit." We agree with Defense that broadening the credits certain officers receive for their post-graduate education had better go over until the comprehensive pay study is completed. A year's delay is not unreasonable when one reflects that a law once passed is hard to undo.

An example of that is another of the bills for which there has been some criticism of Defense and the committee. Navy Times, however, happens to think Defense and the Committee are right.

We refer to the crediting of prior Reserve service by enlisted personnel.

Until 1958 officers got full credit for such service, just as if it had been regular service. This was wrong, and though the Hook Committee as early as 1948 wanted to stop the credits, it was not until 1958 that Congress got around to saying that such service would be worth what it was to Reservists who did not go on active duty—so many points under the system laid down in Public 810.

But the full credits before 1958 were saved. They had to be if there was not to be a taking away from officers of something they had earned legally. This is an example of how hard it is to undo a law.

The Defense-Committee proposal is to give enlisteds with previous reserve service the same credits as officers now get, the same credits as enlisteds who stay in the Reserve get.

This is right and proper and it should be done. Some would go further and credit all service up to 1958 as if it was full-time regular service. They argue that officers get it. But it was wrong that they got it and it finally was stopped. Two wrongs—in this case at least—do not make a right.

Anyway, to get back to the thought with which we began, L. Mendel Rivers, with the backing of 37 other members of the House Armed Services Committee, is compiling a second year of impressive achievement.

Department of Transportation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 23, 1966

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to present the views of my esteemed friend, Morris Forgash, president of the United States Freight Co., delivered at a congressional luncheon with the joint industry-labor groups, in Washington, D.C., June 22, 1966:

A Department of Transportation

It is a distinct honor and privilege to be able to discuss with this distinguished group a subject which has had top priority on my personal agenda for quite a long time.

I am sure that most of you know I enthusiastically support the establishment of a Department of Transportation. My position was not arrived at recently and it is not surrounded by caveats and reservations. The question of establishing a Transportation Department has been the subject of many studies. I directed one of them in the 1950's as Chairman of a Panel of the Transportation Council, U.S. Department of Commerce. We have made the results of that study, which culminated in an almost unanimous recommendiation for a Department of Transportation, available to your Committees.

You gentlemen of the Congress have heard a great deal of testimony on this subject in recent weeks. I am sure there was a large amount of repetition, and I imagine some of you are wondering whether there is anything new that can be said on the subject. Perhaps there is nothing I can add to what has been said on the merits or demerits of various specific provisions of the pending bills, but I would like to give you some of my views with respect to the perspective in which I think this subject should be evaluated.

It is my sincere belief that the only wise and responsible approach to the question confronting your Committees and the Congress is first to determine whether the establishment of a Department of Transportation is sound, in principle, and wise as a matter of public policy and, if it is so determined, then to establish a Department even if it does not include all of the activities which it may or should ultimately embrace. You may call this a "half a loaf is better than none" attitude, and perhaps it is, but in view of the desperate need for getting organized and getting some action in the field of transportation, I would say we had better at least get started before it is too late.

I think there is significance in the fact that of all the numerous witnesses who have testified on the subject, they supported the principle—the idea—of a Department of Transportation almost to a man. Indeed, if we reflect for a moment I think we must all conclude that we will have a Department to bring together the widely dispersed but increasingly important functions of the Federal Government in transportation sooner or later. As I said shortly after the President submitted the current proposal, it is my firm conviction that the tide of history has already swept us past the point of decision whether there should be a Department of Transportation, and left us only the questions of when and what kind.

I say, with the utmost respect, that the time to act is now—during the 89th Congress—while the record is fresh and while the issues are clearly fixed in the minds of the people who are concerned with transportation and transportation's goals and problems. If the obligation is handed over to the 90th Congress, when it convenes next year, the opportunity may be lost because when issues, even of the greatest importance, are allowed to drag along they lost their urgency.

Indeed, I think the 89th Congress has inherited an issue that should have been resolved a long time ago. If I am not mistaken, it was in the 43rd Congress, in 1874, during the administration of President Grant, that the first bill to establish a centralized transport bureau or department was introduced. And every few years since that time the legislation has been dusted off and updated and introduced again. Congress acts, of course, in response to the will of the people and the people have never been sufficiently fired with the need for action. That has not been for want of study. I remember the Hoover Commission reports; the Brookings Institution Transport study; the Sawyer report; the Eisenhower proposal; and the Doyle report, all of which, plus others, strongly advocated and clearly documented the reasons for a Department of Transportation. But all of these recommendations were lost for want of leadership and public enthusiasm. I hope there will not be a repetition of that story today.

I fully realize that even among some of the strongest suporters of the present proposal there is a considerable disagreement with respect to certain of its features. There is disagreement both with respect to what the proposal does and what it does not do. I am confident that some of the members of your Committees have reservations about some of the features of the bills. Some of the disagreement that has come to my attention seems to revolve around the use of words and I believe it can be removed by clarification. In my opinion the one cardinal thing that has to be borne in mind is that a clear line of demarcation must be drawn between executive functions—promotional, operational, research, and the like—and regulartory functions which are the prerogative of Congress. We had some reservations on that score and we submitted some simple language changes for your consideration. Beyond that, the other questions of coverage become a matter of judgment.

The question of whether all safety functions should be transferred to the new Department is the subject of conflicting views. It seems to me that logic is on the side of those who advocate centralized responsibility and authority in this critically important field. Surely there is complete agreement that one of the most important and most desirable features of the legislation is the National Transportation Safety Board which it would create. I have not heard any reasons which are convincing to me why all other safety matters should not be transferred to the Department. However, our industry has not made any recommendations oneway or the other because we think Congress is more interested in hearing from the people who are directly and more importantly involved.

A great deal of apprehension has been expressed about Section 7 which provides for the development of transportation investment standards. I am sure you are all familiar with the arguments, pro and con. I am not going to express an opinion on the merits of the issues involved in Section 7, but I pose one question: Would there still be valid reasons for establishing a Department of Transportation if Section 7 were omitted from the legislation? I submit that there would.

The important thing, I believe, is to keep clearly in mind the main goals to be achieved by a transport department. I would list among them the more effective management of transportation functions within the Executive Branch; the development and implementation of coordinated Executive policies in transportation; the coordination and more effective carrying out of Government transport programs; and finally—and most important—the research, study, and planning necessary to tailor transportation to the needs of a growing America.

I sincerely believe that the research and planning functions would, in themselves, justify the creation of a Department of Transportation. There has never been a time when it was more important to look to the future needs and requirements of the Country, from both an economic and military standpoint, and to start planning to make transportation responsive and adequate to those needs. Magnificent though the performance of our transportation system has been in the past, we are confronted with problems for which there is no precedent in history.

The population explosion alone will impose burdens on tomorrow's transport system which simply stagger the imagination. By the most conservative of estimates the population of the United States will exceed 300 million by the year 2000—and that is not in the dim and distant future—it is only 34 years from now. And we must plan to live in a world which is growing in population at an even faster pace. Throughout all the centuries that man occupied the earth, the population of the world had reached only 1.5 billion at the beginning of this century—and then the population doubled in just 66 years.

Our cities, of course, are increasing in population at a more rapid pace than the Country as a whole. It is estimated that the urban population will at least double by the end of the century. How in the world will the people be moved? And while the population is centralizing industry is decentralizing, compounding the transport problem. Transportation is simply having to accommodate itself, as best it can, to the changing conditions, but there is no overall planing, no charting of future courses, no authoritative direction.

What kind of a transportation plant must we have to accommodate the population and the economy which we may anticipate in the year 2000? Must we stack highways on top of each other, or will they go underground? Will solids be moved through pipelines? When will the airlanes reach a saturation point and what will we do about it? Would we be wise now to start planning more high-speed rail service?

It is pretty late in the day for us to get started on finding the answers to these and other questions. What planning there is being done today is just as segmentized as the patchwork of bureaus and agencies which we have set up to handle various phases of the transportation situation. When he was testifying the other day before the Senate Government Operations Committee former Federal Aviation Administrator Halaby put the matter very succintly.

Mr. Halaby said:

"Very few people want to go from airport to airport—they want to go from a door to a door. Now, the Dulles, Friendship, and Washington National situation, indicates what is wrong. That is, nobody has planned the whole transportation system. Nobody is trying to get Mr. RIBICOFF from Hartford to his desk. Each of us is trying to get Mr. RIBICOFF through some section of the trip."

And so it is in the transportation of property. Not enough attention has been given to the problem of getting goods all the way through from the shipper's door to the receiver's platform, wherever they may be located.

If the population continues to expand and the economy continues to grow at the current rate transportation will have to at least double its capacity and its facilities in the next 20 years. Can we afford to let the plant just grow, like Topsy, or should we start tomorrow to construct a sensible plan?

I need not point out the terrible urgency of planning for the kind of transport system and the kind of mobility on a worldwide scale which we need and must have for the defense of the Nation and for the support of our armed forces wherever they have occasion to be. Weaknesses have come to light in our privately owned transportation system in connection with the supply problem in Viet Nam. There should be some centralized awareness of these matters and steps should be taken to correct the deficiencies.

And we should not forget that if our planning fails to include safety we can anticipate that the population will not grow quite as rapidly as the trends indicate. We will kill off large numbers of our people by the juggernauts which we build in the name of progress.

The burden of my remarks is simply this: If we agree that we need and ultimately must have a Department of Transportation, let's get started! The conditions which point to the need of a Department will not improve by next year—they will be worse.

If there is serious doubt about the wisdom of transferring some of the functions that are proposed to be transferred by the bills, or about some of the powers and duties which should be conferred on the Secretary, then I say let us establish the Department and transfer those functions about which there is no serious question. The Secretary of Transportation will not be idle if he does not initially have all of the duties and responsibilities which the bills provide for. He will have a monumental organizational job which will keep him busy for quite a while. And he will have more than enough to do if he gets his research and development plans off of the drawing board.

If a Department is created we will learn as we go along. Some of the disagreement about certain of the proposed transfers rests, in my opinion, on a fear of the unknown and a reluctance to change a system that is muddling along. Time, experience, and demonstrated effectiveness may remove some of those fears.

To plan for a transportation system adequate to the future needs of a growing and dynamic America I earnestly recommend that a Department of Transportation be established this year, by this Congress.

What Price Reliability?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PETER H. B. FRELINGHUYSEN
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I should like to place in the RECORD the following newsletter containing an article entitled "What Price Reliability?" This newsletter is published by a firm in my district, Mepco Inc., of Morristown, N.J.

WHAT PRICE RELIABILITY?

The Department of Defense can be expected soon to extend the sheltering arms of Mil-R-55182 to that heterogenous array of resistor manufacturers whose components have hitherto failed to meet its existing requirements.

Motivating the Department in its determination to alter the requirements of Mil-R-55182 is the perfectly logical dictum that defense—even in a country as rich and prosperous as ours—must at all times be equated to cost. We must be able to afford our defense establishment or we will destroy ourselves economically. Conversely, however, we must have the very best defense system that we can possibly afford or we may become a prey to our enemies.

Dollar savings are important; huge dollar savings are even more important. But in defense, as in space exploration, it is the *total* and not the *initial* cost of a system that must be equated. And, since the dependability of a system is directly proportionate to the mean time between failure of its component parts, what is true of a system is true of each individual component as well.

Time and again, it has been shown that where reliability is vital, choosing less reliable components can result in greater expense than through the use of the most reliable components, regardless of cost. In anything as important to our nation's welfare as established reliability, economy without foresight wears the garments of prodigality.

Established reliability is not a bargain-basement item, nor can it be purchased at bargain-basement prices.

Both the Department of Defense and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration have been demanding standardization in the production of high reliability components, and both are pressing for shortened delivery schedules. The Department of Defense is determined to effect substantial cost reductions even as it insists upon higher levels of product performance and lower inherent failure rates for component parts.

This is as it should be. Reliability today is in transition between art and science. Advancing technologies in certain select areas of component manufacture are capable of bringing production controls close to the strict disciplines of an exact science. And, this remarkable progress in the transmutation of ambient uncertainties into the hard facts of established reliability has already set the stage for production standardization and its logical concomitants—shorter delivery schedules and lower costs.*

Although recent years have seen a vast growth of knowledge in many areas of component manufacture relative to reliability, nowhere has it been more marked or more dramatic than in the development of the high reliability hermetic seal metal film resistor, a component that literally owes its being to Mil-R-55182.

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*A later issue of Concept will discuss just such a model program.

Unlike other military specifications, Mil-R-55182, when it was written in September, 1962, took the form of a directive aimed at accomplishing a single task: the development of a true, hermetic seal resistor of exceptionally high reliability that could be depended upon to perform efficiently at all times and under all conditions, since it operated within an environment that was uniquely and unalterably its own. Unlike other military specifications that simply established the qualifying guidelines for components that fell well within the prevailing skills of the existing state of the art, Mil-R-55182 took the form of a challenge, an objective to be reached, a hope to be realized.

Armed with data and information garnered from various testing bureaus and keyed to the goals of the Minuteman program, it was a document that literally marshalled an attack on still untrodden frontiers of high reliability.

As originally written, Mil-R-55182 was a project to enjoin the future. It has become today a certification of the highest standards of established reliability. And tomorrow . . . ?

Tomorrow, in the wake of contemplated service revisions, Mil-R-55182 can be expected to become the nondescript umbrella for a melange of components of inconsistent reliability that possess but one attribute in common: the qualifications for membership in a non-exclusive reliability club.

In a move toward this end, military specifications are being consolidated. The Department of Defense has directed that only service-coordinated specifications are henceforth to be used. Specifications are to be revised to forestall the need for generating additional specifications, to bring the proliferation of part types into reasonable order and control, to reduce the cost of qualification maintenance, and, hopefully thereby, to reduce the unit price of high reliability resistors.

To the casual inquirer, nothing in these contemplated revisions would appear to be amiss: the concept of established reliability seemingly remains sacrosanct while costs are reduced, deliveries are speeded and changing specifications ostensibly denote nothing more than a realistic accommodation to meet the needs of standardized military usage.

It is only upon closer inspection that one begins to sense the serious implications inherent in the contemplated modifications of this document. Caution is essential lest standardization dilute the reliability levels that manufacturers have come to count upon in this specification.

Reliability in component parts can be said to depend upon two prime factors: *good design and rigid process and material controls*. Tests such as 100% screening, acceptance and failure rate testing are media for detecting suspect units; an insurance policy; a means of collecting failure rate data; and a program for continuing performance evaluation. Environmental and stress tests are vital, but—without good design and without rigid process and material controls—testing becomes a "sleeveless errand".

It is almost axiomatic to say that "reliability must first be *designed* into a component; then *built* into it." Reliability cannot be *tested* into a component if it is not already there.

If this is true, then a specification that fails to incorporate both of these prime elements must fall short of its intended objective.

In its original form, Mil-R-55182, combined these basic requirements with pertinent stress and environmental tests to fully achieve its goal.

The consolidation being contemplated is endeavouring to include under one specification, types and styles that share in common only physical size and electrical performance characteristics. It therefore becomes obvious that to effect such a loose association of diverse components under one specification can only be realized through the elimination of the prime reliability factors: design and process control.

In consequence, the contemplated modification of Mil-R-55182 raises many questions that must be answered:

"Will this new specification be able to maintain established reliabilty at desired levels, much less serve as a threshold from which further progress in reliability can be sought?"

And, further, "Can one specification be written which will adequately meet such widely disparate needs as reflected at one end of the high reliability spectrum by ground checkout equipment and, at the other end, by the reliability demands of our missile defenses and our billion dollar manned space program?"

In essence, can one single specification be all things to all programs?

Elementary and Secondary Education Act Development Programs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of the Members of the House to a most revealing and significant letter which I received last week from Mr. Frank M. Sinatra, director of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act in Perth Amboy, N.J. Mr. Sinatra makes an eloquent and meaningful plea for additional funds for the necessary legislative implementation of this title. He enumerates in detail the benefits which residents of Perth Amboy have reaped from Elementary and Secondary Education Act development programs.

I call your attention to some of the phraseology which Mr. Sinatra uses—"results have been exciting," "children anxious to come to school—to enjoy the thrill of knowing how to read," "there was much excitement." He notes:

> We can no longer forget about the child who is not learning and wait for someone else to take care of him. We must act and act forcefully and effectively, and the only way a local school district can do this is through the means available under Title I.

I have kept watch on this program all year and I have been delighted at the preliminary results. As this letter so clearly points out, though, this has only been a beginning. These children have had the first zest for learning instilled in them; for the first time, they have come to be aware that they are part of the educational process.

I think that my colleagues might be interested in reading Mr. Sinatra's full remarks.

The letter follows:

PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
Perth Amboy, N.J., June 20, 1966.

Congressman EDWARD J. PATTEN,
Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN PATTEN: I am writing you at this time to urge you to bring your influence to bear in Congress concerning the necessary legislative implementation of Title 1 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. Your experience as an educator enables you to understand the great need in the field of American education for this type legislation. It is most imperative that school districts receive at least the same amount of financial aid in the next school year as we received during this past school year. In fact, we must realize that this program must expand since costs in our economy are constantly rising; and in the field of education this is also very true.

Let me take this opportunity to briefly review for you what we have done in Perth Amboy with our Title 1 funds. Our major concern has been to provide an extensive Reading/Language Development Program for 180 students in grades 3, 4 and 5 at schools #2, 5 and 10. You certainly are well acquainted with the economically deprived families living in these school districts. We have also provided this service to 45 children attending various parochial schools in Perth Amboy who reside in these public school districts. In order to implement this most necessary educational service, we have retained six (6) teachers to work with these children during the regular school day in groups of two (2) and three (3) pupils at a time. The results of their work by giving the children more individual attention as well as providing different teaching materials and equipment have been exciting. We now find many of these children anxious to come to school to learn because they have met success and now are able to enjoy the thrill of knowing how to read. We have been able to provide more adequate library service so that these children may find the books that they would be interested in reading.

We are also concerned with the health needs of these boys and girls and have been able to provide full-time nursing service under Title 1. What we have accomplished in this area would make any Congressman proud of his vote for the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

Our Title 1 Program this year has also included a tutorial service for boys and girls who are educationally deprived in grades 7 through 12 who attended the Grammar School, Shull School or Perth Amboy High School. This program involved over 400 boys and girls who spent an hour a day after regular school hours receiving instruction in areas where they are weak. We also provided experiences for these children that they never had the opportunity to have. In fact, on Saturday, June 11th we had a group of 49 7th and 8th graders visit Washington, D.C. by bus from the Shull School. They were at the school at 5:30 A.M. to make the trip, and it was a first for everyone of them. There was so much excitement concerning this trip that children wanted to be alternates in case someone did not show up to make the trip.

The tutorial program was most successful and many boys and girls actually looked forward to the hour after school because they would be able to confide in or question a teacher in a manner not possible when a group of 25-30 other children are in attendance. I believe we have saved several children from becoming drop-outs through the effort of our After School Program. The students at the Grammar School named their program "Operation Success".

Fortunately we have sufficient Title 1 funds available this year to carry on a summer program in the schools where we operated during the school year. We plan to have a six-week program for the boys and girls, and there are over 800 children enrolled from the public as well as parochial schools in Perth Amboy. We plan to have a Reading/Language Development Program in grades 3, 4 and 5 along with time for music, art and physical education. The Middlesex County Board of Freeholders has given permission to conduct a Day Camp at Roosevelt Park for these children, and we plan to have each child spend at least one (1) day a week at the Camp. We also expect to offer to the students in grades 7 through 12 a varied academic program along with activities such as auto mechanics, model building, electronics which are not available to them during the regular school year. In all we expect to employ over 45 teachers during this coming summer to put our summer program into effect.

I do not wish to make this letter a lengthy one and will stop at this point with the description of our activities. However, I do want to indicate that Title 1 in Perth Amboy is well underway. We have had our usual share of problems implementing this program because it is really different in the field of education. You are well aware that many educators are apprehensive of a change and of course Title 1 brings nothing but a change with it if it is put into operation correctly. We can no longer forget about the child who is not learning and wait for someone else to take care of him. We must act and act forcefully and effectively, and the only way a local school district can do this is through the means available under Title 1.

During this past year we have always been working on a "Crash" basis with Title 1. We need time for educating our professional staff as well as the lay public. We can only do this if Congress gives us the authorization to proceed with next year's program and make available the necessary funds to implement it. We must hire personnel, order materials and equipment, and design an effective program now if we expect to start in September with a functioning and effective program.

I know you will do all in your power to move this most vital legislation immediately through Congress. It is a pity that this help has come too late to benefit the many boys and girls who have gone through our schools or have become drop-outs, but it would be a crime not to continue these efforts when we see what can be done for children to make their life more meaningful and gainful to society.

Very truly yours,

Frank M. Sinatra,
Director.

The Divided World

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial, which appeared in the Kingsport, Tenn., Times last week, states some startling facts about the future of our world, which cannot but demand our thought and attention:

[From the Kingsport (Tenn.) Times, June 21, 1966]

The Divided World

For the past 20 years we have been thinking of the world as being divided into East and West. Seldom do we give a thought to North and South.

For two decades the Cold War has implanted this cliche in our minds: East and West, or more accurately East vs. West—the Soviet Union vs. the United States—each with its allies, each constantly on guard against the other, each championing irreconcilable ideologies, each holding in its hands the power to destroy the other.

The usefulness of this simple picture on world reality may have come to an end.

The world may still be divided politically and militarily into East and West, but time has undercut the balance that once existed between them. More and more we are being forced to think of the world in terms of North and South.

By 1970 more than half of the world's population will be in the underdeveloped southern half of the globe, subsisting on a mere one-sixth of the world's total wealth. By 1975, the population under 15 years of age in the southern hemisphere will alone equal the total population of the developed countries in the northern hemisphere.

This is the real division of mankind today—not between Western democracy and Eastern totalitarianism but between the stable, affluent nations of the North and the volatile and impoverished ones of the South.

The U.S.A. and Russia have been thrown together in this new hemispheric partition of the globe, whether they realize it or not.

Equal Justice Under Law

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the people of Pennsylvania and the people of the entire Nation lost a great man, a great jurist last month with the death of Chief Justice Charles Alvin Jones, of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, and I lost a good friend.

As the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette said in an editorial, May 24:

> Justice Jones stood for due process of law no matter whether the litigant was an unpopular agitator or an accused criminal.

Justice Jones devotion to this kind of justice will be long remembered as the ideal toward which we all strive.

Under leave to extend my remarks I place the entire editorial from the Post-Gazette of May 24 at this point in the Record:

[From the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Post-Gazette, May 24, 1966]

Charles Alvin Jones

During his 16 years as a justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Charles Alvin Jones gave eloquent expression to the law's objective of dispensing justice without fear or favor. As a member and then head of the state's highest court, the late Chief Justice Jones, who died Saturday, was not afraid to take unpopular positions.

National attention was focused on Justice Jones as a result of some of his decisions and actions upholding the Constitution and Bill of Rights regardless of what his predilections on controversial personalities may have been. In 1954 he reversed the Pennsylvania sedition conviction of Communist leader Steve Nelson on the ground that the federal government had exclusive jurisdiction in this area. His opinion for the Pennsylvania Supreme Court was later upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court. In 1958 he joined a small minority of the conference of state chief justices to oppose a resolution chiding the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1961 he wrote an opinion for the state Supreme Court reversing the disbarment of a Pittsburgh attorney who had been charged with Communist affiliations.

Justice Jones stood for due process of law no matter whether the litigant was an unpopular agitator or an accused criminal. Though he became best known for some of his unusual dissents and later his majority opinions on the Supreme Court, he also performed creditably in other areas of a long career of public service. As a member of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, he contributed to the shaping of federal decisional law. As chief justice in Pennsylvania, he supported in 1959 a bill that would have established a state-wide court administrative office. Since his retirement, this plan for expediting justice in Pennsylvania has never had such highly placed judicial backing.

The legacy of Chief Justice Jones will be felt for many years to come in the record of his opinions and in the example of his devotion to equal justice under law.

Scenic Beauty and Public Power: H.R. 10513 (S. 2507), H.R. 10514 (S. 2508)

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HERBERT TENZER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, on May 4, 5, and 6 the Senate Commerce Committee held hearings on two bills authored by my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. Ottinger]. These bills are designed to spur the development of technically and economically feasible methods of underground transmission of electric power. Companion measures were introduced in the Senate by the distinguished Senator from Oregon, Maurine Neuberger.

Anyone who lives in or near an area that has been traversed by high-tension lines and their related towers knows what a tremendous impact these structures have, not only upon scenic values, but upon land values, tax revenues, and civic planning as well.

The FPC and the power industry itself has predicted that the number of new transmission lines and towers cutting across America may treble by 1985. They have also pointed out that most of this growth will be concentrated around the cities and the great metropolitan areas where the need for power is greatest. Increasingly, it will be necessary to import power into these areas to meet the demands of growing population and industry.

I was fascinated to read the statement submitted at the Senate hearings by Mr. Daniel A. Brener, a leading New York real estate expert. Mr. Brener testified in support of the bills and, drawing upon his extraordinarily broad experience, has made an important contribution to our understanding of the magnitude and importance of the problem. I would like to bring his remarks to the attention of this House:

UNDERGROUND POWERLINES LEGISLATION

(By Daniel A. Brener in support of H.R. 10513 (S. 2507) and H.R. 10514 (S. 2508))

My testimony in support of "Underground Powerlines Legislation" is not made in the spirit of carping criticism of the electric power companies of America, but rather in the interest of the welfare of all of our citizens. When I speak to you in favor of "underground electrical transmission," I know that you will give your serious and considered judgment to the issues involved: to the tangible benefits to be derived from the protection of real property values and tax revenues; to the intangible benefits received from our precious national heritage—the safety and irreplaceable beauty of our woodlands, countrysides, and urban and suburban developments in those areas where the iron and steel of giant-towered electrical power lines threaten, not only the natural beauty of our communities, but also, to a considerable degree, their very economic existence.

I do not speak to you as the voice of any special interests, but rather as a citizen of our great country, interested, as we all are, in its welfare and prosperity, and the preservation of its heritage of scenic beauty. I would like to say at the outset of my statement to this honorable body, that I have made my complete livelihood for the past 35 years as a real estate appraiser, licensed broker, and consultant for national and international real estate.

To the best of my knowledge, more than 50-million citizens of the United States have a direct financial stake in real estate. Yet, a handful of giant utility companies are riding herd on many small property owners to the extend that their future as real estate investors may be compared to the fate of the almost extinct buffalo. That is the way things stand now when a private property owner gets in the way of an electric company which requires a right of way for its external tower electrical transmission facilities, a situation with which we are all too sadly familiar.

When the President of the United States, himself, and the constructive forces of government in America are exerting every effort to beautify America and to conserve its natural scenic resources, it becomes increasingly difficult for the average citizen to understand why the Federal Power Commission continues to permit the massive desecration of landscapes and the deterioration of private and public property by public utility companies!

For example, two controversies in New York State have illustrated how little regard the giant public power utilities have for the beauty of our country, the welfare of its citizens, and the value of private property. They are the Storm King Mountain-Consolidated Edison power plant project on the Hudson River, and the Long Island Lighting Company's power plant in Northport, Long Island.

In both instances, apart from consideration of the merits of the kinds of sites and plants both giant utilities desire, the electric companies wish to string their high voltage lines on tall steel towers that would march through a widecut swath of literally miles and miles of woodlands and homes. The result, as we all know from experience and observation, would produce an ugly blight of the areas in question and the subsequent creation of gigantic eyesores which man and nature itself must cry out against in dismay and horror.

As a qualified real estate expert, I had the privilege of testifying without fee at the public hearings of the Huntington Zoning Board at Northport, Long Island in November 1963, to the effect that the projected steel towers and overhead power lines would have a deleterious effect on real estate values. These hearings culminated in a decision that LILCO was denied their application for overhead electrical transmission facilities.

The utility company appealed the adverse decision of the zoning board and in an opinion (Law Journal 7/30/64) Mr. Justice Munder upheld the decision that zoning and realty values would be irreparably damaged by high-wire electrical transmission towers. Subsequently, I understand that this decision was later affirmed by both the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals of New York State.

This potential damage by the utility companies to property values concerns all private home-owners in the nation. Those whose property values would be most affected are, in large part, the small realty owners whose largest lifetime investment and aspirations are represented by the homes that they have bought with their hard-earned and painstakingly accumulated personal savings . . . How can these unorganized private citizens, with relatively few financial resources, fight the conditions that permit utility giants to deface an entire area?

It is in behalf of these small private home-owners and small communities that I come before this distinguished senatorial committee to appeal for your help, guidance, and counsel; not so much to help right the great wrongs which have already taken place, but rather to prevent their continuance and recurrence all over our nation.

For the most part, the residents and home-owners who must protest the abuses inflicted on them by the public utilities are ordinary working men and women, small business owners, commuters and mothers who have not the time left-over from earning a living or tending their families to fight to defend their rights from extinction. Since vast sums of money and professional help are required in these long drawnout procedures and court actions relating to the "power-line" decisions, the average citizen finds himself at a tremendous disadvantage, almost helpless, before the onslaught of the power companies.

For the power companies it is another story. They are well able to spend all the monies necessary for court costs and public hearings; for legal talent and for the purchase of expert testimony in their own behalf. When it suits their purpose, they band together; as when Consolidated Edison, Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, New York State Electric and Gas Company, Orange and Rockland Utilities Corporation, and Central Hudson and Electric Company all filed petitions last November 1965 with the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court in an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow and negate the aforementioned decision by Justice Munder which we alluded to earlier in our testimony.

You, distinguished members of this select legislative committee, may constitute a court of final and last resort for the welfare of the well-nigh defenseless public interest involved. Only our government, in all its majesty and enlightenment, has enough money and resources to regulate and control the power companies.

In the interest of fair play, and for the record, the proponents of "Underground Electrical Transmission Lines," do not wish to detract one iota of credit from the enormous accomplishments of the electric light and power companies, private and public, who have played a major role in achieving our nation's greatness.

In terms of electrical energy production, America has much to be grateful for. According to studies made by the Federal Power Commission, as of the year 1930—our nation's supply of electric power amounted to 91,111,548 kilowatt hours. By 1962, the Federal Power Commission estimated that the production of electrical energy in the United States had increased to the enormous total of 851,919,989 kilowatt hours—which was almost a 1000% increase in power production in a period of a little over 30 years. America possesses about one-third of the world's supply of electric power with about approximately only 6% of the earth's population. The electric power and light industry, therefore, can proudly take a lion's share of the credit for our nation's scientific and educational advances, material comforts, economic progress, and industrial supremacy. However, at this point, I must hasten to add that the administration of such enormous physical power by the electric utility companies is also a public trust, always inseparable from the national interest.

In the course of my attendance at two public hearings on the feasibility of "underground power transmission lines," I have heard of two recommendations, which I should like to place in the record, because I believe that they are constructive to the issues that we are considering:

One: That as a condition precedent for new power plant construction, the Federal Power Commission should require the underground transmission of electric power.

Two: That in the case of already-approved surface power transmission lines, the Federal Power Commission—given a little hindsight—would not regard the hour as too late to make ameliorative recommendations to the electric utility companies.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that this Committee, in the experience and compassion of its wisdom and public duties, will support "S-2507" and "S-2508"—on which your junior colleague, Representative RICHARD L. OTTINGER, and the gracious member of your own select Commerce Committee Senator MAURINE B. NEUBERGER, have labored so long, with such infinite care, diligence, and patience—and so mightily.

It makes sense, I humbly urge you to believe with me, "to authorize a program of research regarding overhead transmission lines and their effect on the health and welfare of our citizens, community planning, realty values, tax revenues, and the natural beauty of our country," as represented in "S. 2507" and "to encourage the use of underground electrical power . . ."—as represented in "S. 2508."

In a short generation from now, 2000 A.D., projections indicate that our nation's population may double, reaching 400,000,000. Electric power production will probably be increased tenfold. No one would want to be responsible for strangling our remaining free-lands in electric spider-webs spun from giant steel towers, nor blighting growing towns and villages with hideous overhead spans of high tension cables.

Mr. Chairman and Members of this distinguished Commerce Committee, for your beneficial efforts in legislative support of the proposed constructive program for "Underground Electrical Transmission" for the American people, you will receive, not only the thanks of a grateful posterity, but also the plaudits of your contemporaries, living and thriving in a modern world which you have helped to shape and build.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Daniel A. Brener, because of his extensive background as a real estate appraiser and consultant, has rendered a service to Congress in appearing before the Senate Commerce Committee to testify on H.R. 10513 (S. 2507) and H.R. 10514 (S. 2508) and I am pleased to bring his views to the attention of my colleagues in the House.

Clarifying and Protecting the Right of the Public to Information

SPEECH

OF

HON. CLARENCE J. BROWN, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 20, 1966

Mr. CLARENCE J. BROWN, JR. Mr. Speaker, I should like to go on record as favoring S. 1160, the freedom of information bill; H.R. 13196, the Allied Health Professions Training Act; and H.R. 15119, the Unemployment Insurance Amendments of 1966. All of these measures passed the House last week, but my vote was unrecorded due to my absence from the House when the bills were acted upon.

During this period I was in Georgia, where I had the pleasure of addressing the Georgia Press Association, to meet a commitment made several months ago when I was named judge of the Georgia Press Association's annual Better-Newspapers Contest.

My absence from the House came at a time when it was apparent that no very controversial legislation would be up for consideration and vote. These three bills passed either unanimously or with a very small negative vote.

As you might properly assume from the reason for my absence, I am particularly interested in and pleased with the passage of the freedom of information bill, which originated in the Government Operations Committee on which I serve.

I am also pleased at the passage of H.R. 15119, the unemployment insurance amendments bill, which provides for a long overdue modernization of the Federal-State unemployment conpensation system.

These bills have long been needed, and I am proud to be a Member of the House in the 89th Congress at the time of their passage.

As a newspaper publisher and radio station manager, I have been interested in public access to public records and public business since my journalistic career began. As a member of Sigma Delta Chi, and a past president of the Central Ohio Professional Chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, I am dedicated to the proposition expressed in the biblical admonition that the "truth shall make men free." I am also a supporter of Jefferson's view suggesting that, given a choice between government without newspapers and newspapers without government, I would prefer the latter.

If one cannot support the principle of the availability to the public of its governmental records, as covered in this bill, one cannot support the principle of freedom and democracy upon which our Nation is built.

While a I feel the freedom of information bill could still be strengthened in some respects, I am delighted with it as a tremendous step in reaffirming the peoples' right to know. Every good journalist also rejoices, because the bill will make easier the job of the dedicated, inquiring newspaperman. It will not prevent "government by press release" or the seduction of some reporters by thinking that "handouts" tell the whole story. but it does make life a little easier for all of us who just want to get the facts, Mr. Speaker.

While the record will show that I was paired in favor of all three of these bills, I did want to take this opportunity to express my support publicly for them and, in particular, for the freedom of information bill, which I think is a real milestone for this Nation.

Toward Better Television

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LIONEL VAN DEERLIN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, at a time when public opinion polls have demonstrated that a majority of the American people find television their main source of news, the role of news programs which examine issues of public importance becomes increasingly vital. The citizen who attempts to keep himself informed on issues and happenings around the world is confronted with a complex task. For this reason, the television networks and stations shoulder a large educational responsibility.

News programs have been among television's finest hours in the past, and there is every indication that the industry is prepared to blaze new trails in the public affairs field. The National Broadcasting Co.'s news division has announced its plans for the 1966–67 television season which contain some interesting innovations in this expanding field of programing. A newspaper column by Philip Kopper of the Washington Post, discussing NBC News' plans, follows:

THIRD FORMAT SPECIALS: NBC NEWS PLANS NEW SERIES IN FALL

(By Philip Kopper)

With prime time TV sweating through the repeats that make summer longer and hotter, NBC News is gearing up its portfolio of documentaries for the coming year.

"For the fifth consecutive year," the network announced yesterday, "NBC News will produce TV documentaries embracing more than 40 different subjects ranging from air pollution to the state of American justice.

The potentially important innovation of the plan is what NBC News president William R. McAndrew terms a "third format." It's designed to give "increased flexibility in covering a story."

The documentaries envisioned in this informal series will focus on topics of immediate importance. These programs will be produced in the course of a week or two and will be aired while the topic is still of major interest. However, like all documentaries, they will be aimed at giving a broader picture of the subject than nightly spot newscasts.

According to McAndrew, "the topical special will permit a serious examination of a significant event still in the news."

These "third format" programs will be dovetailed in the broadcast schedule with the other documentaries of less immediate topical importance. That is to say that the network promises "a minimum of four (documentaries) a month." When appropriate the "third format" will be aired. When these shows are not being broadcast, an "instant special" on a day's event, or one of the long-planned documentaries will take its place.

Among these latter topics are air safety, cancer, "the domino nations," state government, American morality, space, the Hungarian Revolution of 1956, Russia, Buckingham Palace and American artists. There's also a "White Paper" on organized crime, scheduled for Aug. 25, that's being produced by Fred Freed who created the marathon Foreign Policy White Paper last year.

About half of NBC's documentaries will be broadcast during prime time hours on weeknights, preempting regular programs. The other half will be aired from 6:30 to 7:30 p.m. Sundays, alternating with the Bell Telephone Hour.

Fifteen production teams will work on the programs that will be broadcast on a regular basis starting Sept. 11.

Community Leadership Conference on Neighborhood Preservation and Renewal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, last spring I had the honor of cosponsoring with New York University, a conference on neighborhood preservation and renewal in my district.

The response to the conference was excellent, and many of its aspects are, I believe, of general interest.

The following is a part of a report on the conference, including my introduction and the section on the panel on housing.

Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY's keynote address appeared in the April 6 issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; other sections of the report are in process of completion and will appear, pursuant to unanimous consent, in subsequent issues:

COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON NEIGHBORHOOD PRESERVATION AND RENEWAL

INTRODUCTION

On Saturday, April 2, 1966, a Community Leadership Conference on Neighborhood Preservation and Renewal was held at the University Heights Campus of New York University.

New York University, one of several universities located in the 23d Congressional District, was ideally situated to help bring the many community groups together. James Hester, the President of New York University, had offered the facilities of the University as a co-sponsor of the Conference, and a committee of community leaders and members of the University faculty had been organized to plan the Conference and arrange for the speakers.

I want once again to express my appreciation—to New York University for contributing so much to the success of the Conference; to the Conference Committee for their splendid planning and arrangements; to the Plenary Session speakers, the panelists and the chairmen for their significant contributions; to the many person who served as hostesses and ushers and otherwise assisted in the conduct of the Conference itself; to the session "rapporteurs" and to Mr. Martin Frey, Chairman of the Conference Committee, for their invaluable work in the preparation of this report; to the 115 community organizations that participated in the Conference, and most of all to the more than 1,000 Bronx neighbors who attended and took part and thereby demonstrated their active concern for the community.

I

The communities of the 23rd Congressional District, which I represent, share with the other communities of the city the problem of creating and maintaining a wholesome environment for their residents.

Each community, as well as the city, must constantly deal with such basic questions as:

How can we keep sound housing from deteriorating?

What steps can we take to prevent our being overwhelmed by the urban blight that has spread through so many of America's big cities?

How can we encourage construction of additional housing units, particularly at the middle-income level?

How can we add a little greenery and a little open space, so that children will have playgrounds and senior citizens places for rest and recreation?

And, perhaps most important of all, how can we make our communities safer—safer for the children in the playgrounds, safer for wives out visiting with the neighbors, and safer for the senior citizens who wants to sit an extra hour in the part in the evening?

These are the kinds of questions that were posed to me when I first took office, by individuals and groups—from Williamsbridge and Tremont, Pelham Parkway and Fordham, Riverdale and University Heights.

As I studied these problems more closely, several things became clear:

1. Although a Congressman is primarily concerned with Federal matters, and in fact has little real power to solve the local problems of individuals or community groups, the Congressman from this District should play a major role in some of these areas of community activity.

2. There was great confusion and overlapping among community groups active in the Congressional District. Often several groups would be working on the same project independently. (The lack of a daily Bronx newspaper has not made the job of civic-minded groups any easier.)

3. Many people had given up working on civic projects because of the frustration they felt when forced to deal with the City bureaucracy, and others in leadership positions also reported a sense of despair when dealing with the City administration. They felt that decisions affecting their community were made downtown, far beyond their reach, and by people who had little knowledge of the particular neighborhood problems.

How does one make a suggestion or lodge a protest? How can one be sure that his voice will be heard?

The concept of this Conference, therefore, grew out of a hope that, by bringing together those who are active and interested in civic and community work, and by discussing tools and techniques which are available, we could become more effective in our fight for a better city.

By bringing the many active organizations together, along with representatives of government at various levels, I hope that an important dialogue could be begun, out of which some new and fresh ideas would emerge, specially important was the question of the Federal Government's role and how the community could best take advantage of the new tools and programs which the Federal Government has developed for dealing with the problems of big cities.

II

In studying the transcripts of the Plenary Session and the panels that followed, several general observations can be made.

Most of the people who attended were concerned with preservation and growth. This was in marked contrast to the obsession with decay which often prevails at conferences in other parts of the City. We have a series of thriving communities in the 23rd District, and people want to keep them that way.

The participants were concerned with the failure of City services to keep pace with the tremendous expansion and growth of the North Bronx. They were concerned that they were the forgotten people of modern urban America—too high in income to qualify for Federal assistance in maintaining their community plant, but not wealthy enough to provide the needed facilities themselves. They were concerned that, despite the efforts of the City Administration, our City cannot be made safe and secure. They were particularly concerned with the needs of the aged—quite naturally, since one out of every seven persons in the District is over sixty-five.

The balance of this Report consists of a summary of the statements made by the principal participants, together with an appendix that contains the text of Senator KENNEDY's Keynote Address and a list of the participating organizations.

JONATHAN B. BINGHAM.

PANEL ON HOUSING

This panel was chaired by State Senator Harrison J. Goldin. Senator Goldin opened the discussion by pointing out how housing patterns within a city or community often determine the nature and extent of many of the other types of problems that urban centers have to face.

Senator Goldin was followed by the first panelist, Judah Gribetz, a former Commissioner in the New York City Department of Buildings. Mr. Gribetz directed his remarks to the problems of code enforcement and maintenance of sound housing. He pointed out that the mere inspection of hard-core slum buildings, no matter how vigorously enforced, is not enough to control decay or to improve and up-grade neighborhoods. What is required is the demolition of these antiquated structuers and their replacement with modern housing. Mr. Gribetz also commented on the present inspection system, noting that the effectiveness of existing City agency programs is limited by the fact that housing problems are usually not attended to by the City unless and until the tenant himself initiates a complaint.

Professor Frank Grad, of the Columbia University Law School, followed with a discussion of the Columbia Report on Code Enforcement which had been prepared for the City. Professor Grad was particularly concerned with developing techniques for making the City inspection process more effective. In the past, he stated, enforcement agencies in the housing field relied on the "criminal process," i.e. bringing negligent landlords into court. All too often this technique failed. The landlords' violations were viewed as non-crime crimes" by the courts, and, although fines were imposed, the buildings were seldom properly repaired or improved. This meant that, in effect, the tenant was the one who obtained no relief.

Professor Grad urged instead that a totally new approach be tried. He suggested that housing violations be treated through the civil process, hoping thereby to involve landlords, tenants and City agencies, in an effort to encourage repairs rather than settle for fining the landlords.

Professor Grad suggested, in addition, that through "in rem" jurisdiction, either by a separate housing court or a separate division of existing courts, it would be possible to proceed directly against the buildings concerned if the landlord could not be found. Professor Grad also favored per diem penalties to be imposed for each day that violations go uncorrected.

I. D. Robbins, former President of the City Club of New York and a prominent builder, discussed the problems of both code enforcement and new construction. He urged passage of new laws, and new methods for the training of building inspectors. He then directed his remarks to the need for additional middle-income housing, and suggested that considerably more building could be undertaken under the provisions of the Mitchell-Lama laws. Mr. Robbins suggested that, in developing plans for new middle-income building, we think in terms of large-scale construction such as 1000-unit developments. He further urged that such construction be limited to 6-story buildings rather than high-rise apartments, since the cost of the lower buildings is 25% less. (If construction is to be kept at 6-story buildings in order to minimize cost, building must obviously be undertaken on vacant or inexpensive land. Many people have suggested the use of underutilized industrial slums for this type of construction.)

Mr. Robbins also spoke in favor of the Federal Government providing funds, at low interest rates, for new construction as well as for rent subsidies.

During the period following the panelists' statements, a suggestion was made from the audience that all public housing have the same facilities, and that occupancy be based upon need without regard to income. The rent scale for such housing would be determined by the income of the particular family.

It was also agreed by the panel that there is no particular advantage in having the City own and attempt to operate the existing slum buildings.

Pittsburgh Airman Writes Inspiring Poem on Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, Airman Norman F. Hugley of my own city of Pittsburgh, Pa., now stationed at Eglin Air Force Base, Fla., is the author of an inspiring poem published by the Playground Daily News, Fort Walton Beach, Fla., June 20, 1966. Under leave to extend my remarks I place Airman Hugley's poem at this point in the RECORD:

THE VIETNAM SOLDIER

(By A3c. Norman F. Hugley)

With blood and guts and sweat and pain
We live this day to fight again.
What cause is this that makes men fight,
To give up life and stalk the night?
With friend and foe on either side,
And yet with whom does one confide?
Each frightened youth his role to play,
Yet few are men—What cause have they?
A battle fought on foreign sod,
The blood stained fields where boys have trod—
What cause has life when men must die,
To shield a sin, uphold a lie?

Where love is fostered in each heart,
  And tears are shed, as friends must part.
The time moves slow, the battles cease;
  To come again and end the peace.
And in the calm the eye-lids raise,
  To seek a God and ask his praise.
What hath we done to earn this pain,
  The cursed life of crimson stain,
And how, or Lord, will this day end?
  With heated lead? Without a friend?
Our world is small, it's depth is shallow,
  Upon this land which death doth hallow—
A mother weeps for one so dear;
  As strangers find him lying here.
Another heart no more shall beat,
  It's courage ending in defeat.
For what's the value of this waste
  When men make war through fear and haste—
Yet others died that we may be,
  The men to keep our nation free.
Do we not owe them sweat and pain?—
  As so their death be not in vain.
For how are we to tell our own,
  We lived and fought and died alone,
That they may live where men are free,
  The land of our Democracy.
How sad our world when men stand by
  And watch another nation die.
For in a world of wrong and right
  Some men must die and some must fight.
But in the end the wars will cease
  And all men know eternal peace—

LAWS AND RULES FOR PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Code of Laws of the United States

Title 44, Section 181. Congressional Record; arrangement, style, contents, and indexes.—The Joint Committee on Printing shall have control of the arrangement and style of the Congressional Record, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index of the Congressional Record semimonthly during the sessions of Congress and at the close thereof. (Jan. 12, 1895, c. 23, § 13, 28 Stat. 603.)

Title 44, Section 182b. Same; illustrations, maps, diagrams.—No maps, diagrams, or illustrations may be inserted in the Record without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. (June 20, 1936, c. 630, § 2, 49 Stat. 1546.)

Pursuant to the foregoing statute and in order to provide for the prompt publication and delivery of the Congressional Record the Joint Committee on Printing has adopted the following rules, to which the attention of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates is respectfully invited:

1. *Arrangement of the daily Record.*—The Public Printer shall arrange the contents of the daily Record as follows: the Senate proceedings shall alternate with the House proceedings in order of placement in consecutive issues insofar as such an arrangement is feasible, and the Appendix and Daily Digest shall follow: *Provided*, That the makeup of the Record shall proceed without regard to alternation whenever the Public Printer deems it necessary in order to meet production and delivery schedules.

2. *Type and style.*—The Public Printer shall print the report of the proceedings and debates of the Senate and House of Representatives, as furnished by the Official Reporters of and all matter included in the remarks or speeches of Members of Congress, other than their own words, and all reports, documents, and other matter authorized to be inserted in the Record shall be printed in 6½-point type; and all rollcalls shall be printed in 6-point type. No italic or black type nor words in capitals or small capitals shall be used for emphasis or prominence; nor will unusual indentions be permitted. These restrictions do not apply to the printing of or quotations from historical, official, or legal documents or papers of which a literal reproduction is necessary.

3. *Return of manuscript.*—When manuscript is submitted to Members for revision it should be returned to the Government Printing Office not later than 9 o'clock p.m. in order to insure publication in the Record issued on the following morning; and if all of said manuscript is not furnished at the time specified, the Public Printer is authorized to withhold it from the Record for 1 day. In no case will a speech be printed in the Record of the day of its delivery if the manuscript is furnished later than 12 o'clock midnight.

4. *Tabular matter.*—The manuscript of speeches containing tabular statements to be published in the Record shall be in the hands of the Public Printer not later than 7 o'clock p.m., to insure publication the following morning.

5. *Proof furnished.*—Proofs of "leave to print" and advance speeches will not be furnished the day the manuscript is received but will be submitted the following day, whenever possible to do so without causing delay in the publication of the regular proceedings of Congress. Advance speeches shall be set in the Record style of type, and not more than six sets of proofs may be furnished to Members without charge.

6. *Notation of withheld remarks.*—If manuscript or proofs have not been returned in time for publication in the proceedings, the Public Printer will insert the words "Mr. ——— addressed the Senate (House or Committee). His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix," and proceed with the printing of the Record.

7. *Thirty-day limit.*—The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record any speech or extension of remarks which has been withheld for a period exceeding 30 calendar days from the date when its printing was authorized: *Provided*, That at the expiration of each session of Congress the time limit herein fixed shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

8. *Corrections.*—The permanent Record is made up for printing and binding 30 days after each daily publication is issued; therefore all corrections must be sent to the Public Printer within that time: *Provided*, That upon the final adjournment of each session of Congress the time limit shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee: *Provided further*, That no Member of Congress shall be entitled to make more than one revision. Any revision shall consist only of corrections of the original copy and shall not include deletions of correct material, substitutions for correct material, or additions of new subject matter.

9. The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record the full report or print of any committee or subcommittee when said report or print has been previously printed. This rule shall not be construed to apply to conference reports.

10(a). *Appendix to daily Record.*—When either House has granted leave to print (1) a speech not delivered in either House, (2) a newspaper or magazine article, or (3) any other matter not germane to the proceedings, the same shall be published in the Appendix. This rule shall not apply to quotations which form part of a speech of a Member, or to an authorized extension of his own remarks: *Provided*, That no address, speech, the Congressional Record, in 7½-point type; or article delivered or released subsequently to the sine die adjournment of a session of Congress may be printed in the Congressional Record.

10(b). *Makeup of the Appendix.*—The Appendix to the Congressional Record shall be made up by successively taking first an extension from the copy submitted by the Official Reporters of one House and then an extension from the copy of the other House, so that Senate and House extensions appear alternately as far as possible throughout the Appendix. The sequence for each House shall follow as closely as possible the order or arrangement in which the copy comes from the Official Reporters of the respective Houses.

The Official Reporters of each House shall designate and distinctly mark the lead item among their extensions. When both Houses are in session and submit extensions, the lead item shall be changed from one House to the other in alternate issues, with the indicated lead item of the other House appearing in second place. When only one House is in session, the lead item shall be an extension submitted by a Member of the House in session.

This rule shall not apply to extensions withheld because of volume or equipment limitations, which shall be printed immediately following the lead items as indicated by the Official Reporters in the next issue of the Congressional Record, nor to Records printed after the sine die adjournment of the Congress.

11. *Estimate of cost.*—No extraneous matter in excess of two pages in any one instance may be printed in the Congressional Record by a Member under leave to print or to extend his remarks unless the manuscript is accompanied by an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing the same, which estimate of cost must be announced by the Member when such leave is requested; but this rule shall not apply to excerpts from letters, telegrams, or articles presented in connection with a speech delivered in the course of debate or to communications from State legislatures, addresses or articles by the President and the members of his Cabinet, the Vice President, or a Member of Congress. For the purposes of this regulation, any one article printed in two or more parts, with or without individual headings, shall be considered as a single extension and the two-page rule shall apply. The Public Printer or the Official Reporters of the House or Senate shall return to the Member of the respective House any matter submitted for the Congressional Record which is in contravention of this paragraph.

12. *Official Reporters.*—The Official Reporters of each House shall indicate on the manuscript and prepare headings for all matter to be printed in the Appendix, and shall make suitable reference thereto at the proper place in the proceedings.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the Record.

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the Congressional Record, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the Record should be processed through this office.

Appendix

President's Successes in Area of Foreign Policy Point to New Era in World Affairs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, despite some criticism, President Johnson has moved steadfastly ahead with a reasoned, creative foreign policy that is now bearing fruit around the globe. Life magazine in its current issue takes a searching look at the results of this foreign policy and concludes that there is reason for optimism in virtually every area of the world.

Under unanimous consent, I include this article in the Appendix of the RECORD because of its interest to my colleagues and its broad general interest to the American people.

The article follows:

L.B.J.'s: Foreign Policy Successes

The Johnson administration has been looking for fresh ideas and initiatives in foreign policy. Examples are the President's espousal of a "summit meeting" of Latin American leaders and of regional development programs in Africa. Others probably lie ahead. Some White House advisers exude a new mood of resolute optimism. Johnson's critics dismiss all this as an "exercise in rhetorical rejuvenation" or attribute it to the White House fears of the coming congressional elections based on Johnson's own bad showing in recent polls. Yet a glance at the major sectors of U.S. foreign policy will show that a measure of optimism is not out of place.

Let us start with Europe. On the anniversary of D-day last fortnight, peace in Europe had lasted one day longer than it did between World Wars I and II. As it passed this milestone Europe had less reason to expect another war than at any time since the Cold War began. This despite De Gaulle's efforts to dismantle NATO. Even De Gaulle counts on the natural coherence of the Atlantic world, and its U.S. nuclear umbrella, for ultimate security. Meanwhile the changes in NATO are echoed by fissures in the Warsaw Pact, and the so-called "satellites" of Eastern Europe show increasing independence of Moscow.

In Asia there is a grisly war, but it is not a very dangerous one either to the U.S. or to world peace. Moreover, the news from Vietnam is so much better than a year ago that Johnson and McNamara ought to be taking bows instead of brick-bats. The fierce battle in the central highlands—a "spoiling attack" on General Giap's North Vietnamese troop concentrations—is another sign that the initiative has moved to U.S. and Vietnamese forces. The casualty ratio; the enemy desertion rate; the increased mobility, firepower and morale of Westmoreland's troops, all justify his confidence that he can handle the "monsoon offensive" which Giap may be preparing. Even the Saigon political situation looks more stable on the first anniversary of the Ky directory.

Red China is going through a purge, the first major split in its leadership since the Mao regime took power. It *may* signal the end of that regime and its successor *may* be less bellicose and more concerned with China's enormous internal problems. Maoism has lost all influence in Indonesia, whose new leaders have just terminated Sukarno's insane war on Malaysia and seem to be steering their unfortunate country back to ways of order and sense.

Indeed a new Asia is beginning to take shape. Perhaps its birthplace will be recorded as Seoul, the capital of an even bloodier war than Vietnam's only 15 years ago. In Seoul last week the foreign ministers of nine free Asian and Pacific countries—Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, the Philippines, South Vietnam, Malaysia, Austria and New Zealand—met to discuss their mutual desire to cooperate on trade, development and other common problems. For the first time the new men of Asia (as Thai Foreign Affairs Minister Thanat Khoman put it) "are getting together without being influenced by any of the former colonial powers." The initiative came from the proud leaders of the Republic of Korea, a successful new nation (economic growth rate almost eight percent a year) anxious to assert its Asian identity.

This new free-Asian regionalism is indigenous, not made in America, and it is welcomed by U.S. policy makers. The U.S. role is mainly to give it financial and technical aid, as through the Mekong Basin project and the Asian Development Bank.

In Latin America our main regional agencies are the Alliance for Progress and the Organization of American States. In what was widely criticized as his major blunder, President Johnson broke the letter of the non-intervention treaty on which the O.A.S. was founded when he unilaterally sent over 22,000 U.S. troops to quell the Dominican rebellion of April '65. That "blunder" does not look so bad today.

Johnson intervened, so he said at the time, solely to save lives and to assure a free election. He has succeeded in both. His intervention enabled the O.A.S. to take control of the troops of six nations (mostly U.S.) that have kept substantial peace for a year in the Dominican Republic. O.A.S. picked the provisional president, Garcia-Godoy, whose disinterested integrity made the recent election possible. O.A.S. oversaw the voting and can now withdraw its remaining 8,000 soldiers as soon as the new president-elect, Joaquin Balaguer, agrees.

Balaguer campaigned on a promise of civil peace, and the Dominicans, especially the rural women, supported him with a landslide. One can even hope that the Dominicans, despite their long history of violence and tyranny, are now on the road to successful self-government. Hats should be off to Garcia-Godoy, to the U.S. representative to the O.A.S., Ellsworth Bunker, and to all others who made possible this success story (knock wood) to inter-American diplomacy.

And not just diplomacy. Democracy also had a victory. The right of a people to choose their own government is the essential principle at issue in our struggle with Communism. Whenever a people freely exerts that right, our side scores a political victory of a kind that our adversaries can't answer.

An even more crucial election is scheduled in Vietnam in September. Some U.S. policy makers are gloomy about it, since the Vietcong will try to sabotage it and the Buddhists threaten not to participate. Yet the very prospect of an election, and Marshal Ky's evidently serious preparations for it, have already strengthened the directory. The U.S. has every reason to cheer the plans for this election. It could well result in the first broad popular base for a government in Saigon, and so make the political side of the war as hopeful as the military.

Johnsonian foreign policy has not been uniformly successful, nor should it get credit for all its own recent good news. But neither has it been the series of disasters some of Johnson's critics love to wallow in. We must be doing something right, for aggression is being contained, regional institutions of order are developing, some new countries are thriving, and there is even a little permeation of the Iron Curtain (as in Willy Brandt's East-West German conversations). If Johnson is serious in his talk of new initiatives in foreign policy, the time is opportune. He should ignore the polls when he knows that a policy is the right one, such as his attempt at bridge-building in Eastern Europe. The little outcroppings of sense, decency and hope now visible around the world prove that good policies sometimes have their reward. And there are ample opportunities ahead for U.S. policy to continue trying to make the world at least somewhat safer both for democracy and for diversity.

More Intrusions on Businessman

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT C. BYRD

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial which appeared in the May 31 edition of the Wheeling, W. Va., News-Register entitled "More Intrusions on Businessman."

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Appendix as follows:

More Intrusions on Businessman

In this day of massive intervention and regulation by Government, the businessman's lot is not a happy one.

From all indications his future appears more bleak than ever and even the smallest business in the smallest town may soon feel a still heavier hand of the Washington bureaucrat.

Already passed by the House and now before the Senate of the United States is a bill to substitute a new Fair Employment section for the present Equal Employment Opportunity Act enacted in 1965. Very little public discussion has been heard of this proposal which would strip away more of our precious freedom and make Government a powerful and influential partner of business.

Fundamentally the idea behind the existing provision of the Act and the new one under consideration is to prevent discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, sex or national origin. It is another attempt to achieve human betterment through force which only creates more rancor and more resentment.

Presently the law applies only to those firms and individuals, employing 25 or more persons but the bill now under consideration would extend Government control to take in an employer with as few as eight persons. This would expand another totalitarian form which believes all means of earning a living are the specific property of government. But even more alarming is the suggested provision which would place the matter of alleged discrimination in employment in the hands of a politically appointed and politically oriented commission rather than allow for the judicial process. The so-called Equal Employment Opportunity Commission would make a finding and hand down the penalties. And the complaint could be brought not only by the person allegedly aggrieved, as presently is the case, but by the Attorney General. The operations of the Commission would be somewhat similar to that of the National Labor Relations Board and the Federal Trade Commission.

While we are a firm believer in fair and reasponsible employment practices we do not believe the Government has the right to sit with a businessman and direct his employment. When an individual risks his own capital in business it is his capital which is at stake and it is not a matter of public concern that he fail or not fail. The prerogative should be entirely his and whomever he employes is an important part of his success or failure. The proprietor of a business is entitled to a full responsibility for the business venture.

An employer may decide without any thought of race, color, creed or sex, that he does not desire a certain person to work for him. There are numerous reasons why an employer may choose one person over another for a specific job and such reasons are in no way at all related to prejudice. But under this proposed act the person rejected for the job could bring a complaint based on discrimination and the employer is placed at the mercy of the politically conceived commission. Similarly, a worker fired by his employer because of his failure to perform adequately in his job could cause similar harassment for the employer.

There is only one way for the businessman to call a halt to this unending encroachment of the Federal government upon business and that is he must make his voice heard in Washington. Now is the time for him to contact his representatives in Washington and speak out against this gradual erosion of personal liberty. He should tell his Congressman and Senators that he is opposed to the new bill related to Fair Employment.

It was once said that experience teaches us to be most on our guard to protect liberty when the Government's purposes are beneficient. We had well heed this advice today.

House of Lords To Televise Sessions

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, I think it is important to note that the people of Great Britain have now been given the privilege of witnessing important sessions on the floor of the House of Lords. The venerable House of Lords of the British Parliament on June 14, by the decisive margin of 56 to 31, approved the televising of various of its sessions. Only once before have television cameras been allowed—on April 21, when the House of Commons recorded the summoning of its Members to hear a speech given by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II in the adjoining the House of Lords.

Some weeks ago, I introduced House Resolution 644, which would authorize the televising of important and historic sessions of this House of Representatives, subject to approval by you, Mr. Speaker, and by the minority leader. This resolution and other similar measures are pending before the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that the measure may be favorably acted upon within a very short time, with the result that the people of America, and for that matter the freedom-loving people throughout the world, might witness various of the great debates that occur in this historic Chamber.

The action taken by the House of Lords should encourage early action in this body for similar authority to televise sessions of the House of Representatives.

Equal in Death—Unequal in Housing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROY H. McVICKER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. McVICKER. Mr. Speaker, somehow it seems that we pull the very whiskers of fate by denying the necessity for a fair housing law. How can we, as a nation, ask the average colored boy to don the uniform and put his life on the line in Vietnam, and then deny him a chance to live in a decent home when he returns? For if the promise of our land is denied to one or any of our citizens, it becomes, in a very real sense, a nullity for all. The following editorial from the Denver Post presents the case succinctly.

NATION NEEDS A FAIR HOUSING LAW

Elsewhere on this page, Columnist Joseph Alsop reports on how expanding Negro ghettos are certain to change the face of most of America's large cities, "if present trends continue." What Alsop doesn't say is that the only thing that can change those trends is a national fair housing law.

Such a law won't make any difference in Colorado—we already have a stronger, more effective law than any Congress is likely to pass. It won't even make much physical difference for several years in the rest of the nation. What it could do is make far-reaching change possible—eventually—and improve the nation's racial climate immediately.

A potential national fair housing law is contained in Title IV of the 1966 civil rights bill now pending in Congress. It is not much of a law. In fact, it is downright laughable to hear congressmen say it must be weakened in order to pass.

Principal means of enforcement would be civil suits filed by those who believe they have been victims of discrimination. Can anyone imagine the average Negro ghetto-dweller filing a civil suit against someone who refused to rent or sell him a home? Particularly when the amount of damages he could collect is limited by the law to $500? In most of the nation, even if a Negro complainant won, that $500 wouldn't cover his legal fees. If a court awarded less than the legal maximum damages, a Negro home-seeker could easily lose his shirt while winning his case.

How much weaker, we wonder, would opponents like to have that law?

Actually, if the bill is to do any good, it should provide for enforcement by the Justice Department or some other federal agency. There is a provision in the bill permitting the Justice Department to sue for compliance wherever it detects a "pattern" of discrimination. This may be useful against developers of tract housing.

Presumably it was this feature that led William J. Levitt, president of the giant home-building firm that has built whole new towns in four Eastern states, to testify before a House Judiciary subcommittee that the bill "would work, and work well." He favors the bill—if it covers all builders.

But we cannot see how the bill as written would really touch the individually-owned, used homes which make up 80 per cent or more of the housing market.

Yet, the nation—particularly its cities—needs a really effective fair housing law. For the long run, such a law is essential to prevent the nation's largest cities from becoming super-ghettos. (The law itself will not, of course, do that job. But it will so widen the area of freedom in housing that education can do the job.)

And for the short run, such a law would vastly improve the racial climate in America's city ghettos.

Colorado, which has had an effective fair housing law for some 14 months now, provides proof.

Nothing very spectacular has happened in Colorado as a result of that law. The number of Negro families who have used it to flee the ghetto can probably be counted in dozens.

But the racial climate has changed. All Negro families in Colorado now know they are free to move "out" if they wish. So we hear no cries here, as we do from places like Watts, that "Whitey has fenced us in." The Colorado law now holds open a safety valve on Colorado's urban ghettos.

It seems fair to say that every large American city in the nation needs a safety valve like that. Certainly they all need some way to change their present ghetto-building trends. And unless the states act more swiftly than they have so far, only a national law will meet the need.

Let a Little Child Lead Us? Who?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, in his "Personally Speaking" column of June 26, 1966, Jameson G. Campaigne, Jr., editor of the Indianapolis Star, discusses a recent speech delivered by Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara at Chatham College in Pittsburgh, Pa. I have read the speech and it has a degree of erudition rarely found in public addresses by officials of the present administration, containing quotations from and references to a number of authors ranging from Plato to T. S. Eliot.

Mr. Campaigne takes issue with the Secretary's interpretation of one phase of Greek history. He correctly points out that, rather than things getting better in the fifth century B.C., when Plato wrote his concern over the attitude of young persons toward their elders in particular and authority in general—a situation that prevails today—it was only one generation after Plato's remarks that Athenian democracy was dead.

Using quotations from the past is not enough. We must, as Mr. Campaigne states, study history as well. Otherwise, as the philosopher George Santayana wrote in his "Life of Reason." "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it."

Let a Little Child Lead Us? Who?

(By Jameson G. Campaigne)

Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara made a speech at a girls' college in Pittsburgh recently.

The girls didn't walk out in protest against the war in Viet Nam as some of the bushy-haired boys at Amherst did on a similar occasion. McNamara started by saying: "The era we live in has been called the age of protest. However . . . it is not entirely clear who is doing the most protesting, the young people against their elders, or the elders against their children. Here, for example, is one view from the elders:

"'Children today are just too soft; they have bad manners, contempt for authority, disrespect for their elders; talk too much and work too little . . . They contradict their parents, monopolize the conversation in front of guests, have miserable table manners, a slouchy posture and they tyrannize their teachers.'

"Now I must confess," said McNamara, "I didn't read that particular view in the newspaper. It was written by Plato in the Fifth Century B.C. If it seems an unduly pessimistic view, one can take some small measure of consolation in the thought that by Plato's time things seemed to have been getting somewhat better."

So I suppose we should not worry if our children act the way Plato described the children of Athens. After all, everything turned out all right for Athens, didn't it?

It did? Within a generation from the time Plato spoke, Athenian democracy was dead. Athens' greatest philosopher, Socrates, was condemned to death by the Athenian mob for daring to differ with the teachings of his contemporaries. The great Age of Pericles, which existed when Plato made his remarks, ended with the war against Sparta which decimated and weakened the Athenian state. Later Alexander the Great of Macedonia finished off the job his father Philip started. He conquered not only Athens but all of Greece and set off to conquer Asia.

"The glory that was Greece" disappeared into ashes and never rose again. After Alexander came the disciplined phalanxes of the Roman Legions. All that survived of Greece were fragments of its literature and ruins of its great buildings.

Plato was right in warning about the moral decay of Athens. And those of us who warn against the moral decay that seems to be setting in in the United States are not just scolds and crackpots. We believe, with Abraham Lincoln, that the United States will "live through all time or die by suicide." And moral and spiritual decay mark the beginning of the suicide of nations.

If we ignore the lessons of history, or if, like McNamara, we do not even study it, we will repeat the failures of previous civilizations.

Edith Hamilton, the greatest Greek scholar of modern times, once wrote: "Is it rational that now when young people may have to face problems harder than we face, is it reasonable that with the atomic age before them, at this time we are giving up the study of how the Greeks and Romans prevailed magnificently in a barbaric world; and study too of how that triumph ended; how slackness and softness finally came over them to their ruin?"

Even mighty America can be brought to its knees if our people grow slack and soft as did the Greeks—and later the Romans. Cicero said, "To be ignorant of the past is to remain a child."

Great nations cannot be successfully led by children.

Where's Your Flag?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Ray Bowden, 125 Heck Avenue, Ocean Grove, N.J., who is a true American in the finest tradition, composed a poem several years ago after returning to his home from a Memorial Day parade and ceremonies. Mr. Bowden was concerned that patriotism seemed to be diminishing as evidenced by fewer homes and businesses displaying our American flag on national holidays and his poem is the result of that anxiety.

Upon the urging of a friend, Mr. Bowden had his poem printed in placard form with our flag pictured in color in the upper corners. These placards were placed in store windows and the owners have displayed them each Memorial Day since receiving them. Mr. Bowden has been happy to notice a great increase in flags flying throughout his area on Memorial Day and other appropriate occasions and his many friends feel that this is due largely to his inspiring example of patriotism.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to present Mr. Bowden's poem for my colleagues to read and I know each and every one will be impressed as was I by its depth and sincerity.

Mr. Bowden's poem follows:

Where's Your Flag?

Gone are the days when the flag went by
When hats were raised, with a tear in the eye
And hearts were sad with memories and thought
At the cost of which our Flag was bought.

Gone are the thoughts of great men of deeds
Pushed aside for the fiction and comics one reads
How many think of that price which was paid
At the gates of a hell that was truly man-made?

Wake up, Americans! Both North and South
Let the praise of America come out from your mouth.
Don't trample the Colored, the Christian or Jew
Just remember forever, the same God made you.

Wake up and think of the bombs in the air.
Let's all be thankful that our flage is STILL there.
For under your Flag you have nothing to fear.
Your country is strong and your God is near.

Are you proud or ashamed of this emblem of might?
Are you going to display it, or keep it from sight?
Are you proud of the men who so gallantly bore
These colors to victory on the enemy shore?

Do you know the dead, and the wounded too
Who sacrificed all for this Flag, and you?
It's your Flag if you want it, to fly or to hide.
You can show to the world what you have inside.

Never knowing defeat, never knowing shame,
Our flag flies on high, without blemish or blame.
Old Glory, Old Glory, in its beauty unfurled
Is a symbol of peace and of love to the world.

"Dear God of America, touch the hearts of the true,
That they'll all fly their colors, the Red, White and Blue".

—Ray Bowden.

UC's Defamers Face Hard Times

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PHILLIP BURTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, earlier today I joined in a salute to the University of California on the floor of the House.

Now I should like to call the attention of my colleagues to the following editorial which appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle dealing with the recent attacks on this great university:

UC's Defamers Face Hard Times

Ronald Reagan, the actor and candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, has (unwittingly perhaps) turned a highly revealing light on the quality of the "supplemental report" in which the State Senate Un-American Activities Committee recently slandered the University of California at Berkeley and its student body.

He urged the committee—from reasons that are obvious—to conduct hearings into its charges, intimations and innuendoes to the effect that the Berkeley campus is a refuge for communists and that 10 per cent of the students are homosexuals. Senator Hugh M. Burns replied to that request with instant rejection. "We have serious reservations," he said, "about the advisability of convening a legislative hearing in the heat of a political campaign."

This is Grade-A piffle. If the situation at Berkeley were one-tenth as foul and intolerable as the Burns report sought to paint it, a legislative investigation would be of the utmost urgency, political campaign or no. The history of the committee suggests that if implications of the report had substance and could be supported by any evidence, the committee would have convened hearings spontaneously and ostentatiously, with no prodding by Reagan or anybody else.

Here, the committee is displaying the same discretion with which it met President Clark Kerr's invitation to make its charges outside the protection of legislative immunity. The committee lamely announced that its immunity was granted by statute and could not be waived. Lawyers say they can find no bar, legal or moral, that prevents the chairman or members from repeating as personal knowledge, conviction, or belief what they subscribed to as committee members under the umbrella of legislative immunity.

While the Burns committee has been confecting its wild allegations about the University of California, and while Ronald Reagan has been endorsing the slander with cries of "More," competent professional opinion has been solicited by the American Council of Education. On the basis of a nationwide survey among 4000 educators and administrators, involving 109 universities, the Council reports in effect that the University of California is the nation's most distinguished center of graduate learning.

It finds that Berkeley stands among the nation's leaders in five significant categories of learning—the humanities, social sciences, biological sciences, physical sciences and engineering—that ten of its academic departments are the nation's best in point of faculty, that seven rank first for effectiveness of graduate programs, and that only one of its 28 major departments ranks as low as sixth.

This is the university that the Burns committee would have the public believe is "a deluge of filth" and this is the faculty and administration that Ronald Reagan wants dismissed as "responsible for its degradation."

Project Headstart

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HALE BOGGS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, once again the splendid Project Headstart program—designed to help in a concrete way the culturally underprivileged children throughout our country—has begun in my city of New Orleans. This year, this constructive program will reach some 3,500 children in the New Orleans area.

Project Headstart is an integral part of the antipoverty program, which is being coordinated throughout the Nation by the Office of Economic Opportunity. This program provides to culturally deprived, preschool age children instruction and training in basic hygiene, deportment, and personality development.

In the New Orleans area, some 175 school teachers, 36 school principals, 175 team room mothers, 12 nurses, and 12 visiting teachers will take part in Project Headstart this summer. In addition, some 700 volunteers are needed to assist the professional staffers in their good works.

Dr. Malcolm Rosenberg, assistant superintendent of the New Orleans public school system, stated last week in the orientation program for professional staffers that "last year's program has proved that Project Headstart can make a difference. The way we meet our responsibility to the children will determine whether they become apathetic, indifferent, and inevitably school dropouts, or whether they become successful students with a keen curiosity and interest in learning." This is so true, Mr. Speaker, and the Project Headstart program is one of the finest means to help provide incentive and interest to these less fortunate children, not only in my area of the country, but throughout the Nation.

I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues a very fine editorial on our Project Headstart program in my area by Mr. Phil Johnson, editorial writer for WWL–TV station in New Orleans. The editorial of June 6, 1966, follows:

Quite soon now New Orleans will begin for the second year one of the most ambitious, far-sighted and most intelligent programs ever to be undertaken here. It is "Project Headstart." And as you might remember from last summer, it is a plan to introduce about 3500 children of low income areas in New Orleans to pre-school training. This may sound somewhat like double talk . . . but it isn't. Pre-school training, in this sense, is most important. Because it can have a definite, positive effect on lessening the dropout problem in later years. And it goes like this: the idea is to introduce the concept of schooling and education to youngsters who, because of environment or family income difficulties, have been given no incentive for learning. One educator put the problem this way: "One of the great problems is that parents who have little formal education themselves tend not to encourage their children to attend school. Or, not to make any real educational effort, if they do." Because of this, another goal of "Project Headstart" is to bring the parents to school also and give them an idea of what education can mean for their children. It has long been thought that the primary cause of many school dropouts was a lack of incentive at the very beginnings of formal education. A child starts school ill-prepared to receive his education. And after several setbacks, or failures, is easily inclined to give it all up and quit altogether. "Project Headstart" hopes to prevent this by summer-long pre-school classes, up to the kindergarten level, for youngsters four to six. The Orleans Parish School Board will conduct "Project Headstart" with funds forwarded by the Federal Office of Economic Opportunity. There is one problem: volunteers are needed to help make the project go . . . 700 volunteers are needed to help at neighborhood centers all over New Orleans. If you can help . . . if you'd like to . . . call the School Board and volunteer today.

A Man and a Bank

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, it is unusual indeed when a man compiles a record of six decades of services to a company, 44 years of which were as president, but that is the record of Felix M. McWhirter, of Indianapolis, who is now chairman of the board of the People's Bank & Trust Co.

I believe the following editorial from the June 22, 1966, Indianapolis Star is a fitting tribute to an outstanding period of service to the city, both by the bank and by Mr. McWhirter.

A Man and a Bank

Six decades of service to a company, including 44 years as its president, make quite a record. That's the story of Felix M. McWhirter, now chairman of the board of the People's Bank & Trust Company.

The bank celebrated its 75th anniversary Monday, and at the same time honored McWhirter. He became the bank's second president in 1915, holding that position until 1959. Meanwhile he also found time for numerous civic responsibilities and for service in the Naval Reserve, including active duty throughout World War II.

The bank itself is a distinctive institution. It was the outgrowth of a real estate office founded by McWhirter's father, Felix T., and is the only bank in town to go through the shifting fortunes of the last half century without being involved in a merger. It's been imaginative, with a drive-up window in 1931 and a coupon-book installment credit department in 1936. It made the first FHA insured mortgage in Indiana, and three years ago brought back Saturday banking hours.

We congratulate both the bank and the man. They've helped Indianapolis to grow.

Reports on Vietnam Encouraging as Independence Day Approaches

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, reports from Vietnam have taken on an encouraging tone of late which gives rise to cautious optimism regarding the outlook for a conclusion to this conflict.

In this connection, my recent newsletter, Capitol Comments, discusses these reports and their significance. I have unanimous consent that Capitol Comments be reprinted in the Appendix of the RECORD, believing it to be of interest to my colleagues and to the Nation generally.

The newsletter follows:

Capitol Comments—Reports on Vietnam Encouraging as Independence Day Approaches

(By JOE L. EVINS)

As we approach Independence Day 1966, it is heartening to hear reports that the tide is running in our favor in South Vietnam.

There is a growing feeling in Washington—supported by substantial commentary and comment by officials, informed observers and journalists—that the corner has been turned and that the time may be approaching when North Vietnam will no longer be able to sustain the rate of losses in manpower and equipment that it has been taking for some months.

This is certainly good news for freedom and for our troops fighting in Vietnam. We all hope and pray that long before the next Independence Day arrives, peace will have been attained and the Vietnamese conflict will have become a part of history.

President Johnson's policy is to stand strong with a sword in one hand and an olive branch in the other. He warned North Vietnam again recently that this nation will increase its forces in South Vietnam—but, in the same breath, he said that a peaceful and honorable settlement will be to the best interests of all concerned.

Because of the great buildup in Vietnam the courage, ability and gallant fighting qualities of the American fighting man, there is a growing belief in Washington that the initiative now resides with our forces. At the present time, our troops are hammering at Vietcong concentrations to destroy them before the so-called "'monsoon offensive" can be launched. Our forces are taking a heavy toll of Communists. Since January, the Communists have lost an estimated 23,000 men—more than ten times the United States' losses.

President Johnson recently emphasized this comparison of losses with the implication that North Vietnam cannot continue to sustain this rate of casualties. Therein lies the hope for peace. The President also emphasized that the Communists are not depending upon their military power to achieve victory. He said they are depending upon political division and dissension in the United States and Saigon forcing United States withdrawal. That, said the President, is the factor that gives the Communists hope for victory.

President Johnson and the Congress, however, have made it clear that the United States intends to remain in South Vietnam until an honorable settlement is reached and democratic self-government established in that nation. There are also strong indications that the government in Saigon has successfully withstood its major internal challenge—and can now devote its full time to winning its war for freedom. This is added grounds for hope and optimism.

As we remember the Americans who fought and died to secure and preserve freedom since the Declaration of Independence was signed almost 200 years ago, we must remember and honor our servicemen who are now fighting in Vietnam. They are freedom's heroes of this generation.

Tight Money

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial from the Wall Street Journal of June 27 speaks volumes about the responsibility of the Government in promoting the tight money situation which today is preventing builders from getting mortgage money and buyers from getting needed financing for home purchases. The editorial follows:

TIGHT MONEY

The tightness of the money market, in short, can only increase as long as the Federal Government goes on expanding its spending and borrowing, relying on monetary policy as almost its sole defense against inflation. The Federal Reserve System's steps to curb bank credit growth up to now have been pretty cautious, but continued inaction elsewhere in Washington sooner or later will force the System to sterner moves.

Monetary policy can accomplish a good deal. To the extent that it restricts demand, the inflationary squeeze on manpower and materials is eased. And after years of super-easy credit and exuberant expansion, the housing market may profit from something of a breathing spell.

It's unfair as well as risky, however, to put the anti-inflation task mainly on the banking industry. Mr. Laeri may be right when he says most banks realize the importance of their role and are acting accordingly. Yet evidence of shaky and speculative lending in certain areas suggests that some banks—and savings institutions, too—remain eager for growth no matter what.

The Government, after all, can't expect all financial institutions to show restraint when it exhibits so little itself. The longer it follows its present free-spending course, the greater the risk that the eventual victim will not be merely the housing or savings industry, but the nation's entire economy.

Open Letter to President Johnson

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MASTON O'NEAL

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the American farmer is not happy with his role. He is tired of hearing propaganda about what the administration has done for him when he has firsthand knowledge of what the administration has done to him. The farmer is no longer fighting for prosperity but rather for survival.

My good friend Bill Lanier, president of the Georgia Farm Bureau Federation, has summed up the complaints of farmers in an open letter to President Johnson which was originally published in the Georgia Farm Bureau News. I commend this timely letter to my colleagues so that they may have a better understanding of the plight of American agriculture:

[Reprint from the Georgia Farm Bureau News]

PRESIDENT'S REPORT: AN OPEN LETTER

(By William L. Lanier, GFBF president)

DEAR PRESIDENT JOHNSON: Farmers have seen where you have backed the House action which would require farmers to pay minimum wages for hired labor. Under the House version this farmer requirement would become effective with $1.00 an hour on February 1, 1967, $1.15 cents an hour on February 1, 1968, and $1.30 an hour on February 1, 1969. A farmer with less than 500 man-days each 4 months would be exempt from the minimum wage.

Mr. President, farmers are aware that regardless of how small they are they have to pay prevailing wage rates, or rates their larger neighbors pay, in order to compete for hired labor. Therefore, the fact that you exclude the small farmer is no comfort at all. Due to your action the small farmer will have to pay the higher rate. Besides that, when you pay a set scale to the less skilled hired farm laborer the farmer will be forced to pay an even higher rate for the skilled hired farm laborer.

What we want you to do Mr. President, is to advise the farm owner how he can pay hired labor more than he himself makes from the farm. You see, Mr. President, the farm owner himself realizes only 90 cents an hour for his own labor and that of his family with no return on his investment, risk, and management. Is the hired help supposed to make more than the owner of the business even though the owner of the business has the responsibility for investment and capital risk and works himself?

And another thing, Mr. President, you recently got on nationwide television to advise and tell housewives of the nation they should be careful when it comes to buying food and paying high prices. You inferred, Mr. President, that about 80 per cent of inflation was caused by high farm food prices and three metals. Not only did you do this, but your administration ordered the military to cut pork purchases by 50 per cent because the price of pork was too high. Your administration ordered the elimination of butter from the military because the cost of butter was too high. Your administration dumped millions upon millions of bushels of feed grains on the market and it was brought out and admitted that this was done to drive down the price of corn and grain.

Mr. President, your administration then placed the embargo on export of cow hides and skins to drop the price of cows an average of $4 a head. The importation of meats of all kinds into the country was stepped up. Cheddar cheese imports were stepped up.

All of these things were done, Mr. President, to drive down farm prices when farm prices were averaging only 82 per cent of parity—only 82 per cent of a fair price. This was done Mr. President, even though there are more people and families in the rural areas of the nation whose income is below the poverty level based upon the yardstick your administration developed.

Mr. President, we believe you know the real cause of inflation. Also, we believe you know that farmers are realizing less for the food in the average farm food market basket now than in 1948 or 1951. According to official government figures, the farm value of the food in the farm food market basket in February, 1966 was only $458. In both 1948 and 1951 the farm value was $497. So in February of this year the farmer was getting $39 less than he received 15 to 18 years ago. The only thing is that the farmer can't find anything in his production purchases that cost less—it's more. Can the farmer continue to pay more for what he buys and get less for what he sells?

Mr. President, we know your Bureau of Budget tried to greatly reduce the School Milk program, reduce appropriations for agricultural education, agricultural research and deemphasize about everything else pertaining to agriculture.

Now, Mr. President, what do you think is going to happen to the farmer? Presently the farming community purchases more rubber, petroleum products, steel and other items than any other group. If present feelings towards the farmer continues—not only will farmers be hurting but the people we do business with will be hurting also.

We have 53,186 farm family members in our organization. They are concerned with the future of agriculture. Mr. President—how would you answer them?

Save the Grand Canyon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, destruction or disfigurement of the Grand Canyon would be an incalculable loss to this and future generations of Americans. It is undoubtedly true that new sources of water must be found for the Southwest, but the Colorado River Basin project is not the way to do it. Under leave to extend my remarks I ask that that following editorial from the Pittsburgh Press of June 21, 1966, be included at this point in the RECORD.

Grand Canyon Giveaway

The West needs water—and should have Federal help in getting it. But not at the expense of the Grand Canyon.

Congress is getting ready to act on a clumsy, costly and unimaginative plan to finance a diversion of Colorado River waters to dry areas of Arizona.

The U.S. Reclamation Bureau wants to slap up two dams, a 511-million-dollar job just below Grand Canyon National Park and a 360-million-dollar structure just above it. The impoundments would flood 13 miles of the inner canyon within the National Park.

This abuse of a natural wonder might be justified as a last-resort measure if this plan alone would provide the needed water. But that's not even the purpose of the plan.

Instead, the dams are intended merely as a financing device. They would produce hydro-electric power, the sale of which would pay for a 500-million-dollar aqueduct.

This is absurd. If the Government wants to finance the aqueduct by power sales it could do so much more cheaply and efficiently by building steam or nuclear generating plants.

Further, construction of the dams would waste the very water that is in such short supply—through seepage in the dams' porous sides and evaporation over the vast reservoir surfaces.

The architects of this clumsy scheme obviously don't dare risk a proposal to go into the power business in a businesslike way—locating efficient steam or nuclear plants near potential markets. (Most of the ultimate consumers are in California. This would draw down on them the ire of a well-organized private power lobby.)

Instead, under the guise of a "reclamation" project, they prefer to take something away from all the people, who don't have well-heeled lobbyists to protest.

The interests of true national economy probably would be better served by just paying for the aqueduct out of the general fund. The whole nation, after all, will profit from development of arid regions of the West.

Meanwhile, this cynical and unimaginative scheme—known as the Colorado River Basin Project—should be pigeonholed.

The Bearded Set—Forerunners of the Great Society?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, Max Rafferty, the California Superintendent of Public Instruction, has rubbed elbows with the Great Society "bearded set." In an article that appeared in the Rockford Morning Star on June 26, 1966, Dr. Rafferty sums up his view of his brush with bearded behavior.

Under unanimous consent I include the article at this point in the RECORD:

Bearded Set Chooses To Be Rude

A few weeks ago I sat in on an exhibition of educational snobbishness which would have raised Emily Post's eyebrows clear up to the part in her hair. One of our great universities had formally invited Arthur Goldberg to address its annual charter day exercises, and our United Nations ambassador had flown from coast to coast in order to participate.

He was welcomed to the August ceremonies by a rousing chorus of boos, cat-calls and hisses from the scholarly if somewhat slatternly student body members who chose to disagree with their guest's viewpoint on certain highly complex international issues.

Several hundred of the beared-and-leotard set waited until he started to deliver his speech and then clumped noisly and ostentatiously out of the stadium, trailing their gimcrack signs and florid posters behind them.

JOKED ABOUT IT

The speaker took this particularly offensive oafishness in stride, remarking mildly that a lifetime spent in labor-management negotiations had accustomed him to a certain amount of this sort of thing. The university president cracked a few jokes about it, and the chancellor positively beamed jovial approval upon his morose mutineers.

Some especially fatuous remarks were exchanged about the "invigorating climate of free inquiry" and the "healthy exercise of the right to disagree" which so obviously permeated the campus and which had just happened to seek expression by roundly insulting a distinguished and invited guest.

Now I hold no brief for Mr. Goldberg. Much of his speech I felt like booing myself, notably the part where he deprecated historic patriotism and made a big pitch for submerging our national identity in the great world state of international brotherhood.

Considering the condition of international brotherhood these days, this would be equivalent to the submerging of his identity which Daniel underwent when he was tossed into the lions' den. But I grimly restrained myself.

Why? Because my sainted mother taught me at a very early age to be polite to people whom I invited into my home. Whether I liked them or not.

INVITED GUEST

Mr. Goldberg was a guest in the academic home of these unwashed undergraduates. He didn't force himself upon them. They weren't forced to come hear him. They could have remained in their pads and continued their interminable coloquy on the delights of LSD and the best way to avoid the draft.

However, they didn't. They chose to go out of their way to be rude to a world figure who had come a long way because he was invited.

Frankly, I'm at a loss to label this type of behavior. If the big-mouths had been ultra-conservative, then of course there would have been no problem of labeling. The press would have leaped to dust off the "anti-semitic" tag, and it would have been hung promptly and permanently around the necks of the dissenters.

But the booers and hissers in this case were impeccably liberal, bearing all the stigmata of the ultra-left from Prince Valiant hairdos to John-the-Baptist sandals. And of course we know that leftists are never, never anti-semitic, are they?

SUPPRESS INQUIRY

I'm equally sure that the behavior I witnessed had nothing whatever to do with any "inquiry" which may hang about this campus like smog about the La Brea tar pits. What I saw was the exact opposite of free inquiry. It was a raucous and preplotted attempt to suppress it.

I'm reluctant to call this conduct stupid ignorance; if only because everyone is constantly telling me how brilliant and talented these bearded beatniks actually are. So I can only conclude that their mothers never taught them how to behave to visitors. Apparently what mater failed to do, alma mater is now going to have to undertake.

It does seem rather a waste of taxpayers' money, though, to usher these mewling Maoists through a university course in elementary good manners. Maybe it would be cheaper to give them an entrance exam in etiquette before letting them in the place originally.

Oh, I almost forgot.

OWN FAULT

I got booed, too, shortly before Mr. Goldberg took his licks. But I figure it was my own darned fault. You see, I had thoughtlessly showered before going on campus. If I had just managed to avoid soap and razor for a couple of weeks before the event I'm sure I would have been readily accepted as one of the "in" group.

Who knows? They might even have asked me to take "tea" with them. After we had shown our devotion to free speech, of course, by walking out on Mr. Goldberg.

More Blind Justice

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, the Peoria Journal Star editorial on June 25, 1966, clearly states the danger of the Supreme Court when it delves into the area of legislating. The Court needs to maintain a sensible balance between the rights of the criminal and the victim of the criminal. This editorial points out that the Court has become overly concerned with academic theories. The result of this unrealistic approach can be seen in the rising crime rate. When the Court fails to respect the legislative processes—its example further damages respect for the law. The editorial follows:

More Blind Justice

The U.S. Supreme Court, while progressively hamstringing effective law enforcement at the local level on those kinds of outright crime that have been regarded as immoral since Moses (murder, arson, rape and armed robbery), is at the very same time vastly strengthening the capacity of federal authorities to step in and smash individuals and corporations on technical charges involving the "crime" of not pursuing a federal "policy."

The latest example of this has been the high court "legislating" the right of the attorney general to step in and prevent a business merger or purchase with no evidence at all while "investigating" to see if antitrust laws are involved.

This is an authority repeatedly sought from Congress, and repeatedly refused. It has not only never been part of the antitrust laws made by Congress.

Now, the court has taken it unto itself to "broaden" the statute where Congress refused.

Regardless of the issue, this is becoming a serious and alarming usurpation of unrestrained power by the court on behalf of the government, without the "consent" of the people or the people's representatives.

Once again, the high court seems blind to consequences, and concerned only with academic theories . . . on a scale that doubles the danger to society from their penchant for also using raw power without restraint.

Thus, a Peoria serviceman can be nabbed in Massachusetts on his way to report to his combat ship for duty, locked up in jail for days and forced into an AWOL situation for the "crime" of having bought Illinois license plates instead of Massachusetts plates—but a man accused of armed robbery who has his lawyer standing by never even sees the inside of a jail anymore, is protected from search, and can't be effectively questioned by investigating police under present high court rulings.

A hunter who neglects to "break" his hotgun en route will find himself in serious trouble, but the hoodlum with a pistol in the glove compartment and a machine gun in the trunk can laugh at the police.

If the government suspects you of violent crime against other humans, they must handle you with kid gloves. But if they suspect you of an error on your taxes, you are in real trouble!

Laws of society evolved as complete abstractions in the air conditioned, high ceilinged, marbled halls of the U.S. Supreme Court are progressively ending up in almost insane results in the actual social results at the "action" level where the populace lives.

Likewise, the new "merger" rules, of which one Justice of the Supreme Court frankly said that the only consistent thread in the court's conduct seems to be: "The government always wins," will never accomplish what the court seems to be attempting.

Rather than save uneconomic business organizations, the new rules will simply increase the cost of failure, synthetically, and abusively.

You can order a successful operation not to buy one that is floundering, but you cannot order a concern to keep in operation and continue to lose money it doesn't have!

The successful will continue to expand, but they won't be able to absorb and convert existing fringe operations. Those will now simply go down the drain and salvage nothing.

Once again, the long arm of the law will produce no benefit to anybody, but only injury—and, as usual, to those already injured!

This is becoming far too often the case in criminal law, where the long suffering honest citizen is more liable to be abused than the professional crook. It is also becoming the case, apparently, in the complex wonderland of trying to control economic activities by promulating abstract legal theories.

Tax Exempt: State and Local Bonds

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EUGENE J. KEOGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following article from The Wall Street Journal of June 17, 1966:

Fowler Hints of Steps To Narrow Exemption of Some Tax-Exempts—Industrial Revenue Bonds Cited as Case in Which Extension of Tax Benefit Can't Be Condoned

Washington.—Treasury Secretary Fowler said certain uses of tax-exempt state and local securities are cause for "serious concern" and hinted that steps may be under way to narrow the exemption in some circumstances.

If legislation is enacted or if administrative measures are adopted, Mr. Fowler said it would't be an attack "on the basic interest exemption for state and local borrowing." On the contrary, he said, "curtailment of uses which can't be condoned is a condition necessary for preservation of the exemption for its intended uses."

At the White House conference for state legislative leaders, Mr. Fowler singled out industrial revenue bonds as one of the "new financial arrangements" to which the Treasury "can't condone extension of the tax exemption." Some state and local governments, he said, are issuing tax-exempt bonds "to finance commercial enterprises which they operate in competition with private enterprise." So far, he said, they have been confined to real estate that is leased to private parties. But other commercial uses may be found, he said, and while the amounts so far have been small, "there is every indication that it will be substantial in the future unless curbed."

Mr. Fowler criticized "arbitrage," another development of recent years he said arises when the principal reason for selling local bonds is for the issuer to use the proceeds to buy U.S. Government bonds, realizing a profit from the difference between the interest rates on the tax-exempt local issue and on the taxable Federal securities.

Such arrangements, he said, by "greatly increasing the total of exempt bonds outstanding will eventually drive up the interest rates paid by all states and municipalities for their borrowing. Yet there will be no commensurate increase in public service to compensate for the cost to the taxpayers."

The interest received on state and local government issues has been exempt from Federal income tax since the tax was initiated in 1913, Mr. Fowler said.

The justification, he explained, is that it reduces costs of state and local borrowing to finance essential government functions. But, he said, "As with any wide-ranging exemption, applications that couldn't be foreseen when it was granted have occurred."

One possible approach to dealing with the industrial bond problem is represented by a bill introduced in April by Rep. Byrnes of Wisconsin, ranking Republican on the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee. He would discourage "flagrant abuse" of tax exemption by determining how much a corporation "saved" through low rentals for plants built with the proceeds of such borrowings; the bill would require concerns to count this difference between the rent paid and the "fair rental value" as taxable income.

So far, there's been no indication that committee chairman Mills (D., Ark.) has any interest in the Byrnes proposal, and observers note that Arkansas has been a heavy user of such bonds. The hope of some critics of the practice, though, is that next year when Mr. Mills presumably will have been reelected, the committee can actively consider the proposal.

Mr. Fowler said he had shared "for some time" growing concern about certain uses of tax-exempt isues "with many others, some in the Administration, some in the Congress, and some in responsible financial position in state and local governments."

Wednesday, Vice President Humphrey, addressing the same conference, said he detected "an increasing nervousness on Capitol Hill" about the use of industrial development bonds issued by states and local governments "for the purpose of constructing factory buildings as a means of attracting industry." Mr. Humphrey urged those in attendance to consider "a close policing of this financing method and a clearing up of abuses that you may find to exist."

Three years ago, in June 1963, the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations issued a report on industrial development board financing in which it concluded that such financing "tends to impair tax equities, competitive business relationships and conventional financing institutions out of proporton to its contribution to economic development and employment."

The commission said that while it didn't endorse or recommend industrial development bonds, it recognized their widespread use and continued growth and the unlikelihood "of their early cessation." The commission recommended several safeguards, including asking states permitting the use of industrial development bonds to "define by legislation the precise conditions and requirements under which such activities may be undertaken."

The commission recommended that Congress amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 "to terminate the financing of industrial facilities with tax-exempt securities in situations where all or part of the industrial development bonds are directly or indirectly held by the lessee of the facility."

Mr. Fowler dealt briefly with the Heller plan, under which Federal revenues would be set aside in an amount equal to 1% or 2% of the Federal individual income tax base and then distributed to the states with no strings attached on a per-capita basis.

The Secretary, while stressing that he "didn't come . . . to shoot the Heller plan down," said it was essential to keep it in proper perspective and seemed to be ruling out any early action.

Some officials have indicated that thought is being given to the use of such a plan as a means of pumping money into the economy quickly during a recession, rather than as a continuing tool for the division of Federal revenues.

Pet Slogan: "Police Brutality"—Cliche To Camouflage Illegal Conduct

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SAMUEL L. DEVINE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, in the June 1966 FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, John Edgar Hoover, Director, published a most important message.

Too often the charge of "police brutality" is applied to endless situations of lawlessness and illegal conduct as a mere camouflage to cover up the real problem. The following article puts the issue in perspective:

Law enforcement today is being degraded, purposely in many instances, by the widespread and indiscriminate use of the term "police brutality."

This practice is called a guilt-by-language process by some individuals. They may be right. For example, the word "juvenile" has been associated with "delinquency" so often and so long that now, when used alone, it has a disagreeable connotation to much of the public.

"Police brutality" conjures up visions of hulking men in uniform clubbing and beating innocent people. Rarely, however, does the term fit the circumstances to which it is applied. It is used in wild accounts of enforcement officers' lifting limp demonstrators who block busy thoroughfares in references to oral commands by policemen who disperse potential troublemakers, in depicting efforts by officers to halt violations of the law, and in describing any number of other sworn duties performed by policemen.

We know there is a calculated and deliberate attempt by some groups to inflame hostility against law enforcement by charging "police brutality" without cause. To a large degree they have succeeded. The term is bandied about in all media of communication without serious consideration as to its true meaning or its harmful effect on a profession which is charged with enforcing the basic rules of civilized living.

I agree with a growing number of responsible news editors, public officials, and law-abiding citizens that it is high time to get this "pet slogan" into a better perspective. We do not deny there have been instances of misuse of force by enforcement officers, but such incidents are not as prevalent as the public has been led to believe. A general and accepted principle of the law has been that an officer may use such force as is necessary to make lawful arrests, protect his life, and perform other specific duties. Frequently, however, the choice is not his to make; he HAS to use force or be maimed or killed and have the rights of all the people trampled by those who have no respect for law or due process. Even then, his best efforts often are not enough, as evidenced by the appalling number of officers assaulted and killed each year.

Policemen have the same basic rights as others. There is no reason why they should be singled out for ridicule by invalid blanket accusations. The public, the press, and law enforcement itself should launch a concerted drive to stop the semantic indictment of police. Allegations and incidents should be reported and described in realistic, impartial, and truthful terms. If an officer is assaulted while making an arrest and uses undue force to subdue the person, then call it "undue force." If an officer uses profane language to a citizen, then describe it as profane language. If an officer is thought to be biased or prejudiced in his treatment of groups or individuals, then the complaint should so state. But the constant cry of "police brutality" as a catch phrase, exploited and used as camouflage for illegal conduct, is dead wrong. It is a stigmatization of policy by rote.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER,
Director.

Student Loans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROY H. McVICKER
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. McVICKER. Mr. Speaker, in the interest of furthering education and promoting equity in our country the Higher Education and National Vocational Student Loan Insurance Acts of 1965 ought to be amended. The ceiling on family incomes under which the Federal Government can aid students by paying part of the interest costs on insured student loans should be raised from $15,000 to $25,000 a year.

In 1965 Congress recognized the obligation of our Government to assist those who could not afford further education to attain vital skills, both vocational and academic. This obligation stems, on the one hand, from a need to develop to the fullest intellectual and manpower resources of the Nation. On the other hand, a person's income level should not preclude him from being able to pursue benefits of higher education.

Amendment of the 1965 legislation is necessary to prevent an unfair burden from being shouldered by middle-income families. Cost of seeing one child through college or technical school today is immense. The cost of educating several is often impossible to meet for an average family. Education cannot, however, be pushed to one side by any family. The Nation and its employers are increasingly taking for granted the need for skills. The unskilled have less of a chance each year. Since our Nation needs trained, educated people, it is not for benefit of these individuals alone that the Government should assume some of the burden of their education costs, when they are in no position to cover all costs themselves.

It is also true that middle-income families ought to reap some benefit from Federal education legislation, since they are assuming so much of the tax burden supporting such legislation.

Raising the family income limitation for the Government's educational aid programs is advisable, then, because it will help fulfill the country's need for educated people; it will enable more families to take full advantage of this legislation; and the higher level represents a more equitable, realistic recognition of this problem of educating the country's youth.

At 100—Mrs. Emma Has Seen a Heap of History

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CLARENCE D. LONG
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, today Mrs. Emma Formwalt of Carroll County, Md., celebrates her 100th birthday. It gives me great pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues the warm tribute paid to this remarkable woman by George Rodgers in the June 21 edition of the Baltimore Evening Sun:

BALTIMORE COUNTY'S FINEST: AT 100—MRS. EMMA HAS SEEN A HEAP OF HISTORY

(By George Rodgers)

Mrs. Emma Formwalt was born fourteen months after General Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Courthouse to end the Civil War.

She was 32 and the mother of three sons when the battleship Maine was sunk in Havana harbor and the United States declared war on Spain.

She was 61 the year Babe Ruth hit 60 home runs, 79 when the atomic age exploded over Hiroshima, and 91 when Sputnik I, the first man-made satellite, was rocketed into orbit.

LIVES NEAR BIRTHPLACE

And on June 28 Mrs. Formwalt, easily the oldest of the 260 residents of Uniontown, Carroll county, celebrates her one-hundredth birthday.

She lives near her birthplace and still attends the Union Methodist Church where she went to Sunday school as a girl.

"She's been a great inspiration to me," said the Rev. O. F. Kibbe, 34-year-old pastor of the historic church, which is some 40 years older than Mrs. Formwalt.

"She's amazing. She's warm and friendly and her mind is sharp," he continued. "Acquaintances from as far away as Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virgina visit her regularly."

DAUGHTER IS ZESTFUL

Her second husband J. E. Formwalt, a local storekeeper, died 22 years ago, and she lives with a daughter-in-law, Mrs. Maude Haines, who is 81.

The younger woman's personality is as sparkling as Mrs. Formwalt's is serene, and they are a delightful self-sufficient pair, Mr. Kibbe said.

According to her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Formwalt "has had a very active life, but now mostly enjoys talking to her friends who call."

Her hobby was crocheting, and she loved to fashion tablecloths, bedspreads and other finery. But although her smile remains wise and warm, her eyesight is failing.

STILL MAKES RUGS

However, she still makes rugs, her sensitive fingers compensating for her tired eyes.

Uniontown and Mrs. Formwalt have aged together, quietly and gradually. A hundred years ago the town near Westminster bustled with business. It was on the main route between Baltimore and Pittsburgh. Mr. Kibbe, a student of local history, said.

But the railroad bypassed Uniontown, he said, and today the quiet main street has only a school, a general store-post office and a scattering of homes, with huge old maple trees standing watch over the place.

A Well Deserved Award

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LESTER L. WOLFF
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, recently I attended the annual award dinner of the New York League of Municipality Mayors which was held in honor of Mr. Jerry Campana, of Hempstead Harbor, N.Y., a men who has made great contributions to the New York area both in the field of construction and in the field of government. His distinguished service which has not diminished over the years has rendered him most worthy of the highly coveted award he received on that occasion.

Presenting the award to Mr. Campana was a distinguished former Member of this House and now a Supreme Court Justice of the State of New York, Hon. Victor L. Anfuso, whose remarks I would like to insert in the RECORD at this point:

The Great Depression was a period of trial for all who lived through it. Jerry Campana began his career at a time when jobs were scarce and Horatio Alger stories were nonexistent. In the face of such adversity, it took a special kind of courage to maintain the determination to succeed. The Campana family, no matter what they did or how hard they worked, always found themselves confronted by more and more debt. Jerry resolved to get a job to help out and miraculously landed a job as a stenographer which paid $5,000 a year, a sum which went far in those days.

The meteoric rise of Jerry Campana has not ended. He became a $50,000 per year executive and later founded his own construction company. Today, few New Yorkers can go an entire day without seeing at least several projects with which he has been associated.

A brief enumeration of the many structures he has helped to build will readily reveal the reason why Jerry Campana merits the recognition recently accorded him. He has helped construct about fifty housing projects, including Ebbett's Field Houses and Trump Village, which comfortably house a large number of Brooklynites. The Veterans Administrtaion Hospital at East Orange, New Jersey, St. Vincent's Hospital on Staten Island, and the Hospital for Chronic Diseases on Welfare Island are examples of the expertly designed hospitals he has built. The Brooklyn Supreme Court, as well as both the New York and Queens Criminal Court and jail could not have been built without the efforts of Jerry Campana. He also contributed to the construction of two Army camps, Camp Shanks in Orangeburg, New York, and Camp Butner in North Carolina. The Brooklyn Public Library, the Columbia Law School, the New York University Bellevue Medical Center and the Whitney Museum are just a few of the ten highly praised schools, dormatories, museums and institutes which Jerry has helped build. The Delegates Plaza at the United Nations rounds out the long list of well known projects which Jerry has helped bring to completion. He also built ten industrial plants, six office buildings and garages aggregating more than one million square feet of space.

But aside from his tangible accomplishments, Jerry merits this award on the basis of his fine qualities as a human being and as a citizen of the United States. Jerry believes that people are inherently good, and tries at all times to share his good fortune with others in the way that others helped him when he was in need of help.

For all of these reasons, I can think of no one more deserving of the annual award of the New York League of Municipality Mayors than Jerry Campana, a fine American.

Mr. Speaker, this Nation is better for men like Jerry Campana.

American Can Co. Achievement Benefits Consumers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, the lifeblood of American industry is new products, methods, and processes created to meet the constantly changing needs of the dynamic, growing economy of this country.

I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues just such a revolutionary new process—the MiraSeam process for making tin-free steel cans, developed by the American Can Co. Not only does the MiraSeam tin-free steel can represent a major breakthrough in the metal container industry, it eventually will free the industry from dependence on tenuous, foreign supply lines of tin. You are all aware of the problems our country encountered in this respect in past international conflicts.

I am extremely proud to say that the MiraSeam process was developed by the the American Can Co. in its Barrington, Ill., research laboratory which is located in my own 12th District. The MiraSeam process was the culmination of more than 10 years of research and the expenditure of millions of dollars. It's another outstanding example of the benefits of our competitive enterprise system.

I believe it is of further major significance that the MiraSeam system, which is the only commercial method for making tin-free cans, also is applicable to the manufacture of aluminum containers. The process embodies an all-new concept in canmaking, the use of an organic cement to bond the overlapped sides of a tin-free steel can. It also eliminates the old soldered side seam process of canmaking and consequently allows wraparound lithography on cans—a highly important factor in today's extremely competitive marketplace.

In addition, the MiraSeam container differs from the old tin plate can in that it is specially treated and then coated on both sides with an enamel developed by American Can. This special enamel is compatible both with tin-free steel and with the organic cement that binds the seam.

The company's research team also has reported that laboratory evaluation indicates that the MiraSeam manufacturing technique may be readily adapted to a variety of other metals, including chrome treated steel.

Mr. William F. May, chairman of the American Can Co., disclosed recently that the MiraSeam tin-free can has other assets as well. He said that the new can costs $2 a thousand less than comparable tinplate cans. Both Mr. May and Mr. E. T. Klassen, president of the company, have indicated that they believe the metal container of the future will be tin free.

Mr. Speaker, the American Can Co.'s 48,000 employees today manufacture more than 1,700 different products in three major areas—container and packaging products, industrial and consumer paper products, and chemical products. The company is to be commended for its continuing, major contribution to the economic development of our country. Needless to say, I am proud to have this fine organization in my district.

Indiana Youth Has Big Day at White House

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, George Fox, of Michigantown, Ind., is serving as cochairman of the first National Youth Conference on Natural Beauty and Conservation which opened yesterday with ceremonies at the White House.

The delegates to this conference represent a fine cross section of the youth of America. George is a sophomore at Purdue University, and an immediate past president of the Indiana Future Farmers of America. I am proud and happy to insert the following account from the June 28, 1966, Chicago Tribune describing his participation in the opening ceremonies of the conference:

INDIANA YOUTH HAS BIG DAY AT WHITE HOUSE: MEETS L.B.J. ESCORTS MRS. JOHNSON

(By Louise Hutchinson)

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A grinning Hoosier teen-ager admitted today at the White House that things are going to seem mighty different back home on the farm.

George Fox, 19, of near Michigantown, Ind., population 500, got such a dose of White House limelight today that the corn and the soybeans and the hogs back on his dad's 400 acre farm may look a little tame.

He met the President; sat next to Mrs. Johnson for more than half an hour and escorted her for another 30 minutes thru a polite but eager throng of teenagers on the White House lawn; met Luci Johnson; and was told by Mrs. Johnson what a wonderful job he did.

APPEARS ON TELEVISION

He also was master of ceremonies for a program addressed by both the President and Mrs. Johnson and, before all this, appeared on national television.

Was this the biggest day in Fox's life?

"Don't ever tell me it wasn't," said the Purdue university sophomore who also is immediate past president of the Indiana Future Farmers of America.

Fox and Miss Jacquelene Sharp, 18, of Jackson, Miss., a Girl Scout, are co-chairmen of the first National Youth Conference on Natural Beauty and Conservation that opened today with the ceremony on the south White House lawn.

CONTINUES THROUGH TOMORROW

The conference will continue thru Wednesday and will be addressed by a battery of beauty, conservation, wildlife, and city planning experts. Its 500 young delegates represent the Girl and Boy Scouts; Campfire Girls; Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A.; 4-H clubs; and Girls' Clubs of America, and the Future Farmers and Future Homemakers.

The 500 sat expectantly in shimmering heat on the lawn today awaiting the appearance of Mrs. Johnson. They got a bonus. Johnson came along, too. His wife told them the President just couldn't stay away.

Mrs. Johnson urged them to consider making the beautification of America a full-time job. The President told them they would translate the dreams of talk of today into tomorrow's action.

ESCORTS MRS. JOHNSON

The President left; the Serendipity singers sang; then, with his hand under her elbow, Fox slowly escorted Mrs. Johnson thru the crowd back to the White House.

"You both have presence and an easy manner," she told Fox and Miss Sharp at the door "I was very proud of you both."

Fox just beamed. He looked like a fellow who had come to town for a convention and suddenly found himself king for a day.

A Strange Footnote of History

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROY H. McVICKER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. McVICKER. Mr. Speaker, there are many tailpieces to glory. Mussolini in a Milan gutter; Hitler's charred remains in the ruins of the nightmare he created; Stalin removed from Lenin's Tomb. These are the often macabre footnotes in the book of modern happenings we are wont to call recent history. But once every few years fate deposits upon our doorsteps a strange bundle, indeed. This time she has outdone herself. The following editorial from the Denver Post speaks for itself:

JUSTICE

All over the world today, people who have reason to remember the kind of man Adolf Hitler was, and what he did, must be savoring the thought that his daughter has married a Jew, and is seeking conversion to Judaism.

Some, no doubt, will cite this as absolute proof that God has a sense of humor.

We think perhaps another Jew said it best thousands of years ago—the Psalmist: "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

President Johnson's Confidence Rises on Vietnam Conflict

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, there is growing evidence of grounds for optimism over the situation in Vietnam. In this connection a distinguished columnist, Mr. Richard Wilson, wrote recently in an article in the Washington Star that there is a general improvement of the U.S. position in international affairs.

I ask unanimous consent that this column be reprinted in the Appendix of the RECORD, believing it to be of interest to my colleagues and to the Nation.

The article follows:

JOHNSON'S CONFIDENCE RISES ON VIETNAM CONFLICT

(By Richard Wilson)

President Johnson, apparently responding to the drop in his popularity as measured by the public opinion polls, has decided to turn himself on in a series of statements and press conferences.

Turned on, Johnson is at his best and most likely to regain the popularity he has lost. But this popularity, which seems to rise and fall with the state of the public mind on the Viet Nam war, is likely to return with Johnson turned on or off.

The reason is that there is a basic improvement, with which the polls have not yet caught up, in the general outlook in Viet Nam as well as elsewhere in Asia and, despite De Gaulle, in our European relationships.

Taking these points up one by one, a significant point being made by Johnson is that since January, the United States has lost 2,200 men, the South Vietnamese have lost 4,300 and other allies have lost 250. The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong loss is estimated at 22,500. The President's emphasis on this comparison results from a growing conviction that the enemy losses are becoming so great, and will continue to be so great, that Ho Chi Minh's government cannot long continue to sustain them.

This is the factor leading to the speculation that before the end of the year North Viet Nam will be ready for negotiations. The point may be reached when the forces of the north are losing more men than they can continue to infiltrate and support in the south.

On the basis of this speculation the President has renewed his public approach to Ho Chi Minh with a sword in one hand and an olive branch in the other. He hints at an increase in U.S. forces while promising that there is honor for all in making peace.

This approach is not made in a vacuum, for it must be as evident to Ho Chi Minh and his government as it is to everyone else that Southeast Asia is turning away from militant communism. This is the principal thing learned by Harrison E. Salisbury, a member of the editorial board of the New York Times, on a trip through Southeast Asia. Salisbury's conclusions correspond to those the Johnson administration had already reached, and it is also evident on the face of events that militant communism is not now considered the wave of the future in Cambodia, Thailand, Laos, or even Burma.

The President has veered away from denouncing communism per se. He talks now solely in terms of stopping aggression by any would-be conquerors and for the freedom of 100 nations without mentioning political ideologies. So it is against militancy and for free choice that we are fighting, even if that free choice should produce Communist governments provided they were non-militant. This is perhaps a narrow distinction but it is the basis on which he offers Ho Chi Minh an honorable settlement.

Concurrently, conditions begin to emerge and give hope in official Washington that Japan, India, and now Indonesia, as well as Korea, Taiwan and the countries of Southeast Asia will come to represent more than just an imaginary balancing force against militant China.

Britain has decided to maintain its forces in the Indian Ocean and keep them available for peace-keeping and aggression-stopping missions. Prime Minister Harold Wilson resoundingly defeated the left-wing labor attempt to force the government to pull out of the Indian Ocean.

Thus the whole Western operation in Asia takes on more form and credibility even as public opinion in the United States begins to tire of it. This led the President to say that U.S. intelligence concludes that North Vietnamese hopes are based more on political differences in Saigon and Washington than on the Communist military capacity in South Viet Nam.

Officials are no longer saying that we will win the war by Jan. 1, or that the tide has turned, but their prudence in making predictions merely masks their growing confidence that a decisive stage is actually being reached. In any case, the President's own confidence in the Southeast Asian adventure has returned and he is trying to impart that confidence to the general public.

Logan: Town With a Past Fetes 150th Year

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WALTER H. MOELLER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. MOELLER. Mr. Speaker, this week one of the more important towns in my district, Logan, Ohio, is celebrating its 150th anniversary.

I take great pleasure, upon this occasion, to insert in the RECORD a very fine story which appeared in the Athens Sunday Messenger, June 26, 1966. This story traces briefly the history of this community and significantly points up the expanding and growing future role which the town of Logan is playing in the development and growth of the entire southeastern Ohio region.

I should like to make particular mention of the fact that, on the occasion of its 150th birthday, Logan is opening this year an ultramodern Hocking Valley Community Hospital. It has also, in recent months, acquired a very important industrial complex, with the location at Logan of the Lockheed-Georgia subassembly plant.

With much pride I insert the above article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this time:

LOGAN: TOWN WITH A PAST, FETES 150TH YEAR

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Towns, like people, have birthdays. Logan residents will celebrate the 150th birthday of their town June 28 through July 4. Logan's most recent historian, James D. Wells of 272 W. Main St., has prepared a historical booklet, "Journey To Tomorrow," now on sale at the Logan Sesquicentennial headquarters in the old Hocking Valley Hospital building. The booklet traces Logan's history, from its beginning to present times. Published by Beacon Press, the booklet is illustrated with reproductions of old photographs and pencil sketches by Floyd Hiles and Irene Stillson. The following article is based upon facts contained in the Wells booklet, The Harris History 1957, by the late Charles H. Harris, former managing editor of The Athens Messenger, and Historical Collections of Ohio, 1888, by Henry Howe.)

(By Doug Geary)

LOGAN.—Before white men settled in the Hocking Valley, the Logan area was the home of Wyandotte Indians, bears, deer, elk, and occasional buffalo. In addition to the game, the Hocking River provided fish for many a hungry Indian.

The Wyandots of the Hocking Valley had a good thing going for them. Following Lord Dunmore's 1774 expedition into Ohio, some volunteer Indian fighters from colonial Virginia apparently thought so too.

The Virginians may have claimed land tracts along the Hocking Valley before the outbreak of the American Revolution. But their "claims" didn't really hold water because the Northwest Territory hadn't been born, no land office existed to register claims, and the Indians claimed the land under a treaty agreement.

Christian Westenhaver from Hagerstown, Md. a German-American farmer, (not a Russian, for Russians claim to be first in nearly everything else) claimed the title as Hocking County's first bona-fide settler. And no other settler seemed to have a better claim than he.

SETTLED IN HOCKING

Westenhaver and his family settled in what is now an eastern part of present-day Logan during the early months of 1798.

Two months later John Pence and Conrad Brian, Western Virginians, settled their families in an area west of the Westernhavers. Pence and Brian, brothers-in-law, declared war on bears, and apparently won most skirmishes. An old account says they were "renowned for feats of daring prowess in hunting the bear, an animal at that time extremely numerous."

Of course the old account fails to mention the fact that the bears didn't have guns.

The nucleus of present-day Logan had a population of 25 by spring of 1799, including nine men, five married women, three unmarried women, and eight children.

SIMPLE LIVING

The early settlers lived simply, by necessity. But they seem to have eaten well, at least at times when the bears weren't trying to eat them.

The daily menu possibly included bear meat, from bears which didn't eat quickly enough, venison, wild turkey meat, fish, and potatoes and Indian corn, in season.

The settlement wasn't yet a town, so the settlers had no marshal. The land surrounding the settlement wasn't yet a county, so they had no sheriff.

When men of the settlement disagreed they usually "put up their dukes" and fought it out, though probably not according to the Queensbury rules. Duelling, a "Last Resort," apparently wasn't as popular as the Pier Seven version of a knock-down drag-out.

THE SOOTHER APPLIED

After tempers cooled, one man might sooth another's hurt feelings by treating him to a shot of rye whiskey, popularly known as "Old Monongahela."

At a later stage of community development, the settlers elected justices of the peace. Like schoolmasters and town marshals of a later day, the justice of the peace often had to show his credentials by proving he could lick any man in town.

Thomas Worthington, then governor of Ohio, platted the village of Logan in 1816. He may also have influenced legislators to authorize the formation of Hocking County in 1818. Logan, a fledging village, became the county seat of Hocking County.

HONORS CHIEF LOGAN

Worthington named the village in honor of Chief Logan, a Mingo Indian. Chief Logan was a friend of the white man until a detachment of Lord Dunmore's forces under Col. Cresap raided a Mingo village on April 30, 1774, killing Chief Logan's mother, brother, and sister. Only the sister's small child survived.

Chief Logan embarked on an orgy of vengeance, and ignored the white man's offers of peace. He was the last holdout when Lord Dunmore sought to end the war with a treaty settlement.

Chief Logan sent a message to Lord Dunmore through an interpreter. Today, nearly 2000 years later, speech instructors and historians praise his speech as one of the most stirring in the history of mankind.

ANSWERS ENEMIES

Chief Logan answered his enemies: "I appeal to any white man to say if ever he entered Logan's cabin, and I gave him not meat, if ever he came naked, and I clothed him not, if ever he came sick, and I comforted him not.

"In the course of this last bloody war, Logan remained in his cabin, a seeker of peace. I had such love for the white man that my people pointed at me and said, 'Logan is the friend of the white man.' "

"I would even have sought to have lived with you, but for the actions of one man. Col. Cresap, last spring, in cold blood and unprevoked, murdered all the relations of Logan, not even sparing my women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the viens of any living creature.

"This called upon me for vengeance. I have sought it. I have killed many. I have fully glutted my vengeance.

"For my people, I rejoice at the hope of peace, but do not think that mine is a job of fear. Logan fears no man. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one."

BUILDS SAWMILL

Worthington established a sawmill and gristmill on the falls of the Hocking River. He owned the tract of land originally platted as the Village of Logan.

He arranged streets on the plat, designated areas for schools and burial grounds, and set up a lot at the southwest corner of Main and Market Sts. for use as a public market. This area is the Worthington Park of present-day Logan.

Worthington probably sponsored Logan's first church, a log structure built on W. Second St. near High St. He reportedly attended the first service at the church, Aug. 11, 1816.

The first church was Methodist, because hard-riding Methodist circuit riders were the first clergymen to preach the Gospel to Logan residents.

FIRST PHYSICIAN

Dr. Reuben Culver was Logan's first resident physician. He arrived in Logan in 1824, while traveling to Cincinnati, where he hoped to start his first practice.

Many Logan residents were ill, and village officials begged Culver to stay to care for the sick.

Culver, a young man of 26, was fresh from medical studies at Charleston, W. Va. He was eager to help, and he stayed to care for the sick.

The young doctor who stopped for a visit stayed for a lifetime. After many years' practice in Logan, Dr. Culver died at age 73, just a week before the outbreak of the Civil War.

250 IN 1825

In 1825, Logan had 250 residents. Logan was incorporated as a town in 1838. By 1846, Logan had nearly 600 inhabitants, a Methodist Church, a Presbyterian Church, and four stores.

"Progress" came to Logan in a big way in 1838, when the Hocking branch of the Ohio Canal was extended to the Logan area. The canal offered Logan residents a better way to transport iron, coal, and agricultural products, which were formerly transported overland.

The first canal boat arrived at Logan Aug. 30, 1840.

The canal branch and stage coaches served Logan until 1868, when the Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad was extended to Logan. Jay Gould, the notorious "robber-baron" of the railroads, directed the Columbus and Hocking Valley venture.

IN ALL WARS

Logan residents have mustered for the Mexican War, Civil War, Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict, and, in present times, the Viet Nam crisis.

George R. Risley of Logan survived confinement in the notorious Andersonville Prison while serving in the Union Army during the Civil War.

Risley, a mounted infantryman, was captured by Confederate troops at Gainsville, Fla., following a skirmish in which his horse was killed. One of his captors wanted to shoot him on the spot, but a Confederate officer intervened.

Risley survived nine months' imprisonment, recovered his broken health, and lived to tell his experiences more than a half-century after his release from Andersonville. He worked as a carpenter and cabinet-maker.

MANY FLOODS

Logan residents experienced flood conditions during 14 years of the town's 150. During the spring of these years, a swollen Hocking River overflowed its banks, damaging homes, crops, and other public and private property.

Floods were recorded in 1832, 1847, 1852, 1858, 1859, 1873, 1907, 1913, 1937, 1945, 1948, 1959, 1963, and 1964. The 1907 flood caused the greatest damage; the 1964 flood ranked second in terms of destruction.

Federal, state, and local officials have combined efforts to promote flood control and to prevent future destruction by the waters of the Hocking.

On its 150th birthday, Logan is a town of over 7000 persons, Logan this year opened the ultra-modern Hocking Valley Community Hospital, acquired a sub-assembly Lockheed-Georgia plant, saw additions being built on a number of existing industrial plants, and witnessed a growing concern for its less-fortunate citizens and neighbors in terms of several Appalachia development programs.

Logan is a town with a "past." Current events, recorded as history on Logan's 150th birthday, also indicate that Logan is a town with a future.

Red Trade

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I submit for inclusion in the RECORD an article which appears in the current July 1966 issue of the Reader's Digest entitled "Should We Be Trading With the Reds?" The article presents a factual and timely discussion of this question and suggests that various stringent requirements be fulfilled as a condition to any such trade.

I believe the article will be of interest to the Congress:

SHOULD WE BE TRADING WITH THE REDS?

(By Noel F. Busch)

On January 28, 1966, the Department of Commerce issued a routine announcement that it was licensing export of technical data to enable a United States firm to build six fertilizer plants in Soviet Russia. Queried by a Congressman for details, the Department replied that the six plants would have a combined productive capacity of 4830 tons a day. No one had any idea how the fertilizer would be used.

Shortly thereafter, Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman, returning from a visit to South Vietnam, reported: "There is a strong demand for fertilizer chemicals and improved seeds. Fertilizer is as important as bullets." In this statement the secretary was, of course, referring to South rather than North Vietnam—where the need for such chemicals is known to be even *more* acute. That same week, in Senate committee testimony, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara revealed that volume shipments of war supplies—*including fertilizer*—were coming into the North Vietnamese port of Haiphong from the U.S.S.R.

Incidents like these are causing a good many Americans to doubt the wisdom of the present stated administration policy of "building bridges to Eastern Europe" by increasing our trade with the U.S.S.R. and its European satellites. These doubts are by no means new: they have boiled up frequently ever since 1950, when Western nations decided that trade with communist countries would be harmless if confined to "non-strategic goods." A coördinating committee of 14 NATO countries and Japan thereupon drew up a list of some 100 items, known as the "Cocom List," which all agreed not to export to the communists. (The United States itself, in addition, now bans trade with China, Cuba, North Korea and North Vietnam.)

In purely economic terms, our trade across the Iron Curtain has never amounted to much. Except for 1964, the year of our celebrated sale of wheat to the U.S.S.R., our total annual exports to all communist countries have been running below $200 million a year —less than we export to Switzerland. Nonetheless, the question of whether we should continue, let alone increase, trade with communists in Europe at a time when we are in a shooting war with communists in Asia has understandably generated a high degree of confusion. The question deserves to be pondered, because on the answer may well depend the outcome of the cold war.

THE CASE FOR DOUBT

Possibly the best summation of reasons for trading with communist countries was put forth in April 1965 by a Presidentially appointed committee of 12 business and academic leaders headed by J. Irwin Miller, board chairman of the Cummins Engine Co., Inc., of Columbus, Ind. "The U.S. government should act to remove any stigma from trade with communist countries where such trade is determined to be in the national interest," the committee declared. "Trade is one of the few channels available to us for constructive contacts with nations with whom we find frequent hostility. In the long run, selected trade, intelligently negotiated and wisely administered, may turn out to have been one of our most powerful tools of national policy."

No patriotic American would oppose any trade which has truly been determined to be in the national interest. The question here is whether the national interest has in fact been accurately "determined" and whether the "selected trade" has in fact been "intelligently negotiated and wisely administered." Recent experience casts grave doubt upon these points.

In June 1964, for example, the Romanian government proposed that a major U.S. rubber company build a $50-million plant in Romania. Since tires are an item of military value, since Romania has been especially outspoken in its support of North Vietnam, and since a busy traffic goes on between Russia's Black Sea ports and North Vietnam's harbor of Haiphong, the strategic implications of this project were questionable. Nonetheless, the plan was endorsed by the U.S. State Department on the ground that Romania was following the praiseworthy example of Yugoslavia in loosening its ties with the U.S.S.R. The rubber company involved backed out anyway.)

Just as plausible as the Miller committee's pronouncement are the State Department's views on East-West trade, as voiced by the Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs, Anthony M. Solomon, last October: "Strategic trade, that is, trade in items of military significance to the communists, is embargoed not only by the United States but also by our European allies and Japan. . . . The Cocom list is reviewed periodically to add new items of technological importance and to delete others no longer of strategic significance."

Unfortunately, this statement is more or less devoid of meaning, since it presumes the validity of precisely those assumptions which are most open to question. One assumption concerns the effectiveness of the Cocom list, which nations interpret for themselves, and which ignores the basic fact that in modern warfare *anything* which helps a nation in any way has strategic value. Another concerns the effectiveness of our non-strategic embargo, which Cuba and North Vietnam can and do circumvent by routing their orders for U.S. goods through the U.S.S.R. or one of its European satellites, or by ordering the goods from one of our allies.

One example of a grave error in granting export licenses occurred in 1960, when 45 precision machines for miniature ball bearings were earmarked for shipment to the U.S.S.R. Only when a sharp-eyed young company engineer protested to Sen. WINSTON L. PROUTY of Vermont that the machines were of a unique type obtainable nowhere else and used primarily for important space and military equipment was the shipment questioned. The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee launched a full-scale investigation which ultimately halted the shipment when six machines were actually on the dock. By this time, however, vital instruction books, drawings and other data which might help the Russians to make the machines themselves had already been dispatched.

FORCE FOR PEACE

The administration conceives of trade with the communists as a force for peace. The idea is that if we help to raise their standards of living, the satellites will become more independent of the U.S.S.R., and the U.S.S.R. itself will become less belligerent. If the communists were really interested in peaceful trade in consumer goods, this process might conceivably take place. But the communists aren't interested in just consumer goods; they are interested in getting goods which *they* consider to be of strategic value, even if we don't. Most especially, they are interested in getting the technical knowledge that will enable them eventually to manufacture such goods themselves.

Thus, one reason that the dollar volume of trade with the communists does not rise more rapidly is that a large proportion of this trade is in small lots or single items for apparent use as models or prototypes. A sampling from current licenses will show the trend:

To the U.S.S.R.: $112 worth of industrial instrument parts; $1 worth of aerosol valves; $323 worth of automatic valves.

To East Germany: $76 worth of parts for spectrum measuring; $467 for a microscope and accessories; $60 for pneumatic pressure control.

To Bulgaria: $1 worth of activated carbon; $1 worth of anti-oxidant.

There is another reason why the dollar value of our our shipments to the communists in Europe fails to represent their true value. This is that technological information, which could help much more than models and prototypes, is listed "no value." Hundreds of applications for such data have been approved.

DIFFERENT PREMISES

Reduced to its basic elements, then, the case for trading with the communists can be summed up as follows:

1. It enables the free world to increase its contact with the otherwise closed communist societies. Such contact should lead to better understanding between the United States and the U.S.S.R., and also to a greater degree of independence for the East European satellites.

2. Trade with the communists has an important propaganda value in the obvious superiority of our goods to theirs.

3. Even if we don't trade with the communists in Europe, others will. Hence we might as well share the profits.

Underlying these three major points are several convictions about communism in general. These are that communism is here to stay, and we must adjust to it; that the European communist countries are now so advanced that they could get along without us; and hence that the whole question of how much we trade with the communists is not really very important anyway.

Opponents of trade with the communists start from a different set of premises. In their estimation, the communist economies are by no means as strong and as self-sufficient as their statistics purport to prove. This is shown most dramatically perhaps by communist nations' purchases of free-world wheat, but it is also implicit in their desperate attempts to catch up with Western technology. While it may seem unimportant to us, trade with the West is a matter of life and death to them. Hence the question of how and what we trade—even if there were no danger of our own goods being used against us in Vietnam—automatically becomes a matter of urgent political importance to us as well. On this assumption, the three main arguments in favor of trade can be answered as follows:

1. So far, after 16 years of experiment, there are few signs, if any, that our trade contacts have led to better understanding with the U.S.S.R. or to more independence for its satellites.

2. Trade helps to perpetuate the dictatorial regimes by protecting them against the penalties of their own mistakes. For example, crop failures in the U.S.S.R. and Red China are due at least in part to the passive resistance of the peasants against the hated collective system.

3. To accept the principle that, since we cannot prevent others from trading with the communists, we should compete with them for the small profits involved is to confirm Lenin's sardonic prophecy that "When the time comes for us to hang the capitalists, they will compete with each other for the profits of selling the rope." Intead, the United States should do all it can to set an example for the free world.

THE ULTIMATE QUESTION

What, then, is the right course?

So long as we are at war in Vietnam, our first concern should be that we send nothing to the communist countries in Europe that can be reshipped for use against us on the battlefield or behind the lines. To make doubly sure that none of our wares or those of our allies turn up there, we should blockade the port of Haiphong.

In addition to eliminating anything which seems to us to be of strategic value, we should bar anything the communists want that might have such value to *them*. Moreover, for whatever we do send, we should make sure that we receive direct, immediate and tangible benefits. If we really used trade to its maximum effect as a lever, we might be able to persuade the U.S.S.R. to tear down the Berlin Wall or move toward genuine nuclear disarmament. The 1964 free-world wheat shipments to the U.S.S.R., for example, amounted to about 17 percent of the Soviet Union's total annual requirements, and helped its leaders to avert famine. Instead of gold, we should have exacted commensurate political concessions.

We should insist on a new emphasis in the Commerce and State departments in applying the Cocom regulations. Licenses for technological data, for example, should be granted only in exceptional cases.

Finally, our lawmakers should realize that trade across the Iron Curtain is part of the problem of the war in Asia. They should be concerned not with new legislation to build metaphorical "bridges to Europe"; they should rather make sure that goods we send abroad are not used against us or the members of our armed forces who risk their lives to destroy real bridges along the supply routes to South Vietnam.

Electric Cooperative Essay Winners in the First District of Tennessee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago, I had the opportunity to meet and visit with the winners of my district's electric cooperatives annual essay contest.

These fine young people wrote on "Electric Cooperatives—Democracy in Action," and for their outstanding accomplishments they participated in the Washintgon Youth Tour.

I want to congratulate Linda Koger, Sherry Moore, and Reva Long, the winners in the contest, as well as their sponsors, for their efforts. I was delighted to meet with the group for breakfast, and I was deeply honored to have them as visitors in my office.

I am inserting here the winning essays.

Electric Cooperative—Democracy in Action

(By Miss Linda Koger, Rogersville, Tenn.)

The big observatory, situated in the moon's largest crater, bustled with activity. The little green men ran here and there with the greatest efficiency. Suddly they all snapped to attention and in walked the head scientist, Kleptik.

"It's remarkable", Kleptik thundred, "Our thought transmitter works, and we've just picked up the thoughts a a young human in Tennessee. (That's a small segment of Earth.) Turn up the sound and everyone take notes, while I tell you what we learned."

All the men quickly drew up chairs and listened anxiously, for it wasn't often that they received thought waves from earth.

"It seems", continued Kleptik, "that this young earthling is writing a paper on something called the Electric Cooperative."

"What's that"? asked one man in the back.

"Well", answered Kleptik, "I'll explain. The Electric Co-operative is the name of non-profit industries supplying electricity to rural areas. You see, the privately owned companies raise their prices sky high and the people have to pay it because electricity is their main source of power. But the Electric Co-operative is owned, operated, and controlled by the people it serves; therefore, the prices are kept low."

"Is that all an Electric Co-operative does?" one scientist inquired.

"Oh, no!" cried Kleptik, "There are many things it does to help the rural areas. For instance, on account of the Rural Electrification Administration, rural citizens buy refrigerators and freezers instead of ice boxes. Their chores are made much easier by electric milking machines, feed grinders, washers, power tools and vacuum cleaners. Their home lives are made easier by not only the refrigerators, but electric lights, stoves, dishwashers, dryers, electric water heaters and countless other electrical applicances."

"Why should one write about such a thing? Why not write about something that affects the whole nation?" one engineer asked dryly.

"Oh! but you don't understand!" Kleptik answered quickly, "It does affect the whole nation, not just the rural citizens. In a nation such as the United States, commerce is very important. I mentioned before some of the many electrical things that the people buy. There must be people to make these items, advertise them, sell them and service them. Therefore, there are many jobs created, and more jobs mean more purchasing power and better markets everywhere. Everyone knows that the more you sell, the more you can buy. So, all in all, it boosts the nation's economy."

"Electricity is the earth's main source of power, you see. They use electricity for millions of things, even their moon shots. Those rockets that the earth keeps shooting at us contain electrical computers, radios, gyroscopes, guidance systems and cameras. The earth and moon will probably communicate some day with an electric device."

Again the engineer spoke up, "This is all well for Earth, but what can we learn from it?"

"Many things. Take the United States for example. Only in a democracy such as the United States could one find an organization like the Electric Co-operative. The Electric Co-operative was founded on democratic principles. Just as the United States is for the people and run by the people, so is the Electric Co-operative. The whole universe would do well to take notice of such organizations."

The men huddled together and talked for a minute, then one spoke, "I think that we too should form a democracy so that we can have electric co-operatives like Earth. Then we can better ourselves and our world."

Electric Cooperatives: Democracy in Action

(By Sherry Moore, Rutledge High School)

On September 1, 1940, the Appalachian Electric Cooperative began operating as a power distributor. At that time the Cooperative served 998 members. It then extended over Jefferson, Hamblen, and Grainger Counties.

Today the Cooperative serves 13,128 customers. Appalachian Electric Cooperative's growth has been strong and steady and will continue to grow at a healthy pace.

Today the Appalachian Electric Cooperative provides electric service which extends through the counties of Jefferson, Grainger, Hamblen, and Sevier, in East Tennessee. It is a nonprofit organization which is owned and controlled by approximately 13,000 members it serves. Its specific purpose is to make electric energy available to its members at the lowest cost along with sound economy and good management.

To become a member one must pay a $5.00 membership fee and use the electric energy provided by the Cooperative. The members meet together at least once each year to hear reports on their business, to discuss problems and to elect a board of trustees. They each have one vote in the operation of the Cooperative.

The net earnings of the Cooperative are either used to reinvest in the necessary expansions of the Cooperative or to help pay the long term debts.

The Appalachian Electric Cooperative borrowed the money from the Rural Electrification Administration to buy the existing electric facilities in the area.

The Tennessee Valley Authority furnishes electric energy to the Cooperative at wholesale rates. The Cooperative has a whole sale power contract with T.V.A. which specify the rates that the power will be sold to the members. The contract also provides that a rate reduction will be required if excessive profits are made by the Cooperative.

The Appalachian's history is unusual in many ways. It is a story of people who sought a better way of life. These people worked until they convinced others that their need for low cost power created a demand. This was attained because the people were willing to give their time and energy to a cause which has paid untold dividends to this country.

During the 1920's was an era in which private power systems grew up in the area now served by the Appalachian Electric Cooperative. During this time a number of small generating plants were constructed and later acquired by larger companies.

The first generating plant in Jefferson City was constructed about 1917. It provided electric service to some 50 customers. The plant grew slowly, and in the early 1920's a 2300 volt line was constructed from Jefferson City to White Pine, Tennessee.

In 1938 all existing electric facilities were purchased by T.V.A. T.V.A. then served the area until 1940, when the Appalachian Electric Cooperative was formed.

The Tennessee Valley Authority acquired all electric facilities in the area on September 1, 1938, and operated them as a system until the Cooperative was formed. At the time when the Cooperative was formed a number of the population received no electric service at all.

The Extension Service, the Farm Bureau, T.V.A., and R.E.A. all had men working with people in the area. The county agents from Jefferson County, Grainger County, and Hamblen County all made hundreds of contacts and held numerous meetings in helping promote the idea of rural electrification.

The first big step in the organization of the Cooperative came on March 28, 1940 when arrangements were made to apply for a charter, and the Incorporators of the Cooperative were named.

The first meeting of the Board of Directors was held on March 6, 1940. The order of business was to adopt by-laws, elect officers adopt a corporate, seal, consider and act upon forms of application for membership and certificate of membership, to consider and act upon applications for membership, and to fix a procedure for signing and countersigning checks.

The Cooperative received a loan of $519,000.00 from the R.E.A. and the existing electrical facilities were purchased from T.V.A.

On September 1, 1940 the Cooperative officially began operating as a power distributor.

In 1947 the amortization charge was removed from the bills of all members who had been active members of the Cooperative since its beginning.

In 1951 a new office was constructed on the Andrew Johnson Highway in Jefferson City and a Power Use Department was established. In 1965 an addition to the headquarters office in Jefferson City was completed.

There are now twenty other cooperatives in Tennessee and approximately one thousand in the United States.

The Appalachian Electric Cooperative is now a rural electric cooperative, chartered under the laws of the State of Tennessee to distribute electric energy to the people living in its service area.

Electric Cooperatives: Democracy in Action

(By Reva Long, White Pine High School)

The Appalachian Electric Cooperative was the result of the teamwork the people in this area showed to bring an essential element into their lives. It was formed because there was a demand for electric power and there was no other company which would undertake the task of providing electricity to the rural areas. The Cooperative began operating as a power distributor in 1940. This spelled success for many people. This, also, pointed toward achievement and progress.

The typical farmer's life was inconvenient and disagreeable before the Cooperative began operation. Even if he lived close to an electric line, he couldn't get electricity. Small, privately owned electric companies, then in operation, felt it a risk to let farmers have electricity because of their low income.

At that time the farmer's day began and ended at daybreak and dusk. If he had anything else to do after dark, he had to use a lantern. In the winter his house was heated by a cookstove which was also used for cooking meals, heating water for baths and washing the laundry. Even in the summer the cookstove was used. This made it extremely hot in the house. There were many other inconveniences caused by the lack of electricity in the home. The kind of food which the farmer's wife prepared for her family was limited because she lacked the use of a refrigerator. She also did the whole family laundry with an old washboard and flatiron. She was greatly aided by the use of electricity.

The farmer, too, was greatly aided by the use of electricity. He no longer had to use hand-powered tools to do his work. Using hand-powered tools to do a job is extremely hard work. My father, who does some carpenter work, was building a shed and he had to use a hand-saw instead of his skill saw because he hadn't yet had an electric line run out to where he was working. It took him twice as long to do the job and the job was twice as hard to do. As you can see, the farmer's life has been made considerably easier by the use of electricity.

The Appalachian Electric Cooperative has made a considerable change in the lives of an average of 13,128 people who are all members and part owners of the Cooperative. Its purpose is to provide its members with low-cost electric power to the point of sound economic policies and good management. The members help to bring low-cost power to themselves by donating land for setting the power poles and by letting the electric lines cross over their property.

The Cooperative buys its electricity from the Tennessee Vally Authority at wholesale rates and distributes it at the lowest rates charged by any other Cooperative in Tennessee. The national average is 2½ cents per KWH and the Cooperative members pay an average of 0.83 cents per KWH for their electricity. The average for TVA distributors is 0.92 cents per KWH with 1.01 cents per KWH for cooperatives and 0.88 cents per KWH for municipalities.

By hard work and cooperation from many people, the Appalachian Electric Cooperative has become a very successful project. It has served our area for 25 years and will continue to serve it with the teamwork and cooperation of the membership.

The cooperation of the people in this area to improve their ways of living has truly proved to be a Democracy in Action.

Secretary McNamara on "The Age of Protest"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, commencement exercises this year at Chatham College in my district were particularly significant for a distinguished member of the President's Cabinet.

The talented daughter of Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara was graduated with the class of 1966. Secretary McNamara was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree and he delivered the commencement address.

That address, as you know, has been widely quoted and discussed. In the hope that other Members of the Congress will find its full text as stimulating and informative as I did, I include it at this point in the RECORD:

THE AGE OF PROTEST

(By Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense of the United States, at the Chatham College Commencement, May 22, 1966)

President Eddy, Members of the Faculty, Ladies and Gentlemen—and Graduates of the Class of 1966: The era is in which we live has been called the Age of Protest.

Judging from the pickets out on the sidewalk, that does not seem an altogether inappropriate title.

However, if one peruses the many millions of words written on the subject, it is not entirely clear who is doing the most protesting: the young poeple against their elders . . . or the elders against their children.

Here, for example, is one view from the elders:

Children, today, are just too soft; they have bad manners, contempt for authority, disrespect for their elders; talk too much, and work too little. Rather than helping out around the house, they give everybody orders. They haven't even the courtesy to stand up when their elders enter the room. They contradict their parents, monopolize the conversation in front of guests, have miserable table manners, a slouchy posture, and they tyrannize their teachers.

Now, I must confess I didn't read that particular view in the newspaper. It was written by Plato in the 5th Century, B.C.

If it seems an unduly pessimistic view, one can take some small measure of consolation in the thought that by Plato's time things seemed to have been getting somewhat better.

More than 2000 years *before* Plato—on an Assyrian stone table—one disgruntled parent had inscribed the following:

Our earth is degenerate in these latter days. There are signs that the world is speedily coming to an end. Bribery and corruption are common. Children no longer obey their parents. Every man wants to write a book, and the end of the world is evidently approaching.

There are, then, some grounds for believing that the 1960's are not the first time the older generation has protested against the young.

But what about the younger generation—and especially the college students? What about *their* protests?

Well, it would appear that campus complaints are just about as old as campuses themselves. It is enlightening, for example, to read the letters that students in the Middle Ages wrote home from the great universities of Europe. Even for most modern parents, these letters have a certain familiar ring.

One weary medieval parent summed it up with the sentence:

"Prímum Cármen scloárium est petitio expensárum, nec úmquam érit epístola quae non requírit argéntum."

"A student's first song is a demand for money, and there will never be a letter which does not ask for cash."

In fact, so common was the practice of students writing home for more money, that whole collections of "model letters" were published by the professors to aid the students in this subtle task. They amounted to a kind of medieval *College Outline Series* on How to Put the Touch on Dear Old Dad.

Here is a typical 13th century letter from Oxford:

This is to inform you that I am studying at Oxford with the greatest diligence, but the matter of money stands greatly in the way of my getting ahead—as it is now two months since I spent the last of what you sent me. Wherefore, I respectfully beg your paternity, by the promptings of divine pity, that you assist me, so that I may be able to complete what I have well begun. For you must know that without Ceres and Bacchus, Apollo grows cold.

The medieval professors drew up a long list of ploys that the students might use in prying open the paternal purse. They suggested that they write home, saying that the cost of living was exceptionally high due to the hard winter; or due to a failure of the crops; or to a threatened siege of the city; or that the last messenger bringing the money from home had been robbed; or—even better—that he had absconded with the money himself; or that the poor student couldn't borrow any more from his roommates, and had run out of credit at the money-lenders; or that it was simply so excruciatingly cold that he could no longer study.

One student writes home, complaining that the cold is so intense that he is blowing on his frosty fingers, while he writes; and that it has been two whole years since he has tasted wine, washed his face, or trimmed his beard.

But being fair and non-partisan, the professors in the Middle Ages also published collections of model letters for parents to write back to their children, away at college. These letters usually enclosed the requested money, but frequently included strong advice on how not to spend it. The general theme was that the student was lazy and extravagant; and should be thinking about supporting his loving parents, rather than forever trying to extort money from them.

One indignant father in Besançon writes to his son, studying at Orleans:

I have recently discovered that you live dissolutely and slothfully, preferring license to restraint, and play to work—and strumming a guitar while others are at their studies. Whence it happens that you have read but one volume of law, while your more industrious companions have read several.

Now, I would hope that all of this does not sound too familiar to you, but I think you would agree that complaints—both from and about the campus—are not really so very new.

For those worried parents who believe that campus problems began with Berkeley in 1964, it is instructive to read of the riots at the University of Paris in 1228, and at the University of Oxford in 1355.

It is true that they were not so much teach-ins, as they were drink-ins; since the trouble usually began in a tavern. But they did involve the relationship of the civil authority and the university's autonomy, and they make the events at Berkeley look pretty tame by comparison.

As a matter of fact, in a recent survey of more than 700 college presidents—on the subject of student protests—it was revealed that contrary to popular belief, most student demonstrations today do no involve the war in Vietnam, or civil rights, or political issues at all.

Most of the protests, it turns out, are about the food; or about allowing the students more say in policy-making; or about the various housing regulations.

Now here at Chatham—judging from the delicious lunch we have just had—it would seem highly unlikely that anyone would want to complain about the food.

As for allowing the students more say in policy-making, it is rather remarkable that the girls here at Chatham changed their student government to a community government on the premise that if anyone really had anything serious to discuss with the administration and faculty, the right doors were always open.

As for the housing regulations, you here at Chatham have the very practical—and very sensible—*Chatham College Handbook*.

Now, there were similar handbooks for students in the 13th century. Usually they were written in Latin verse, but they contained a great many helpful hints. They seemed to be particularly concerned about Gracious Living.

One of these handbooks had the following practical advice:

Wash your hands in the morning; and, if there is time, your face. Eat with three fingers only. Don't criticize the food. Don't pick your teeth with your knife. Don't butter your bread with your finger. Scrape bones with your knife, but don't gnaw on them. When you finished with your bones, put them in the bowl, or on the floor.

Of course, there *is* a serious dimension to the protest among some students today.

But whatever comfort some of the extremist protest may be giving our enemies—and it is clear from Hanoi's own statements that it is—let us be perfectly clear about our principles and our priorities. This is a nation in which the freedom of dissent is absolutely fundamental.

There is no more classic statement of this belief than that of Judge Learned Hand, who in the midst of the impassioned controversy over Senator McCarthy's charges in the early 1950's, said boldly and bluntly:

"I believe that community is already in process of dissolution where each man begins to eye his neighbor as a possible enemy, where non-conformity with the accepted creed, political as well as religious, is a mark of disaffection, where denunciation, without specification or backing, takes the place of evidence; where orthodoxy chokes freedom of dissent; where faith in the eventual supremacy of reason has become so timid that we dare not enter our convictions in the open lists, to win or lose. Such fears as these are a solvent which can eat out the cement that binds the stones together; they may in the end subject us to a despotism as evil as any that we dread; and they can be allayed only insofar as we refuse to proceed on suspicion, and trust one another until we have tangible ground for misgiving. The mutual confidence on which all else depends can be maintained only by an open mind and a brave reliance upon free discussion."

However much we may disagree with some aspects of it, we can be genuinely proud that free discussion is so vigorous on the American campus today.

But beneath its specific protests, there runs a generalized theme in most of the serious student discussion. It is the vague fear that somehow society—all society, both East and West—has fallen victim to bureaucratic tyranny of technology and autocracy that is gradually depersonalizing and alienating modern man himself.

In its roots, this may be a nameless fear; but it is clearly not altogether a new one.

Man has always trembled a bit before his tools, and there has always been an intrinsic ambivalence in technology.

The cave man, for example, discovered that a stone ax was a decided improvement over a pointed stick in dispatching the disgruntled wild animals in the neighborhood. But he also discovered to his dismay that it was a fairly fearful instrument in the hands of a disgruntled neighbor, who—in a sudden burst of unneighborliness—might wish to dispatch him as well.

The enterprising visionary who first invented the wheel found to his delight, no doubt, that he could ride a lot more comfortably than he could run. But if he was anything like our contemporaries, he probably also discovered that the wheel could not only run faster than a pedestrian, but that it could also run over him.

Today our tools are more complex, but they are no less ambivalent in their moral applicability. We can use thermonuclear power to dig a new Panama Canal. Or we can use it to dig a new mass grave for humanity.

At Berkeley, students carried signs reading: "I am a human being; do not fold, bend, or mutilate."

It is a sentiment we can all emphatically agree with. I very much wish that college students in Peking and Hanoi were allowed to carry the same signs on their campuses.

But in America, for many students the computer has become the primordial symbol of mass impersonalization. It is ironical that this should be so, considering the immense quantum of human drudgery—both mental and manual—that the computer has eliminated.

It has been the American practice from the beginning to take work loads off the backs of men, and put them onto the backs of machines. We have done that—not so much because we have valued machines in themselves—but in a much more profound sense because we have valued man.

In any event, it seems a little premature to worry that the computer is on the verge of replacing the human brain. Quite apart from everything else, that brain is an utterly incredible computer itself: probably the most magnificent bit of miniaturization in the entire universe. Though it weighs only about three pounds, it contains some 10 billion nerve cells, each of which has some 25 thousand possible interconnections with other nerve cells. It has been calculated that to build an electronic computer large enough to have that range of choice would require an area equal to the entire surface of the earth.

As St. Augustine observed: man looks about the universe in awe at its wonders—and forgets that he himself is the greatest wonder of all.

But it is also true that the ambivalence of technology grows with its own complexity, and *Homo Faber*—man the maker—is wise to continually question whether it is he, or his tools, who are in charge.

Goethe, Blake, and Kierkegaard, each in their own way, asked that question searchingly in the last century. Kafka, Huxley, and Orwell have asked it eloquently in our own. Paul Goodman, Jacques Ellul, and many others are asking it today.

There is as yet no definitive answer to the question; but there is a definitive need to keep asking it. The real question, clearly, is not whether we should have tools. But only whether we are becoming tools.

It is not really the computer that is in question; it is whether or not Dr. Strangelove is sitting at the computer's console.

It is too simplistic an answer to reply that technology is itself morally neutral, and that man must simply take care to retain his human control. The more profound question is whether or not complex technology narrows or widens the alternatives available for human control.

It is clear enough that man conditions his technology. What is less clear is the extent to which technology conditions man.

The degree and moral quality of that conditioning is a dilemma we must face. But we must *face* it,—and solve it—and not merely fall into an escapist and emotional romanticism that cloaks itself in a self-agonizing, *Angst*. Nothing is to be gained from that.

One of the most refreshing qualities of the campus ferment today is its intense "inner-directedness," and its frankly philosophical bent. One student observed: "We don't automatically accept the value of institutions." And another added flatly: "Our quarrel is with Aristotle; we say man is *not* a social animal."

As much as one might be tempted to disagree with those sentiments, it is absolutely marvelous to hear university students seriously quarreling with Aristotle again. It may even symbolize the renaissance of metaphysics from the swampland of semanticism in which it has been bogged for so long.

Now it is understandable that the tendency of contemporary man, standing in awe of his own technology, should look back to a simpler and more secure pattern of society, in which the individual could more fully assert his own independence. That is a strong tendency in our own Jeffersonian tradition, which quite rightly puts such decisive emphasis on man's independence.

But the irony, of course, is that Jefferson himself was a brilliant technological innovator—as anyone who has explored Monticello would agree. And it is unlikely that Jefferson today would personally fret much about being folded, bent, or multilated by the computer.

It is somewhat more likely that he would invent a better one.

The fact is that an honest inspection of history reveals not so much a nostalgic series of Golden Ages in which men led the good life; but, on the contrary, a rather dismal series of Golden Opportunities which men foolishly passed up, that might have accomplished precisely that.

All of this is, of course, intimately related to man's education.

But is modern education really relevant to the human condition?

No age in history has ever had a more thorny bout with relevancy than ours.

The reason is clear: We are caught up in a new dimension of explosive change that has no precedent in the 40,000 years of *Homo Sapiens'* experience.

If you had been educated in 3rd century Athens, B.C.; or in 4th century Byzantium; or in 14th century Bologna, you could have reasonably assumed that the education you received as a child would still be meaningful in your old age.

Change took place, of course, even in the ancient and medieval world. But the rate of change—relative to man's life-span—was slow enough to guarantee that the quantum of knowledge, acquired in youth, would remain valid even into old age.

What has happened today is that the progression of technological and social change is no longer merely arithmetical or geometric with respect to man's life-span. It is explosively exponential.

The engineer, for example, graduating this summer will find ten short years from now that fully half his expensively-acquired engineering education is already obsolete. And the other 50%, which he will then require to remain relevant in his field, has not yet even been discovered.

But this galloping ratio of radical change is a problem not merely for the engineer. It is a problem for anyone—the poet, the philosopher, the pedagogue, or the parent—who wishes to remain relevant in his own society.

We—none of us—fully understand all the inner dynamics of this calculus of relevancy.

More often than not, we are content simply to state the problem—rather than to think hard enough about the answers.

It is easy enough to wring one's hands over the complicated issues of meaning and value that an era of radical change involve.

It is much tougher to tackle these issues honestly and humbly, and work tirelessly toward wise solutions.

We sometimes do not even state the problem in a wholly realistic way.

We fear that organization in modern society is growing too big and too complex—and that we are establishing management controls that are too massive.

We describe complex organization as a depersonalized bureaucracy, and brand it as an Orwellian nightmare.

But it is possible that exactly the reverse is the case.

It is possible that some of our gravest problems in society arise not out of over-management; but precisely out of under-management.

It is possible that democracy can become non-participatory precisely to the degree that organic and hierarchial management breaks down.

Exploding urbanization, to take a cogent example, has been a fact in the western world for more than two hundred years. It has brought in its wake massive social turbulence and tension. Now it is sweeping the entire world like a blight.

But there is no evidence whatsoever that man has over-managed this problem. There is every evidence that he has under-managed it.

As all the forms of social, economic, political, and even religious organizations grow larger and more complex in our era, we might do well to ponder the fate of the Brontosaurus. He was the most magnificent of all the dinosaurs. He grew to be 80 feet long and was the most massive anatomical specimen of antiquity. But he was a classic case of under-management. For though he weighed an incredible 40 tons, he had only a golf ball-sized brain of 3 ounces. He could not accommodate to change. He could not remain relevant to his environment. And as magnificent as he was, he disappeared.

The observable fact is that most forms of social organization are growing more complex; but complexity in itself is not necessarily inferior to simplicity. And simple arrangements—by the mere fact of their simplicity—are not invariably more democratic.

In the Judeo-Christian dispensation, the first human organization was a very simple one: one man and one woman. One Adam and one Eve.

The organization was simple. But they managed to get one another into an extraordinary amount of difficulty.

Even the first fraternal organization we read about was ideally simple. There were two brothers. One Cain and one Abel.

The arrangement was very unbureaucratic; but the outcome was classically undemocratic.

Now, since I have mentioned Eve, I should like to say a word about the modern American woman.

I recognize that there are very great hazards in this, since generally speaking the least authoritative expert on the American woman is the American man. On the whole, this is a topic in which the interest of the American male is surpassed only by his bewilderment.

But this *is* a women's college. And since after today I will have run out of undergraduate daughters, it seems unlikely that I will ever be invited again to give a commencement address to young ladies.

So if I have anything to say—I had better say it now.

Men have been saying things about women for a very long time. Their earliest recorded remarks, however, are not very complimentary.

"A women without ability is normal," snapped one ancient Chinese sage.

The early Hindu writers were not much kinder. They noted that "infidelity, violence, deceit, envy, extreme avarice, and a total want of good qualities" were the natural faults of women.

Plato appears to have believed that women represented a stage of transition between wild beasts and man, though he did concede that some women were capable of becoming philosophers—and actually admitted a few to his Academy.

By the time we get to the 4th century of the Christian era, we find St. Jerome—one of the great Fathers of the Church—observing rather tersely that "Conversation with women is the road to the Devil."

St. John Chrysostom, the great 4th century patriarch of Constantinople, was so eloquent an orator that he often had to chide his congregation for applauding in church. Even his name in Greek means the "Golden-Mouthed One." But some of his golden words on women are a little disconcerting:

"O Evil!" he cried, "A wicked woman is worse than any evil! Deadly are dragons and poisonous snakes, but the deadliness of a woman is deadlier than the poison of serpents. The wicked woman is never chastened: treat her sternly and she rageth, mildly and she runneth wild. Easier it is to melt iron than to tame a woman."

It is interesting to speculate which half of the congregation applauded that particular sermon—the ladies, or the gentlemen.

The trouble is that in the earlier centuries, we never seem to hear any rebuttal to all this from the ladies themselves. It is somewhat hard to believe that the ladies—being ladies—were completely silent on the subject. But in any event, by the time we get to the American Revolution, there is no longer any reticence from the distaff direction.

Abigail Adams, who was herself to be First Lady of the land, after Martha Washington, wrote to her husband John while he was a delegate to the Continental Congress—just before the Declaration of Independence:

"I long to hear," she wrote, "that you have declared an independency; and, by the way, in the new code of laws, which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make, I desire you would remember the ladies and be more generous and favorable to them than were your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power in the hands of husbands. Remember all men would be tyrants if they could. If particular care and attention are not paid to the ladies, we are determined to foment a rebellion and will not hold ourselves bound to obey any laws in which we have no voice or representation."

Happily for the male half of the nation, this All Ladies Guerrilla War never came off; though there were, of course, some fairly fierce insurgent skirmishes during the Feminist Movement.

G. K. Chesterton once remarked, of that movement, that 10,000 women stood up and shouted defiantly: "We will no longer be dictated to by men!" And then immediately marched out and became secretaries; and spent their entire career being dictated to by men.

Today American women are the subject of a growing avalanche of sociological analysis—much of it written by themselves. There is a feeling of restiveness and unfulfillment.

Now that it is no longer a question of battling for their rights, American women seem increasingly uncertain about defining their role.

They want to be fully relevant in modern society. But what should that relevancy consist in? Their having been victims of social and legal inequality for centuries, it is not surprising that their assertion of *equality* should sometimes become confused with an assertion of *sameness*.

Simone de Beauvoir and others have so condemned the "mystique" of femininity, that feminine dissimilarity in itself has become suspect. Thus, what began as liberation in the feminist movement could conceivably end as a new and more subtle form of impoverishment.

Women's contribution to society is clearly not to become more and more masculine, but rather to bring to what is traditionally an androcentric society those insights and instincts that only women can.

It is a society in need of that contribution.

Ortega y Gasset has underscored the same sensitive insight:

"The more of a man one is, the more he is filled to brim with rationality. Everything he does and achieves, he does and achieves for a reason, especially for a practical reason. A woman's love . . . is perhaps the only thing that is not achieved by reasoning. The core of the feminine mind, no matter how intelligent the woman may be, is occupied by a trans-rational power. If the male is the rational being, the woman is the trans-rational being."

Now all of this is immensely relevant to that generalized uneasiness today that we are all being drawn into a Kafka-esque world in which science and technology encroach dangerously on the realm of the spirit. As Karl Stern has put it: "The universal appeal of Kafka and Huxley and Orwell is precisely this: while you and I stand in awe of unheard-of machinery, we are suddenly seized by the eerie feeling that we might be part of the machinery ourselves, part of something, some *thing* that can be run."

If there is a danger of repersonalization in our society, then it is *you* who are best endowed to save us from that threat. For the gift of womanhood is precisely the gift of being able to *personalize*: to relate to the *individual,* rather than to the mass; to the *specific* rather than to the generic; to the *existential,* rather than to the abstract.

It is the gift of womanhood to love. It is your special gift. And it is the world's special need.

"Two roads diverged in a wood," wrote Robert Frost in one of his most pensive moods, "and I—I took the one less traveled by, And that has made all the difference."

All of life, really, is full of forked roads in a wood. And all of life, ultimately, is choosing one road over the other.

The most important choices are sometimes in a wood so dense and tangled that we can not clearly see the end of either road. But choose we must. And as wisely as we can.

The diploma you receive today is unfortunately not a detailed road map.

It is a passport into a dense wood, filled with forked roads.

For your committed generation, many of those roads will be the ones less traveled by.

If you choose wisely, it will be an exciting journey indeed. It will be much more than a journey; it will be a discovery. And what you will discover is what we all seek to know: *who we are* . . . and *Whose wood this is in which we all walk.*

"We shall not cease from exploration," wrote T. S. Eliot in the Third Quartet, "And the end of all exploring Will be to arrive where we started And know the place for the first time."

Culver Cites Cedar Rapids Award-Winning Schools

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN C. CULVER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, I am extremely pleased and proud that the Cedar Rapids Community School District has been named as Iowa's 1966 "Pacemaker" in educational improvement, in a nationwide school recognition project sponsored by the National Education Association and Parade magazine.

I was fortunate to attend elementary and secondary schools in Cedar Rapids, and have had the opportunity to visit a number of the schools over the past 2 years to witness firsthand the outstanding achievements that are being made.

The Cedar Rapids schools, under the administration of Superintendent Arnold Salisbury, are providing dynamic new educational programs for the 22,000 students whom they serve. The Pacemaker Award is a well-deserved honor for these progressive schools and exceptional educators.

I call the attention of my colleagues to an article which appeared in the Cedar Rapids Gazette on Sunday, June 26, and include it at this point in the RECORD.

CEDAR RAPIDS SCHOOLS NAMED IOWA 1966 "PACEMAKER"

MIAMI BEACH.—Cedar Rapids community school district was named today as Iowa's 1966 "Pacemaker" in educational improvement in a nationwide school recognition project sponsored by the National Education Assn. and Parade, the Sunday Newspaper Magazine, distributed every week by The Gazette.

A citation will go to the district at an Awards luncheon Thursday during the 104th annual NEA convention. The award recognizes the district's continuing, total program of curriculum development and innovation.

In addition to the Cedar Rapids district, schools or school systems in 41 other states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico will receive plaques for "leading the way to better education for America's youth" from Parade Editor Jess Corkin and NEA President Richard D. Batchelder of Newton, Mass.

Cedar Rapids schools, serving 22,000 students, are a laboratory in change—supported by a well-structured research program to spot weaknesses, as well as strengths, of any proposal.

The keyword among the staff and Superintendent Arnold Salisbury is exploration. No teaching techniques or course materials may be sacrosanct. Salisbury, his aides and faculty are on the constant prowl for better methods and instructional content.

So they were unafraid to experiment with —and adopt—the plan under which pupils in certain schools now dial recorded lessons to be played through telephone hookup to the classroom.

The flexible plan may be used by a French teacher, for example, to channel a recording to one student, or to 30 students.

Innovation starts early. Thus first graders pick up the alphabet the first six weeks, learn use of the dictionary and turn out written compositions.

In a mathematics class youngsters manipulate Cuisenaire Rods for a better grasp of numbers.

One clue to the dynamism of the Cedar Rapids system comes from Paul F. Johnson, Iowa state superintendent of public instruction.

He noted that "teachers are provided with released time for working on ideas with consultants and curriculum leaders and developing instructional materials to implement those programs desired for the curriculum."

The waves of change are felt from kindergarten through grade 12, and into night school for adults.

"As a result of close cooperation between the various subject fields, careful control by properly designed research, and an experienced staff on consultants," Johnson said, "pupils and teachers are less subject-area conscious, and broad areas are given the benefit of the most up-to-date teaching methods in a context which is practical and effective in today's schools."

Cedar Rapids, incidentally, doesn't stop with putting the latest touches to its curriculum. The system uses a computer to schedule architectural and building planning.

Pittsburgh Diplomat Says South Vietnam Will Not Yield to Vietcong Terror

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, while I was in Vietnam last December on behalf of the Committee on Government Operations, I met an old friend and constituent, Mr. William H. Marsh, then a provincial reporter for the U.S. Embassy in Saigon. I traveled into the outlying countryside with Mr. Marsh and, because he speaks Vietnamese fluently, I was able through him to talk to a number of Vietnamese villagers.

Mr. Marsh has recently been reassigned to the Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs at the State Department in Washington.

I think my colleagues in the Congress will be interested to read an interview with Mr. Marsh published in the June 27 issue of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette. Under leave to extend my remarks I include the article at this point in the Record:

Viets Won't Yield to Cong Terror, Diplomat Says

Washington.—"In the present political turbulence in South Viet Nam it is noteworthy that none of the factions involved is against the war and in favor of yielding to the Viet Cong," says a young American diplomat who has just returned from almost three year's duty with the American Embassy in Saigon.

He is William H. Marsh, 35, of Oakland. He arrived in South Viet Nam in July, 1963, and in the following three years he visited nearly all areas of the war-torn country.

Although a Vietnamese-language student, he was pressed into service immediately by the Embassy to cover Buddhist street demonstrations against the Diem government, then in power.

"Now after 33 months of observing the political life of the country, I am impressed chiefly by the fact that, while the South Vietnamese people are sometimes discouraged by occasional political turbulence, at the very same time they understand clearly that such free political expression would never be permitted under the Viet Cong," he said in an interview.

Marsh's observations are based on service as a provincial reporter for the American embassy, and a year as chief of the political section's provincial reporters.

In his travels about the country—by helicopter, jeep, conventional aircraft, bicycle, oxcart, canal boat, junk, as well as on foot—he visited 35 of South Viet Nam's 43 provinces, talking to South Vietnamese of every walk of life to find out what they were thinking and feeling about conditions in their wartorn country.

Speaking Vietnamese and French, he met enough people and wrote enough reports on his conversations with them to "fill three or four good-sized books." His reports were eventually read by the American ambassador and the Department of State and contributed to determining the direction of U.S. policy toward South Viet Nam.

Reviewing his impressions of his widely-traveled tour of duty in the country, Marsh reports:

"I am impressed by the fact that hundreds of thousands of South Vietnamese living in areas threatened by the Viet Cong have left their homes and possessions behind to move into areas under control and protection of the Government of South Viet Nam.

"I am impressed by the fact that hundreds of thousands of South Vietnamese are willingly serving in the regular armed forces and in the militia against a hidden and vicious enemy.

"I am impressed that ordinary peasants, armed only with carbines, guard their hamlets and their families day and night against a crafty enemy armed with automatic weapons. It takes more than ordinary courage to do that."

"I am impressed by the fact that thousands of Viet Cong have been intelligent and courageous enough to come over to the Government side when they realized that Viet Cong leaders are engaged in trying to undermine the independence of the country."

The Viet Cong have failed greatly in their attempts to persuade the people of South Viet Nam to assist them, he said. "Now, they are obliged to forcibly conscript boys of 15 and to seize rice from the peasants under threats of terror."

Terming the Viet Cong activities "a big fiasco," he said they now must rely on coercion rather than persuasion to obtain most of what they need in the way of personnel and resources.

"As a political organization, the Viet Cong amount to absolute zero. They have no leaders that any one has heard of, they don't have any officers, they are not a political party or social group; it is difficult to find them, and their presence is known only when a school, a hospital, or an experimental station is blown up.

"The terroristic tactics of the Viet Cong are a means to an end, the end being to cause the collapse of the government of South Viet Nam. They want to destroy and replace it, not participate in it. With them it is all or nothing, and up to now it has been nothing."

Marsh reports that the Viet Cong are always offering "help" in the form of bribes, but he said the people of South Viet Nam, "know that Viet Cong promises are always negated by their taking away young boys, rice, money, and even lives."

He predicted a "constructive outcome" to the present political unrest in South Viet Nam and added "the country is moving ahead in constitutional matters. The present political competition should be familiar to Americans, and in a way it is a sign of a healthy system coming into being. It is significant that all parties are agreed that an elected government, pledged to protect the country's independence, will come into power."

Marsh was able to avoid injury in his trips about the war-torn countryside, even though he drove over many mined roads, and visited hamlets that were attacked only a short time later.

Once, while traveling in a helicopter from Hue to Danang, he participated in the pick-up of three wounded South Vietnamese soldiers from the battlefield. The soldiers were flown to a hospital in Danang.

He had the good fortune to be absent on home leave from the American embassy in Saigon last March 30 when his office and several others were badly damaged by a 250-pound charge exploded by the Viet Cong in the street outside. In the blast two Americans and 20 South Vietnamese bystanders were killed.

Headmaster Frank Boyden, of Deerfield—Part V

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous-consent procedures, I insert in the Record at this point a further excerpt from the New Yorker magazine biographical profile of Frank Boyden, headmaster of Deerfield Academy in Deerfield, Mass.

In this excerpt we meet some of Frank's associates at Deerfield and some of the distinguished alumni who have gone on to achieve brilliant reputations in a variety of careers after their years at Deerfield.

We gain further insights into the unusual gifts which the headmaster possesses and which have enabled him to perceive hidden depths and smoldering fires in the hearts and minds of his boys. It is this perception that has made the headmaster unique among the world's educators and has, as much as anything else, helped to develop the institution that is Deerfield Academy today.

The excerpt follows:

THE HEADMASTER—V

The headmaster first became known among educators for his achievements with unlikely material. In the kind of language that modern academicians sometimes use, there was a high salvage factor in his work. He seemed to know when there was something in a boy when on the surface there appeared to be nothing. He could assess this potentiality in a way that no test could, and he had the talent to help the boy reach it. Deerfield at one time regularly had a number of students who, for disciplinary or academic reasons, had been kicked out of places like Andover, Exeter, and Taft. After a year or two at Deerfield, a considerable number of these boys outperformed their former Exeter, Andover, or Taft classmates in college.

This was not only gratifying to Boyden but also both pleasing and relieving to other headmasters, who suddenly found that with clear consciences they could fire almost any boy, since Frank Boyden could be counted on to turn the lout into an interested scholar and a useful citizen. Boyden had developed this special skill partly as a result of his early work with the farm boys of the valley, whose education, in most cases, would have lapsed without his persistence. In one of these, a boy in the Deerfield class of 1911, the headmaster found a kind of objectification of his idea of Deerfield. Being an intuitive and untheoretical man, he has never tried to express in any definitive way the kind of goal he has tried to reach.

Instead, he tells the story of Tom Ashley. As a thirteen-year-old boy, Ashley, one gathers, was uncommunicative to the verge of moroseness. He disclosed no intellectual curiosity. He had been born to farming, he loved the open, and he kept a notebook of the achievements he considered important enough to record. "Rifle, game shot," begins one entry, covering a brief segment of 1907, "Blue jays—1, red squirrels—3, muskrats—6, skunks—15, cats—3, mud turtles—1, snakes—1, rats—3, pigs—1, doves—8." On March 23rd of that year, the boy noted that he "went swimming first time, had to wade through snowdrift to get in the water." A note soon thereafter says, "Began haying July 15, 1907. 1. Great Pasture. 2. Wright's Yard. 3. The Island. 4. The Neck. 5. Pine Hill. 6. Pug's Hole. 7. Black Snake Piece. 8. Great Bottom. 9. Little Plain. Ended haying August 5." In the following month, the boy so intractably refused to enter the academy that his father seemed ready to write him off as a clod, and the headmaster made no apparent effort to influence him.

There happened, however, to be a great stack of schoolbooks that needed moving, and would Tom please lend a hand before going off to shoot another pig, or whatever he was going to do? Ashley helped without speaking. The academy was so short of football players, the headmaster told him, that although he was not actually in the school, he could play with the other boys that afternoon if he wanted to; meanwhile, the headmaster would be grateful if he would hold the door open for some visitors who happened to be coming up the walk. There was something romantic in Ashley, because he went to football practice that afternoon wearing a skate strap so that he could repair a leg fracture, if necessary, without leaving the field. Within a short time, he was enrolled in the academy.

He was a well-proportioned fellow, and he proved to be an excellent athlete, replacing the headmaster in the backfield of the football team and becoming a teammate of the headmaster in baseball. For four years, he seldom said anything in class or to the girls, but, at the headmaster's request, he delivered a speech at the 1911 Commencement exercises, and it was moving, if for no other reason than that he was actually talking. Ashley went on to Amherst and began a steady correspondence with the headmaster, which was full of hopes, worries, reports of his grades, football plays for use at Deerfield, requests for advice, and minor apologies such as "I hate to bother you with such small matters, but I would like to know how you see it before approaching my father."

Ashley was the captain of the Amherst's basketball team and a star in football and baseball. He majored in history and decided to become a teacher. His story, in its essential elements, has been repeated at Deerfield a thousand times, and it has served as a kind of standard. In memory, Ashley has become more of an ideal than an actual person, but fifty years ago he was probably the closest friend the headmaster had ever had.

He joined the Deerfield faculty in 1916. He cared enormously about the school, and he had much bigger ideas for it than had ever crossed the headmaster's mind; he envisioned it as a large national academy, drawing students from numerous states. He drafted a prospectus of the expanded academy and sketched a map of future halls and dormitories. He urged the headmaster to start moving in that direction by reviving the boarding department, which had been inactive for seventy years. There were a few boarders in the school at the time—boys whose fathers had heard of the headmaster's early achievements and had arranged for their sons to live with families in the town.

Ashley suggested that thirty-five students from outside Deerfield might be a good number to expand to right away. "We'll never have thirty-five boarders here," the headmaster said, with a swampy look—not because he did not want them but because he could not imagine so many boarders being there. Ashley died in a wheat field near Château-Thierry. He was trying to get a captured German machine gun to work, so that he could turn it against another German machine gun, which killed him. John Lejeune, the commandant of the United States Marine Corps, in whose office Ashley had first volunteered for service, later sent a personal check to the headmaster and asked that some sort of tablet be put up at Deerfield in memory of Lieutenant Ashley. The headmaster used the money to help build a dormitory for boys from other towns and states.

Soon after the war, John Winant, who was later to become Governor of New Hampshire and United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James', made a visit to Deerfield, spent a day with the headmaster, and admitted to him during the afternoon that he had come as a representative of the Brearley School, in New York, whose trustees had asked him to see if the headmaster of Deerfield would like to become the headmaster of Brearley. "However, I am not going to make the offer," Winant said. "What you are doing here is obviously too important, and this is where you should stay." Winant, who later sent his sons to Deerfield, did not say how much Brearley was offering, and the headmaster was too polite to ask.

He had been sincerely tempted by other offers, some of which would have doubled his salary, and, of course, there was always the law, to which his commitment was regularly postponed on a June-to-June basis. "When I had been here seven years, I didn't see many possibilities, and I began to think more and more about the law," he says, remembering one black period. "I was pretty much discouraged." On another of these occasions, he was about to accept a different job and leave Deerfield, but he opened the Bible, and he says, the first passage his eye fell on was Jeremiah 42:10: "If ye will still abide in this land, then will I build you, and not pull you down, and I will plant you, and not pluck you up; for I repent me of the evil that I have done unto you."

He decided to stay. He tells that story often. His wife says that she believes it is true but that he has probably condensed it by leaving out the number of times he opened the Bible before he found a passage that would satisfy him. On still another occasion when he was about to quit, a priest from South Deerfield learned about it and told him, "You can't. You are the only man in the town of Deerfield who can go into every home in the valley. Now get back to work."

By 1923, there were one hundred and forty students in the academy. Eighty were boarding students. The son of the president of Cornell was there, and the son of the president of what is now the University of Massachusetts, and so were grandsons of the presidents of Amherst, Smith, and Vassar, and sons of deans or professors at—among other places—the University of California, Mount Holyoke, Williams, Harvard, the College of the City of New York, and George Washington University. This endorsement of his work was gratifying to the headmaster, but for the moment he was too deeply concerned to enjoy it, because a section of the new Massachusetts constitution appeared to signal the closing of the school.

The law said that public funds could not be used for the support of a private school. Deerfield Academy, which was now partly a private school and partly a public school, was receiving twenty thousand dollars a year from the town of Deerfield and was going to founder without it. If the academy were to close its boarding department and continue as solely a public high school, not only would much of the headmaster's work be undone but a new and heavy concentration of population in South Deerfield, six miles away, would force the school to be relocated there, removing it from the original settlement, of which it was by now an integral part. Moreover, a legal battle broke out that filled up column upon column of Massachusetts newsprint.

The technical area of contention was framed in the terms of a bequest that had been made to the town in 1878 by a woman whose will directed that the income from the bequest be used to support the school. The question was: Could the academy—in order to become a legal private school—pay the town the value of the bequest? The question had been raised by a small faction in the town that wanted to force the headmaster to close the school. One member of this group was a woman who had been replaced as school librarian. Another was an artist whose light had been cut off by the shadow of the one dormitory the headmaster had so far succeeded in building. The others were people who resented the growth of the academy in their town and the success of the headmaster, who was not even a native and had become the most powerful man in the valley.

The situation was unpromising. Even when he got successfully past the long legal battle, which he eventually did, the headmaster still had to produce at least a hundred and fifty thousand dollars just to come out even and stay in action for another year. In 1924, that seemed an impossible sum for a country schoolmaster to find.

The school would have gone under had it not been for what must surely be one of the most extraordinary gestures in the history of American education. Lewis Perry, headmaster of Exeter, Alfred Stearns, headmaster of Andover, and Horace Taft, headmaster of Taft, left their schools and went to New York and elsewhere to raise money from among their own alumni to save Deerfield. Perry came up with thirty-three thousand dollars in a single day, and within the next five years Perry, Stearns, and Taft raised a million and a half dollars for Deerfield. Amherst classmates of Boyden's contributed their money and efforts, and so did the presidents of Cornell and Amherst, and Dean Pennypacker of Harvard. "What swayed us was that he had been able to keep that school going with inadequate quarters and salaries," one contributor remembers. "How did he hang on to the teachers? It was a marvel." The headmaster was forty-five in 1924, and his commitment to Deerfield was deeper than he may have realized. "I wasn't as worried as I probably should have been," he says now.

Before 1924, according to some long-resident observers in Deerfield, the headmaster was straightforward in his ways, but after he saw what a small concentration of pettiness almost did to his school, he became, as he has remained, a fox.

When the headmaster had little else to offer, he hung on to his faculty by charming them into a kind of loyal paralysis. Year after year, he promised salary raises and could almost never deliver. As June approached, he would make a modest show of brave loneliness, telling the teachers to move on for their own good, and assuring them that his understanding would be unalloyed with resentment. He said that if, however, they should decide to stay with him, he would never forget it. And he thought that they could all build something together. The faculty, at one time, lived in his house. If Boyden and his wife wanted to have a private talk, they went down into the cellar and held their conversation behind the furnace. Miss Minnie Hawks sat in a rocking chair in the living room directly overhead, and listened. The headmaster built and has maintained a faculty of solid schoolmen, few of whom have administrative ambitions. Those who do have such ambitions rapidly become headmasters elsewhere. At Deerfield, all ranks between the five-star general and the noncommissioned officers are vacant.

There is a high degree of compatibility between the faculty and the students, partly because they bear an analogous relationship to the headmaster. "I'm not running this school for the faculty," he has often said. "I'm running it for the boys." From early morning until late evening, his faculty's lives must constantly touch the boys' lives—at breakfast, lunch, and dinner, in the classroom, in organized study periods, in club activities, in athletics. The faculty members are expected at all school functions, and there are very few who manage to be simply teachers; most of them have to coach athletic teams and run dormitory corridors as well, not to mention a couple of dozen lesser duties.

To some extent this describes all prep-school faculties, but at Exeter and Andover the extent is extremely small, and nowhere is it larger than at Deerfield. The headmaster's idea of a faculty is a group of people who are much in evidence all the time. The faculty is never in a position to complain, because the headmaster and his wife work more harder than anyone else at being visible and involved throughout the school day. "The more you cooperate with the headmaster, the more he imposes on you," says a teacher who has been there twenty-five years. "He exacts a fantastic commitment. If you give it, he expects more. If you don't give it, he carries you, but you don't exist." The loyalty of these people sustains the headmaster, and he, in turn, has shown a loyalty to them which has at times seemed foolhardy. He has kept on at the academy men whose deterioration has caused both embarrassment and detriment to the academy but whose earlier contributions helped him build his school. "He has no patience with minor failings, but with big failings he has infinite patience," says an English teacher whose failings, if any, have been minor.

Years ago, the same man was offered the post of head of the English department of the Canterbury School, at double his Deerfield salary. "He's not interested in money," said the headmaster, not bothering to compete with Canterbury. The teacher remained at Deerfield. The next year, when he expected a raise, the headmaster passed him over. He has, however, been given a raise in each of the twenty-two other years he has been at the school.

The headmaster's chief disciplinary lieutenant is Donald C. Sullivan, a sort of saint in a hair shirt, who has been at Deerfield since the nineteen-twenties. Years ago, Sullivan, who is known as Red, went after the headmaster in a rage over some now forgotten matter. Seeing the anger in Sullivan's face, the headmaster spoke first. "Let's go into the horse barn, Red. Hurry! I'm hiding from Hen Smith." Hen Smith was one of the town's influential women. In the darkness of the horse barn, the headmaster complained about Hen Smith and how much of his time it took to placate these town women. "Red, I couldn't run this school without you," he slipped in. "Now I'm stuck here, so would you . . ." He sent Sullivan on an errand, and Sullivan didn't realize what had happened until it was much too late to do anything about it.

Deerfield boys have always valued the close relationship that Boyden has effected between the students and the faculty, and they have been conscious of the unusual effort it involves. "I frankly don't understand why any faculty members are at Deerfield," a boy in the class of 1966 said recently. There are two primary reasons. The first, of course, is an appreciation of Boyden and the things he has achieved. "He always stands for and fights for the absolute best," one of his teachers says, "Hence, people go along with him." The second is that the headmaster makes no impositions on the professional style or approach of his teachers in the classroom. "One here has a free hand in the way of teaching his classes; he can try any method he desires and can work in his own way to get results," wrote Tom Ashley in 1916. A teacher who is there now says, "The great thing about Deerfield is that there is no plan book, there are no supervisors, the teachers have freedom."

The headmaster's own talents are extracurricular, and he has always known it. He has never been abreast of new educational ideas, but his wife has always been, and so has his core of first-rate teachers. This is not to say that he ignores Deerfield's academic side. For sixty years or so, until his bad hearing made it impractical, he gave out all grades himself. There were no report cards. Each boy had a private talk with the headmaster six times a year and was told where he stood. In these talks, the headmaster drew the boys out, getting their reactions to their courses, and thus learning where the strength of his faculty was. "Personality counts in teaching at the secondary level," he says. "Personality rubs off. The boys are conscious of meeting a colorful and active mind." Boyden has always had the insight to recognize people like this and the political grip to hold them. Building a group of loyal and talented men is a long process. He has built such a group. Deerfield has a skillful facility, but not an intellectual one. It includes only one Ph.D. Nonetheless, the school is fairly appraised by a member of the class of 1952, now an editor at a university press, when he says, "The point of a boy's education is to learn to love knowledge. Deerfield gave me that. And I think it developed faster at Deerfield than it would have at most other schools."

In recent years, the headmaster has reacted perhaps conservatively—and perhaps not—to the great pressure under which contemporary students have to work. The relentlessness of the competition often drops a kind of pall over serious youngsters in high schools and in independent schools, and adjustments have been made in many school programs to reduce non-academic functions, create more time for study, and generally gear up the country's youth for the college-admissions battle. The headmaster believes that this unfortunate intensity erodes four of the better years of a life span, truncates many experiences that are quite possibly of more lasting if less measurable value, and does not necessarily result in better preparation for college. "Work is being crammed down prep schools by colleges," he complains. "We don't set the college-entrance exams. We don't grade them. I don't know what can be done to relieve the pressure under which the boys are working. Frankly, I'm floundering on this." Meanwhile, he has refused to eliminate any of Deerfield's extracurricular activities, from the electronic jazz combo to the Junior C soccer team, or to give up time-consuming traditions, such as Sunday Night Sing and Evening Meeting.

He has always thought that four courses were as many as a boy ought to handle, and he will not add a fifth one. The headmaster of another school has said, "Deerfield is not a pressure cooker academically. Most schools are now." In the college-placement race, independent schools have lost the sway they once had. Lawrenceville, for example, used to send seventy boys a year to Princeton; there are twelve Lawrenceville graduates in the Princeton class of 1969. Deerfield boys can no longer feel assured about their college choices, either, but the headmaster's refusal to put things on an emergency basis has not cost them their relative position.

Numerically, Deerfield is regularly among the top six schools represented in the freshman classes of, for example, Princeton, Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, and Stanford. Until the early nineteen-sixties, the headmaster made an annual visit to the admissions office at Princeton, where he would be told what Deerfield boys Princeton was about to accept. If the headmaster expressed strong approval of other Deerfield boys whom Princeton had decided to reject, Princeton would change its mind. Boyden was the only man in the country for whom Princeton would do that. Deerfield is probably the only prep school that has never published a catalogue. "We offer all the courses required by any college or university," the headmaster explains, "A catalogue is expensive. I'd rather give the money as a scholarship to a boy or two. I have never been able to write a catalogue anyway. Those that have been prepared for me I could never live up to. They're idealistic—a sales argument. I don't think we need a sales argument. My successor will publish a catalogue, I'm sure of that."

Importance of Small Business in Our Economy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished Deputy Administrator of the Small Business Administration, Mr. Irving Maness, spoke recently at a seminar on Government contract administration at Bryant College, Providence, R.I. I think that Members of the Congress will find his exposition of the importance of small business in our economy very informative. Therefore, under leave to extend my remarks I include his address at this point in the Record:

ADDRESS BY IRVING MANESS, DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATOR, AT FINAL MEETING OF SEMINAR ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION, BRYANT COLLEGE, PROVIDENCE, R.I., MAY 11, 1966

I am happy to be here with you this evening and participate in this, the final session of your program on Government Contract Administration. Bryant College is to be congratulated on its public spirited action in sponsoring these programs of continuing education for the businessman. We at SBA find the businessmen in all parts of the country are very responsive to such programs. The willingness of colleges and universities such as Bryant to undertake this effort demonstrates, I think, their concurrence in the belief that it is necessary to maintain a strong, self-sufficient group of competent businessmen who can contribute to the making of a sound, prosperous national economy, or a Great Society, if you will. And Government agencies are only too willing to contribute time, effort, and personnel to help out where we can in such a worthwhile endeavor.

Today more than ever before it is necessary for businessmen to grow if they are to survive. It is not enough to stand still because standing still in the competitive race is a certain invitation to ultimate failure.

Since World War II, the world has aged less than a quarter of a century if we measure by calendar years. But in terms of knowledge, skills, business acumen, enterprise and growth, we have grown more in this brief span than we did in all of history. Reflect for a moment—it took literally thousands of years for man to learn to use the wheel for the purpose of traveling faster than the speed of the horse—and it took almost a half a century for man to learn to fly approximately 4 miles a minute. Yet, in the short period of this last decade, man has not only pierced the sound barrier but he is propelling himself through space at thousands of miles an hour.

Science and education have made these things possible, and the businessman who fails to keep abreast with advances in the business world will find himself laboring under handicaps of his own making.

There are many who would tell us that smaller firms are on the verge of extinction, that all these Government-sponsored programs are political handouts without real substance or merit. They would have their listeners believe that smaller firms connote inefficiency and waste. To them the future lies with a few corporate giants. The large concerns, they preach, are and will be the fountainheads of progress and innovation and they—and only they—are the foundations of a Great Society.

To all of this I say "Rubbish"—"Nonsense"—just plain "Hogwash." Smaller business concerns have been and will continue to be the backbone of the nation and a sound basis for a Great Society.

But don't just take my word for it. Let me quote from a few names you may recognize. Dr. Land, the inventor of the Polaroid camera, has challenged those who contend that large concerns had a corner on innovation and ingenuity. He observed that the operations of large corporations are "group oriented", but, and I quote, "there is no such thing as group originality or group creativity or group perspicacity. I do believe whole-heartedly in the individual capacity for greatness, in one way or another, in almost every healthy human being under the right circumstances; but being part of a group is, in my opinion, generally the wrong circumstance."

Professor Scherer's research exploded the myth that large firms are more efficient in their research and technological improvements and, as recently as March 17, Congressman Patman added his confirmation to this conclusion saying, and I quote: "Additional evidence was presented to challenge the assumptions that, first, concentration—bigness—is essential for technological innovation; and, second, big, multi-plant companies are more efficient than smaller firms."

To cite but one example, the electric typewriter was not developed by the large concern whose name plate it bears. This giant bought out the rights of the developer—a small businessman.

Moreover, as our economy grows more and more sophisticated, we find that the smaller rather than the larger firms are increasing their efficiency because, in addition to their other advantages, they now are able to use the tools that formerly were in the exclusive domain of their larger brothers.

I do not mean to suggest that increased size does not result in certain advantages. Certainly General Motors is better able to produce and sell autos than was Studebaker. But there are countless products which a small firm can produce and sell competitively with the larger firms and in some instances, particularly short runs, can out-produce and undersell their large competitors.

The fact is that large business—even the very largest of them—looks to—yes, needs—small and medium sized business concerns in order to meet the challengers of the business world. Not too long ago, a senior official of Litton Industries declared: "With our design engineer specifying even tighter tolerances and smaller sizes, and our customers expecting ever greater reliability and lower prices, we need to get each purchased part and service from that organization that can supply it at the optimum combination of low cost, quality and delivery time. More than 75 per cent of the time the best source falls into the category of small business, and for that very practical reason these small businesses constitute 75 per cent of the vendors on our list."

Within the past few days, the giant among giants—American Telephone and Telegraph—advised the United States Congress: "Small companies have a great deal to offer by way of quality, dependable service, economy in production costs and flexibility. Also very important is the fact that owners can become personally involved. Over the years these firms have made a major contribution to our efforts to improve the quality and lower the costs of communications service.

"Accordingly, Western Electric tries diligently to keep small business aware of its interest in having them as sources of supply."

There are but two large concerns which find it good business to do business with smaller organizations. I could continue to name other large firms which all repeat the same refrain—without small firms we would be less competitive and the public less able to achieve their high standards of living.

Why are small and medium sized firms needed?

As is clearly disclosed in the book "The Organization Man," conformity, with its concomitant slogan "don't rock the boat", are the benchmarks for success in a large corporate organization.

On the other hand, in small concerns conformity is not so great a virtue. Freedom of action and ability to make on-the-spot decisions are commonplace. There is little or no need to make appointments to discuss new ideas or to call a conference of division heads, supervisory or executive personnel to obtain approval for changes. Frequently, the employee and the owner are on a first name basis with the employee having easy access to the owner. Nor do they have the large overhead and fixed operating charges which make short run productions uneconomical. It is these attributes which enable:

a. Many new technological developments to originate with smaller business concerns.

b. Smaller firms to have a greater flexibility in delivery schedules than their larger competitors.

c. Smaller firms to be more competitive on smaller quantities than larger concerns.

d. Easier engineering liaison and communications between the research and development personnel and the men doing the job.

These reasons cause large business to support—even to applaud—the Government's efforts to help those of you associated with small and medium sized concerns to learn to grow more competent, to grow more sophisticated, to grow more willing to expand your horizons and to create new techniques and new innovations.

The schools have their role in this process, and when they discharge their role as Bryant is doing, they are doing their duty not only to their local community but to the nation at large. To paraphrase that somewhat trite remark, they also serve who teach others how to serve.

Happily, there is no lack of opportunity to learn for those who would learn, just as there is no lack of opportunity to succeed for those who would succeed. We at SBA would like to think this is due in some measure to the efforts of our Agency. But we do not forget that without the ability of these concerns to make a positive contribution to the creation of a Great Society, our efforts would be a vain gesture.

Paradoxically, the chief deterrent to greater participation by small and medium sized firms in these programs of continuing education is to be found in these firms themselves. The reluctance or possible fear of discovering that their established methods are not the best, combined with complacency resulting from the routine, create a sort of self delusion that continuing education is not for them. Maybe their competitors need it but they do not.

Needless to say, they also need it. While the opportunity to learn is there, it must be taken advantage of. You who have tasted its fruits and are about to reap its benefits should recall the adage of our religious teachers. We are all our brothers' keepers. As such you might do a little missionary work among the others with whom you have contact. Tell them of what you learned and how it helped you. For when they see you doing a better job, they will recognize the opportunities that exist for themselves.

We at SBA and the other Government agencies are happy to place our talents at the disposal of the businessman. The only compensation we seek is for businessmen to avail themselves of these programs. A full roster is reward enough.

Thank you.

An Immigrant's Views on Freedom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, we approach the 190th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence and I am reminded upon this occasion of a rather extraordinary man who resides in Binghamton, N.Y., in my district. One hundred years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, Peter T. Campon was born in Dan Donato, Province of Cosenza, Italy. A few years later, he immigrated to this country with his family and eventually established residence in Binghamton. His family, 3 years after arriving in America, decided to return to their homeland, but Mr. Campon, not yet 14, had already been inoculated with the spirit of this Nation and made his decision to remain here—to carve out his own destiny even on his own.

Although he stood with little formal education, and was hindered with his youthful inexperience with the English language, he progressed successfully through a series of jobs and experiences, including his acquisition of American citizenship in 1897 on a day he still vividly remembers with pride and honor. Ultimately in 1939 he was elected to the City Council of Binghamton, N.Y., reelected in 1943, and served as president of the council from 1946 to 1947. Active and influential in a variety of other organizations, Mr. Campon began addressing groups about our American heritage and has become an extremely popular speaker to innumerable service organizations, school groups, and civic organizations. He has done much to emphasize and applaud America's diverse background and to continuously challenge all of us to seek the best of our past to assure an even more productive future.

Although now 91 years of age, this man continues to delight audiences over a wide area of the East. In recognition of this fact, Mr. Campon was honored this past May by the Italian Government which presented him with the "Cavalier of the Order of Merit" of the Italian Republic.

Fortunately, Mr. Campon was moved to compile several of his addresses and observations in book form. That book, entitled "The Evolution of an Immigrant," is an enlightening and inspiring one. It is especially significant as we approach the July 4 celebration.

Mr. Speaker, several excerpts from his book tell his courageous and exemplary story far better than I could:

> On January 3, 1946, the Sixtieth Anniversary of the day I landed at Castle Garden, N.Y.—then the landing place for immigrants—a bewildered boy with no knowledge of the English language, I assumed the presidency of the Binghamton City Council with these words: "To me, this honor epitomizes the American spirit of democratic possibility and opportunity and I sometimes wonder if native born Americans fully realize, appreciate, and count the blessings that are ours as a free people."
>
> In 1939, I was elected to the City Council for a term of four years. In 1943, I was re-elected for a second term, during which I served as President, 1946–47, and in 1947 was elected for a third term. I retired from politics in 1950.
>
> Adding to my activities in Civic affairs, I was an organizer and President of the Amer-Italian Club . . . became Grand Knight, District Deputy, New York State Delegate to the Supreme Convention in Indianapolis, 1940, Chairman Central New York Chapter, . . . and Honorary Life Member of the Knights of Columbus. Also, organizer and Past President American Civic Association, an Americanization group, Honorary Life Member of the Elks, member of American War Dads and Sons of Italy, and recently was instrumental in organizing Binghamton Chapter of Unico National.
>
> On my coming to, and life in America, I can only say that: I came to America as a boy, not only to earn a living, not only to seek the things difficult to obtain in my native land, but to help forward the great enterprise of the human spirit, to demonstrate that everywhere in the Old World there are men and women who will leave their native lands, loved ones, home and friends, to cross strange seas to where a language is spoken that is alien to them, to start life all over again and begin at the very foundation, if they can but satisfy the quest for what their spirits crave, knowing that whatever the customs, whatever the speech, there is but one longing and utterance of the human heart, and that is for liberty and justice.
>
> I brought from my Motherland what I regard as the best of her spirit, surrendered everything material of the old life and cast my lot without reservation into the new, and while I have never ceased to love the land of my birth, as such memories are sacred and ought not to be put out of our hearts, because no man can ever amount to much who is not linked with the highest aspirations of his Race, or who would despise the noble traditions of his father and mother. Nevertheless I have sincerely dedicated myself to America, am proud to be the Father of American children, and rejoice in my heart on the great ideals which have made America the hope of the World.
>
> Our quest after ideals is the main central reason of life. That pursuit abandoned, life need not run on any longer.
>
> Only greatest of minds, living in an age of tyranny, could have foreseen the portrait of a free people, hence the Declaration of Independence, which gave birth to our ideals and our great Nation. And the Declaration of Independence was the first solemn declaration of government by men, the foundation of a new structure, destined to do away with all forms of government based on conquest and subjection, and to throw into the discard the accumulated rubbish of the centuries of servitude to tyrants and to tyranny.
>
> Great developments have taken place in the past, but all is not finished. Today we face greater opportunities than ever before in all fields of human endeavor for all people who have faith in our Country and in themselves.
>
> What America expects of us is nothing more than the ever-lasting pride of country, simple, honest and ever present—a pride that should be compatible with a sympathetic regard for the traditions and customs of the Nations of the Old World, whose civilizations we have inherited. If we have that pride and keep the Faith, we shall more fully appreciate our own responsibilities, and to the blessings and privileges of the great institutions which we enjoy, we should pledge to each other the firm resolve that only in Americanizing ourselves can we truly serve America. Such self-education and application is our highest contribution to human progress and enlightenment.
>
> If we can earnestly dedicate ourselves to such a standard of citizenship, then we can indeed merit the noblest title any man can bear. "An American Citizen."
>
> As Americans we seek spiritual union with all those who love liberty. Of many bloods and diverse national origins, we stand before the World as one people, united in a common determination to uphold human society which makes conscience superior to brute strength, and to maintain that ideal of freedom based on liberty and justice, rather than on ruthless force in the governments of nations, and, in the face of World events of the past 20 years, we should fully realize that too low a value has been placed on the advantages that we enjoy in our country.
>
> To all of us, the privilege to work at whatever job we prefer, eat and drink whatever we like and say whatever we please, should awaken us to our senses regarding the true value of our American standards of living."
>
> America is heir to all the World! We should not lose any part which is rightfully ours. We should not fear lest this Pantheon of many nationalistic ideals will turn into a pandemonium, for all the American spirit is big enough to harmonize them all; and if Americanism declines to observe and interpret its characteristic environment, it may achieve certain cultural greatness; it may erect a well equipped gymnasium wherein to engage in dialectical exercises; it may clothe itself in literary and other arts, but it will not accord the illumination or direction of our composite citizenship and complex civilization. These can only come from the spirit that is interested in material realities and courageously face them frankly and sympathetically.
>
> I am proud to say that I am a naturalized citizen—that I have taken an oath of allegiance to the U.S.A.—an allegiance to a great body of principles, to a great hope of the human race. I came to America as a boy, not only to earn a living, not only to seek the things difficult to obtain in my native land, but to help forward the great enterprise of the human spirit.
>
> It has never seemed difficult for me to define Americanism and having given you the definition of an "American" from the viewpoint of an immigrant of 177 years ago, I shall, with your indulgence, present "Americanism" from the view point of a naturalized immigrant of today.
>
> Americanism is to firmly believe in, and honestly practice the principles of government as enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, the preamble of our Constitution and the Bill of Rights, that is, a belief in religious freedom, social freedom, industrial freedom, and freedom of the Press. A belief that this freedom is the right of all men because of their rational nature and exists prior to the formation of any government. A belief that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. A belief that all governments are instituted to protect men in their God-given and natural rights. A belief that Magistrates are the servants—not the Masters of those who elect them, and that sovereign power resides in the whole people who may delegate what specific powers they wish to the state, and also recall these powers if deemed necessary for the common interest. Let us not forget that many a poor immigrant has come to us from distant lands, ignorant of our language and strange in appearance, who already is truly American in this important sense, who has long shared our ideals, and who, oppressed in his own Country, has yearned for our land of liberty and for the opportunity of aiding in its aims.
>
> Unless it be the Indian, there is no such thing as a 100% American. Let such self styled citizens boast as much as they please, they themselves come from all the Races of the Earth. Intelligence and thoughtful living and good citizenship comes out of all the Races. We should be proud of our ancestors, but not fret or brag about them either. Think of our own record here and now, because Americanism is not so much something that we inherit at birth, but more an attitude of mind. It is the way we look at exalted and worthwhile things and properly exemplify them, that makes us truly American, and Americanism too, is like charity—it begins at home.
>
> "To make the world safe for Democracy we must, first of all make America safe, and this can be done only if our citizenry as a whole, and our youth in particular, are taught to practice the principles of Democracy, not in political terms alone, but in moral and spiritual terms as well.
>
> This is our country! This is the land which we, in our admiring love for it—we, the men, women and children of this great Commonwealth, from all corners of the earth, are want to call not a country of any

superior race or nationality, not a country of any favored denominational religious group—but the land of the living God who bestowed His blessings upon it as a haven for the oppressed of all nations.

A sanctuary in our country is the tomb of the unknown soldier in Arlington Cemetery. Who was this man? No one knows. Was he white, black, Indian, or of what nationality? We do not know. Was he a Catholic, Protestant or Jew? Of that we are not sure. All we do know is that on the face of the tomb, are inscribed these few simple words—"Here rests, in honored glory, an American Soldier, known but to God." There we have the source and the manifestation of our American Democratic way of life. Let us keep it that way.

Great developments have taken place in the past, but all is not finished. Today we face greater opportunities than ever before in all field of human endeavor, for all people who have faith in our Country and in themselves. If we keep that faith, we shall more fully appreciate our own responsibilities, and to the blessings and privileges of the great institutions which we enjoy, we should pledge to each other the firm resolve that only in Americanizing ourselves can we truly serve America. Such self-education and application is our highest contribution to human progress and enlightenment.

With other flags ours may boast of a glorious past, but Old Glory means a hopeful future to prosper and to build, the future of a land in which any human being of whatever station in life, may walk straight with head erect in God's sunlight, without rancor, without distrust or without fear.

No one can prophesize what our future destiny may be, but in our hearts and minds there should be a challenging faith, that this grand old flag of ours so recently enshrined in new glory, new dignity and new honor on the many battlefields of the world, shall continue to wave over this blessed nation whose future teems with wonderful and radiant anticipations, in which may be visioned as always, illustrious deeds performed for humanity, to hearten and to sustain sons of men endowed with God given rights of liberty and justice.

Penalizing Conservation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN W. WYDLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Speaker, the proposal to dam the Grand Canyon is the most serious threat to conservation today.

I am grateful for the existence of those organizations that in this case have stood up against the powerful reclamation lobby. These groups have served well as spokesmen for the national interest in urging deletion of the Bridge Canyon—or Hualapai—and Marble Canyon dams from Colorado River basin project legislation.

An apparent attempt by the Internal Revenue Service to wipe out this effective voice has appropriately been criticized by Members of Congress. I would only add that steps must be taken to insure that the public interest will continue to be represented. When Government agencies and industrial lobbies go awry, to whom shall we look for counsel?

An editorial in the Washington Post of June 24, 1966, analyzes this situation in broad terms, and I commend it to the attention of my colleagues. I include this editorial as a part of my remarks:

[From the Washington Post, June 24, 1966]

Penalizing Conservation

It is passing strange that the Internal Revenue Service has picked a time when controversial Colorado River dams are being debated in Congress to question the tax-deductible status of the Sierra Club. Militant conservationists in the Club have been some of the most effective opponents of a power project that would have the effect of flooding part of the Grand Canyon. IRS officials insist that a decision to investigate was made on the basis of two recent Sierra Club newspaper advertisements even before an Arizona Congressman questioned the tax status. But the fact that this is the first crackdown of its kind makes the circumstances suspicious.

Under the law, contributions to a tax-exempt organization are deductible only if the organization does not devote a "substantial" part of its activities to attempting to influence legislation. No definition of "substantial" is provided. The usual IRS practice has been to investigate complaints and then render a decision, allowing deduction of all contributions made prior to the ruling. In this instance, however, Internal Revenue has in effect placed the Sierra Club under indictment; it has warned that contributions may not be deductible pending a decision. The obvious result is to discourage contributions.

In its advertisements the Sierra Club unquestionably did urge congressional defeat of the dam bills. The question is whether the advertisements costing perhaps $10,000 contributed a "substantial" part of the Club's annual budget of $1.5 million raised through dues of 40,000 members, contributions and sales of publications. It is significant that while the Club's activities are under scrutiny such organizations as the Committee of One Million, which vehemently opposes recognition of Communist China, continue to enjoy tax-exempt status. So, in different categories, do H.R. Hunt's "Lifelines" radio program, chambers of commerce, labor unions and churches.

This newspaper has grave doubts about the equity of the tax-exemption statute. Such constructive groups as the American Civil Liberties Union and the League of Women Voters have been denied deductibility. The absence of a legal yardstick almost guarantees arbitrary rulings. Since it is next to impossible to define what constitutes attempts to influence legislation (and there are many subtle ways that do not show on the record), it might be fairer if Congress extended the exemption to all groups qualifying as bona fide nonprofit organizations. In any event the present action appears, despite the IRS denials, to be an attempt at intimidation in response to pressure precisely because Internal Revenue singled out the Sierra Club for harsh treatment not customarily accorded others.

Sertoma International Convention, June 22 to 25, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RODNEY M. LOVE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. LOVE. Mr. Speaker, this week, for the first time in its 54-year history, Sertoma International, the famed service-to-mankind organization, held its annual convention in the Nation's Capital, with headquarters at the Sheraton-Park Hotel. One thousand members of Sertoma and the women's auxiliary, La Sertoma, attended from all over the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Puerto Rico. In addition, 250 children attended the simultaneously held "Kids Konvention."

As a past president of the Dayton Sertoma Club and a past district governor, I looked forward to attending the featured freedom luncheon on Friday, June 24, with three of my House colleagues and fellow Sertomans: The Honorable Joseph W. Martin, of Massachusetts, who helped launch the Washington Sertoma Club in 1954; the Honorable Richard H. Fulton, of Tennessee, a member of the Nashville Sertoma Club, and the Honorable Stanley L. Greigg, of Iowa, who belongs to Sioux City Sertoma Club.

The theme of the 1966 Sertoma Convention was "Freedom," a fitting tribute to all Sertomans who believe in the free way of life. At the breakfast on Saturday, June 25, I delivered an address entitled "One Nation, Indivisible."

Sertomans, through the years, have presented copies of the Declaration of Independence to millions of new citizens, schoolchildren, and others. Sertoma International has won five George Washington Medals from the Freedom Foundation at Valley Forge, while individual Sertoma clubs have been recognized with some 50 foundation awards. Sertoma has been outstanding among service clubs in our country in promoting freedom and service to mankind.

Today, there are 479 Sertoma clubs, having 18,757 members, as compared to 221 clubs and 12,571 members 10 years ago. The Washington Sertoma Club was the convention host and cohosts were the Alexandria, and Vienna, Va., clubs and the Frederick, Md., club.

It is with a deep sense of pride that I take this opportunity to offer my sincere congratulations to all Sertomans for their dedication through the years to those great freedom principles and their many fine achievements. Indeed, it was an honor and a privilege to have been asked to participate in their international convention here in Washington, D.C.

Bob Perry: A Fine West Virginian

SPEECH

OF

HON. ARCH A. MOORE, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe anybody on Capitol Hill has made as many friends for my native West Virginia as Bob Perry, a big, husky mountaineer, who has been serving for these past several years as administrative assistant to Dr. George Calver.

Bob's big smile and cheery disposition, as much a part of Dr. Calver's office as the pills and medicine dispensed there, have been missed around here because of illness.

He first came on the Hill wearing the uniform of the U.S. Navy and the rank of chief pharmacists mate. He became such a vital part of the Capitol Physician's Office that after retiring with 20 years of service in the Navy, Dr. Calver promptly hired him as administrative assistant.

Dr. Calver, who probably knows him as well as anyone, said:

> People just love Bob Perry. He's done a wonderful job in public relations. There's never been a more loyal helper or anyone who has given more loyal assistance to the Members of the U.S. Congress than Bob Perry.

The members of my staff join me in wishing a speedy recovery for Bob.

American Bar Association Participates: Mobilization for Peace: The White House Conference on International Cooperation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, the June issue of the American Bar Association Journal contains a very informative article on the association's participation in last year's White House Conference on International Cooperation.

Authored jointly by President Edward W. Kuhn and Dr. Edward D. Re, chairman of the association's section on international and comparative law, who headed the association's delegation, details the work of the Conference and the role played in it by association members.

Dr. Re, as most of us know, is the distinguished Chairman of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, the subject matter of the article is of considerable interest to the membership of the Congress, and therefore I submit it for their information:

Mobilization for Peace: The White House Conference on International Cooperation

(By Edward W. Kuhn, president of the American Bar Association; and Edward D. Re, chairman, section of international and comparative law, American Bar Association)

Richard N. Gardner, former Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, states in the introduction to his recent book, *In Pursuit of World Order: U.S. Foreign Policy and International Organizations:*

"Mankind is now divided by two competing concepts of world order—one based on coercion, the other based on consent. Because of the kind of society we are at home, because of the kind of order we seek abroad, we cannot simply impose our views on other peoples. Our method of building a world order is much more difficult than the Communist method, but it is also much more durable. It is through free association with other nations in bilateral, regional, and global diplomacy."

Mr. Gardner adds:

"We can no longer assure the material well-being of American citizens by acting alone. The cooperation of other nations is now essential to protect our balance of payments, to assure us of access to raw materials and markets, to maintain the safety of our air and ocean transport, to enjoy the full benefits of space technology in communications and weather forecasting, and generally to bring about the kind of world environment congenial to our continuing prosperity."

These considerations reveal some of the many reasons, both national and international, which prompted and promoted the White House Conference on International Co-operation.

The United Nations General Assembly designated 1965, the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations, as International Co-operation Year, and called on people everywhere to concentrate their best efforts on means for achieving and fostering international co-operation. On October 2, 1964, President Lyndon B. Johnson issued a proclamation designating 1965 as International Co-operation Year in the United States. At the same time the President announced his intention to call a White House conference to "search and explore and canvass and thoroughly discuss every conceivable approach and avenue of cooperation that could lead to peace". The President called this "the assignment of the century".

In June of 1965, the United States Congress passed Senate Concurrent Resolution 36, which recognized the designation of 1965 as International Co-operation Year by the General Assembly and President Johnson. It provided in part:

". . . That it is the sense of the Congress that the United States of America rededicates itself to the principles of the United Nations and to the furtherance of international cooperation within the framework of law and order; and that all other members of the United Nations are urged to do likewise.

". . . It is further the sense of the Congress that in connection with the examination for International Co-operation Year of United States participation in international cooperative activities, the executive branch should (1) review with a high sense of urgency the current state of international peacekeeping machinery with a view to making specific suggestions for strengthening this machinery, (2) review other major elements of international community and cooperation with a view to making specific suggestions to promote the growth of institutions of international cooperation and law and order, and (3) review urgently the status of disarmament negotiations with a view to further progress in reducing the dangers and burden of competitive national armaments."

A Cabinet Committee on International Co-operation and a National Citizens' Commission on International Co-operation were established by early 1965. The Cabinet committee, representing twenty-two agencies and departments of the Federal Government, was headed originally by Harlan Cleveland, Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, and subsequently by his successor, Joseph J. Sisco. Robert S. Benjamin was Chairman of the National Citizens' Commission. In September, 1965, Raymond D. Nasher of Dallas was appointed Executive Director of the White House conference. Samuel E. Belk of the Department of State served as Government Co-ordinator.

Many national organizations, including the American Bar Association, were asked to cooperate in order to (1) help carry the story of current international co-operation and organization to the American people, (2) study the next steps to be taken and (3) study means by which private individuals and organizations can join most usefully in promoting international co-operation.

The National Citizens' Commission, in consultation with the Cabinet committee and national organizations, formed thirty working committees dealing with different aspects of international co-operation. These committees were: Agriculture and Food; Arms Control and Disarmament; Atomic Energy; Aviation; Business and Industry; Communications; Culture and Intellectual Exchange; Development of International Law; Disaster Relief; Education; Finance and Monetary Affairs; Health; Human Rights; Labor; Manpower; Meteorology; Natural Resources Conservation and Development; Peaceful Settlement of Disputes; Peacekeeping Operations, U.N.; Population; Research on Development of International Institutions; Science and Technology; Social Welfare; Space; Technical Co-operation and Investment; Trade; Transportation; Urban Development; Women; and Youth Activities.

These committees prepared reports and recommendations pursuant to President Johnson's request for a "useful review" of where we now stand in each area of international co-operation and specific recommendations of new programs and action as "the next steps" to strengthen international co-operation in each area.

CONFERENCE IS HELD AT SHERATON PARK

The White House Conference on International Co-operation convened at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington on November 28, 1965. Working sessions commenced November 29 and continued until December 1. Six simultaneous panel sessions of the working committees were held each morning and afternoon, with plenary sessions at the opening and close.

Approximately 1,250 private citizens, as well as 250 officials of government agencies, were invited by the President to attend the conference. Six Senators and six Representatives were appointed by the Congress and six governors and six mayors were also invited. Guest participants numbered about 1,000 persons.

The conference opened with an address by Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, who called for new and stronger "peacekeeping machinery" for the United Nations and within the inter-American system. He also read a message from President Johnson, in which the President stated that he was "determined that the United States shall actively engage its best minds and boldest spirits in the quest for a new order of world cooperation." After the address, the various panels assembled for discussions of the committee reports.

At each committee session a panel of experts discussed the draft report of the committee. Draft reports had been circulated in advance to conference participants. After the initial panel presentation, discussion was open to all participants at the session.

The American Bar Association was one of approximately 600 nongovernmental organizations participating in the White House conference. The Section of International and Comparative Law had appointed an *ad hoc* co-ordinating committee at the 1965 Annual Meeting in Miami Beach. The committee consisted of John Carey of New York City, Paul Carrington of Dallas, Donald K. Duvall of Washington, D.C., Victor C. Folsom of Boston and Charles R. Norberk of Washington, D.C. Max Chopnick of New York City was chairman. The committee worked in close co-operation with George Beebe of the National Citizens' Commission on International Co-operation, who was conference coordinator for all nongovernmetal organizations.

In September, 1965, a preliminary report entitled "ABA Current Activities and Future Plans Involving International Cooperation" was submitted to Mr. Beebe. This report, drafted by Donald K. Duvall, secretary of the co-ordinating committee, outlined the many activities in the international field already undertaken by the American Bar Association. In addition, the co-ordinating committee submitted a tentative list of observers at the conference to Mr. Beebe.

In October Edward W. Kuhn, President of the American Bar Association, and Edward D. Re, Chairman of the Section of International and Comparative Law, were selected to represent the Association at the conference. They headed an Association delegation of more than twenty lawyers.

The *American Bar News* of November 15, 1965, provided information on the conference and called on Association members "to develop ideas and programs that will help in the development of international law and cooperation". This notice was received by most members too late to enable them to submit papers and recommendations prior to the conference. Nevertheless, two papers, in addition to the preliminary report of the co-ordinating committee, were submitted—"A Proposal To Maximize the Use of Private Enterprise in Furthering U.S. Foreign Policy", by Professor Lawrence D. Lee of Southern Methodist University Law School, and "Suggested Initiatives for the American Bar Association To Advance the Rule of Law Through International Co-operation", by Mr. Duvall individually.

Subsequently, additional articles and papers were submitted by Association members and were forwarded to conference officials by the co-ordinating committee. These articles included: "The International Legal Order: A Proposal for Expansion", by Professor Edward B. Bartoli of Michigan State University; "Co-operatives To Help You Help Yourself", by Max L Weinberg of Quincy, Illinois; and an article on space law by Matthew J. Corrigan of New York City.

In addition to submitting the above articles, members of the Association played an active and important role in the White House conference through membership on the various committees and by contributing suggestions and comments at the conference panel discussions. Members who served as chairmen of committees included Richard N. Gardner, Committee on Population; Charles S. Rhyne, Committee on Development of International Law; Louis B. Sohn, Committee on Human Rights; Milton Katz, Committee on Manpower; and James N. Hyde, Committee on Peaceful Settlement of Disputes.

ASSOCIATION CAN BE PROUD OF ITS CONTRIBUTIONS

The American Bar Association can take justifiable pride in its contributions to the White House Conference on International Co-operation. Association members responded enthusiastically to the request for constructive advice for attaining and maintaining international co-operation. Their many proposals and suggestions were a substantial influence on the final recommendations made to President Johnson.

The success of the White House conference was not due solely to the contribution of the Association, for twenty-two government agencies and more than 600 nongovernmental organizations also participated.

The *Department of State Bulletin* published two special issues on the International Co-operation Year featuring articles by chairmen of the cabinet committees. These articles revealed the results of more than a year of study of international co-operation in such fields as atomic energy, transportation, health, foreign trade, communications, financial and monetary affairs, aviation and postal service.

The findings and recommendations of the President's cabinet committees were assimilated by the thirty conference committees and were incorporated into the reports of these committees.

The National Citizens' Commission was composed of more than 230 members from all areas of the country and all walks of life. Lawyers, doctors, scientists, bankers, corporation executives, artists, educators and people from many other fields gave freely of their time and talent in searching for areas of international accord. The effective co-operation of these individuals produced the many valuable recommendations for the co-operation of nations.

It would be impossible to recite and review all of the reports and recommendations of the thirty conference committees. Yet some of the proopsals should be mentioned so that an insight may be gained into the accomplishments of this conference.

A. Committee on Development of International Law—This committee recommended the deletion of the Connally Amendment and the ratification by the United States of the United Nations Arbitration Convention, the World Bank Arbitration Convention and the Consular Convention with the Soviet Union. It advocated programs of legal assistance to new nations and the exchange of government lawyers with other countries. It was suggested that the latter recommendation he amended to include the exchange of judges, law teachers, lawyers and law students.

The committee also supported the establishment under the United Nations' auspices of an international law reporter system and a court for the adjudication of lower-level international disputes. Such a court had also been proposed at the Washington Conference on World Peace Through Law.

B. Committee on Human Rights—The committee recommended ratification of the United Nations Conventions on the Abolition of Slavery and the Political Rights of Women, the International Labor Organization Convention on the Abolition of Forced Labor and the International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. It advocated support by the United States of human rights programs through the preparation and adoption of conventions on human rights and through financial support of international refugee agencies. Universities and nongovernmental organizations were urged to take a more active part in a world-wide education, research and study program in human rights.

C. Committee on Peaceful Settlement of Disputes—The committee report recommended that the United States support the position that all states have a responsibility (1) to resort to measures of peaceful settlement before initiating the use of force in disputes in which they are involved and (2) to continue to pursue efforts at peaceful settlement even after embarking upon a justified use of force. It also supported fact-finding commissions and international settlements through the auspices of the United Nations. The committee advocated close co-operation between the Department of State and the academic community in continuing emphasis on and study of the procedural and substantive aspects of the settlement of disputes.

D. Committee on Space—The committee suggested various areas of international co-operation in space exploration, including co-operative launching sites, a global multi-purpose navigation satellite system, co-operative sounding rocket research, and a global medical and life sciences computer network via satellites. It advocated the adoption of "a code for human activity on the moon" by the United Nations.

E. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy—This committee proposed recommendations dealing with international safeguards, nuclear power, water resources, high energy physics, biological control of insect pests, food preservation, plowshare projects, health and safety, assistance in the event of a nuclear accident and nuclear data standards. The report emphasized the necessity for continued support and strengthening of the International Atomic Energy Agency. It urged more international co-operation in the study and use of nuclear power for peaceful purposes.

F. Miscellaneous Recommendations—Among the many other suggestions were proposals for supporting and strengthening the World Bank, expanding United States assistance to nations seeking help in controlling births, assisting poor nations technically and financially in increasing their agricultural production and improving international transportation planning and statistics while reducing the "complex paperwork barrier" in transportation. The conference also produced recommendations that a United Nations agency be established to encourage the orderly development of marine resources and to prevent the depletion of fish resources, that a minimum of 1 per cent of the gross national product of the United States be used for development assistance, that a child and family service program be established for South Vietnam, that "excess capacity" in domestic and international carriers be used to provide low-cost transportation for "qualified youth and students", and that the government stimulate and financially support a nationwide program of services to foreign students.

In an introduction to the conference program, President Johnson stated: "This Conference has been called in response to a pressing reality: international cooperation is no longer a luxury, or even a mere desirability, but a necessity. . . . The work of international cooperation is not restricted to professional diplomats; it encompasses the relationships of individuals in every sphere of labor and interest. . . . Our hopes for this meeting are high."

President Johnson's high hopes were realized. As a result of the White House conference, some 300 recommendations were submitted to the President on steps that could be taken to further peace and co-operation among nations. These recommendations resulted from the interchange of ideas by both governmental and nongovernmental officials. The *New York Times* stated on December 2, 1965: "Probably never before had so many citizens gathered at one time to discuss the problems and possibilities of international cooperation."

By its active participation in the White House Conference on International Co-operation, the American Bar Association again has made significant contributions to efforts for international accord. Within three months in 1965 there occurred two outstanding gatherings of individuals dedicated to world peace and harmony—the Washington World Conference on World Peace Through Law (51 A.B.A.J. 1033) and the White House Conference on International Co-operation. The Association enthusiastically supported both conferences. It is hoped that the effective implementation of the recommendations of these conferences by all nations will soon produce a world of peace and order based on law. The difficulty of the goal is no reason for not making the effort.

Washington National Airport and the FAA

SPEECH
OF
HON. WILLIAM T. CAHILL
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. CAHILL. Mr. Speaker, I had occasion to comment yesterday on the conditions at Washington National Airport and to urge the FAA to better utilize the facilities of Dulles International for the purpose of reducing traffic and consequent hazards, and thus improving safety at Washington National.

I wondered why it was that so many airlines used Washington National in preference to Dulles International. I wondered why airlines were willing to waste their gasoline, waiting with motors running for takeoff clearance at National when they could keep on schedule without any difficulty at Dulles. I think, Mr. Speaker, I now have one of the real reasons, and as usual, it involves money.

I have found, for example, that the air carrier landing fees for Washington National Airport amount to 14½ cents per 1,000 pounds for piston and turbopropeller aircraft. This means that an airplane such as an Electra weighing approximately 100,000 pounds must pay a landing fee at Washington National of $14.50. The very same aircraft landing at Dulles International Airport is required to pay a landing fee of 32 cents per 1,000 pounds. Thus the Electra that can land at Washington National for $14.50 must pay $32 to land at Dulles. This is a difference of $17.50.

I understand that Eastern Airlines has approximately 80 flights per day into Washington National. If they save only $10 per aircraft in landing fees, this would amount to $800 per day or $5,600 per week, or over a quarter million dollars a year.

This certainly is one of the reasons, I would think, why all airlines prefer to use Washington National rather than Dulles International.

Why, Mr. Speaker, I ask the FAA, should the rates be different at Washington National and Dulles International? Should not the FAA either increase the rates at Washington National or reduce the rates at Dulles International?

It seems to me that if FAA wished to divert airline traffic from Washington National to Dulles International, one of the ways to do it would be to charge 14½ cents per 1,000 pounds at Dulles and 32 cents per 1,000 pounds at Washington National.

There may be, Mr. Speaker, many valid reasons why Dulles International is not being utilized to its maximum and there may be many reasons why Washington National has more traffic than it can handle.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that one of the reasons must be the air carrier landing fees which are disproportionate at these two airports. I certainly hope that FAA will take immediate steps to correct this inequity and thus encourage reduced traffic at Washington National and increase traffic at Dulles International.

Penalizing Conservation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN D. DINGELL
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted I insert into the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an editorial appearing in the Washington, D.C., Post of Friday, June 24, 1966.

Conservationists and ordinary citizens are much outraged at the recent action by the Internal Revenue Service raising a question of tax-exempt status of contributions to the Sierra Club, one of the outstanding conservation organizations of this Nation, because of advertisement appearing in newspapers sponsored by that great organization urging defeat of legislation which would flood a part of Grand Canyon National Park and Grand Canyon National Monument.

Clearly, a double standard is being applied by the Internal Revenue Service, a matter which should be carefully reviewed by that agency to curb this type of abuse.

As this excellent editorial points out, a minuscule part of the large budget of that organization contributed by 40,000 conservationists who feel generally as did the leadership of that organization has brought about this outrageous action by the Internal Revenue Service.

As the editorial properly points out, a large number of organizations clearly devoted to legislative pressure such as the Committee of One Million, in opposition to admission of Communist China to the U.N.; H. L. Hunt's "Lifelines" radio program; chambers of commerce and similar bodies receive exempt status for their contributions.

It appears unfortunately clear that this is nothing more or less than a bald attempt by the taxing agency of this Government to intimidate a group of citizens from lawfully expressing their viewpoint.

The editorial follows:

PENALIZING CONSERVATION

It is passing strange that the Internal Revenue Service has picked a time when controversial Colorado River dams are being debated in Congress to question the tax-deductible status of the Sierra Club. Militant conservationists in the Club have been some of the most effective opponents of a power project that would have the effect of flooding part of the Grand Canyon. IRS officials insist that a decision to investigate was made on the basis of two recent Sierra Club newspaper advertisements even before an Arizona Congressman questioned the tax status. But the fact that this is the first crackdown of its kind makes the circumstances suspicious.

Under the law, contributions to a tax-exempt organization are deductible only if the organization does not devote a "substantial" part of its activities to attempting to influence legislation. No definition of "substantial" is provided. The usual IRS practice has been to investigate complaints and then render a decision, allowing deduction of all contributions made prior to the ruling. In this instance, however, Internal Revenue has in effect placed the Sierra Club under indictment; it has warned that contributions may not be deductible pending a decision. The obvious result is to discourage contributions.

In its advertisements the Sierra Club unquestionably did urge congressional defeat of the dam bills. The question is whether the advertisements costing perhaps $10,000 contributed a "substantial" part of the Club's annual budget of $1.5 million raised through dues of 40,000 members, contributions and sales of publications. It is significant that while the Club's activities are under scrutiny such organizations as the Committee of One Million, which vehemently opposes recognition of Communist China, continue to enjoy tax-exempt status. So, in different categories, do H. R. Hunt's "Lifelines" radio program, chambers of commerce, labor unions and churches.

This newspaper has grave doubts about the equity of the tax-exemption statute. Such constructive groups as the American Civil Liberties Union and the League of Women Voters have been denied deductibility. The absence of a legal yardstick almost guarantees arbitrary rulings. Since it is next to impossible to define what constitutes attempts to influence legislation (and there are many subtle ways that do not show on the record), it might be fairer if Congress extended the exemption to all groups qualifying as bona fide nonprofit organizations. In any event the present action appears, despite the IRS denials, to be an attempt at intimidation in response to pressure precisely because Internal Revenue singled out the Sierra Club for harsh treatment not customarily accorded others.

Maryland Professor Carl Bode Attends P.E.N. Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CARLTON R. SICKLES
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. SICKLES. Mr. Speaker, the University of Maryland is fortunate to have as a member of its English department, Dr. Carl J. Bode. Dr. Bode is an expert on H. L. Mencken and was a recent participant in the P.E.N. Congress in New York City, as the following article by James Bready, Baltimore Sun reporter, describes:

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

(By James H. Bready)

Carl J. Bode knows it and admits it: the spirit of H. L. Mencken won't be with him, a week hence, when he travels up to New York for the annual P.E.N. congress. Mencken was, supremely, an anti-organization man; whereas the convening Poets, Playwright, Essayists, Editors and Novelists, some 350 of them from as many as 50 nations, are members of the most spread-out, and influential, writers' organization in existence. When P.E.N. (pronounced "pen") meets in this country for the first time since 1924, and when it assembles as gaudy a literary lineup (Günter Grass, Graham Greene, Ignazio Silone, Saul Bellow, international president Arthur Miller, et al.) as was ever seen under one roof, Professor Bode (pronounced disyllablically) could stay in College Park. He could devote the week, as usual, to plugging away on his biography of Mencken. And yet, the prospect is that no one would then be there representing Maryland; that, in the headquarters city of *The Smart Set* and *The American Mercury*, overseas delegates' possible questions as to the specific locations of such former shrines would be left unanswered.

He will go—even when the Congress, instead of converging on Lüchow's Restaurant, holds a *pique-nique sur l'eau* aboard a boat circumnavigating Manhattan. He will bypass the Round Table of memory at the Algonquin, to be on hand for four day-long P.E.N. Round Tables, at New York University's Loeb Student Center, on the theme of "The Writer as Independent Spirit"; particularly, the session to be led by the Canadian whizbang, Professor Marshall McLuhan, on electronic-age attempts to "fuse verbal, visual and auditive expression" with effects on the writer up to and including "the end of the Gutenberg era"—a notion that might evoke ghostly derision from generations of bygone Menckens.

Soon enough, Dr. Bode will be back in a classroom at the University of Maryland, where he is senior American literature man in an English department whose faculty, full-time and part-time, totals 170; he will be shepherding one more set of grad students through a summer school seminar in "The Age of Mencken." Soon enough, he will be back at his typewriter, at his home in University Park, toiling away on the final quarter of his Mencken biography—unless some good, further research material becomes available, or someone turns up who knew Mencken well and whose recollections haven't yet been taped.

LONG WAY FROM WALDEN

With encouragement from Mencken's brother, August, and from Mencken's publisher and his, Alfred A. Knopf, Bode aims to do a book for the general reader, yet outfitted with footnotes and bibliography. He means rather to tell the story of Mencken's life and relate him to his times, than to undertake a critique of topical viewpoints. Bode's interviewing has encompassed James M. Cain, Lilian Gish, Hamilton Owens, Anita Loos, Aileen Pringle—latterly, Betty Adler, editor of *Menckeniana*, put him in touch with a Baltimorean who was a copyboy at the Morning Herald during Mencken's last year there.

Bode is in position to embellish his text with "more unpublished photographs than any publisher will ever let me use," including one sequence of a young Henry Mencken in the office of *The Smart Set*, lent by "a former girl friend" of the subject's.

All this may seem some distance removed from the Carl Bode of the Royal Society of Literature in England and, in this country, the Emerson and Thoreau societies (president of the latter, 1960–1961); from the specialist in early Nineteenth and in Twentieth Century literature whose half dozen books include widely-selling anthologies of Thoreau's essays, letters and poetry; from the poet in his own right, whose "irreligious religion" themes, in two published volumes of poetry so far, have given him a following. Bode developed his Thoreau interest during the Thirties, as an undergraduate at the University of Chicago and then a grad student at Northwestern. He came to College Park in 1947, and found himself increasingly drawn to the modern iconoclast whose blasts Bode had first read as a boy in Milwaukee.

Mencken's attitude toward Thoreau may be surmised from the entry under that name in his "New Dictionary of Quotations"—two citings, both pejorative. (Under "organization," nothing.) But the entry in the Encyclopaedia Britannica on Mencken, Henry Louis (1880–1956) is a friendly one: its author, Carl Bode.

MEMBER SINCE 1958

Given leave from the U. of M., Bode was in Britain from 1957 to 1959 as the embassy's cultural affairs attaché. There he met David Carver, international secretary of P.E.N., who effected Bode's entrance eight years ago into a society that is partly honorific, partly purposive. Bode was back in London as an American observer, when it was the scene of P.E.N.'s 1964 congress. This year, as P.E.N. pursues its policies of attacking censorship and succoring writers jailed for their opinions (there are P.E.N. centers even in Iron Curtain countries). Bode will have no official duties.

But it could always happen that during or between the New York seminars and receptions and banquets, some graying literary personage might remark, "Well, now, I met Mencken once, it must have been 40 years ago easily, and . . . ." In view of the thinness of testimony about his subject for the 1908–1918 years, Professor Bode would beam indeed.

To Help the People

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, several days ago I urged the Members of Congress to read an article on the Department of Agriculture which was published in the C. & P. Telephone Co.'s magazine, the Transmitter. Today I would like to include in the RECORD the sixth in the C. & P. series of articles on the Federal departments. "To Help the People," an informative discussion of the role of the Department of Labor, was written by Secretary Wirtz and merits the attention of the House.

The article follows:

TO HELP PEOPLE

FOREWORD

(By W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary of Labor)

This administration is working with unprecedented determination to correct inequities, to breathe reality and hope into programs for finding useful creative work for every citizen. To lift Americans out of poverty, to transform forlorn idleness into constrictive employment, to keep skills attuned to the needs of the economy—all these are essential aspects of our economic and social programs.

These programs are good for America because they fortify the American spirit of fair play and decency. Programs of helping people to help themselves are in our great tradition, and they serve to strengthen without limit the essential economic fabric of our democracy.

What has happened, very simply, is that we are reaffirming the national determination to end poverty in America, to find job opportunities for all people, to prove that the American partnership of free government, free enterprise and free labor can produce a rising standard of living for every citizen.

This article tells what the Department of Labor is doing to help build a greater society in America.

At the turn of the century, when immigrants came to the United States seeking their fortunes, they hardly found the streets paved with gold.

The work they found was backbreaking, the hours long, the money scant. In 1910, for example, just three years before the Department of Labor was created, the average work week in non-farm industries was about 51 hours. In the steel industry, half the steel workers earned less than 18 cents an hour and there was no overtime pay, although two out of every five were laboring 72 hours a week and even longer. Coal mining was a daily battle with death or injury and little thought was given to safety regulations.

One of the men leading the working man's revolution, Philip Murray, who became president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), was calling for such seemingly dream-like things as "music in the home, pictures on the walls and carpets on the floor" for the American worker, whose "home" was most likely a squalid room. Such humane conditions had been battled for by dedicated labor leaders since the end of the Civil War. But it wasn't until 1913—when the Department of Labor was created "to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment"—that such ideas took on national scope and meaning.

On the surface, the goals of today's Labor Department are unlike those of half a century ago. Much of the battling has been done and the accomplishments are taken for granted. Child labor laws kept 12-year-olds from working in factories now. Minimum wage laws keep their parents from struggling at pittance pay. Safety regulations guard against the needless killing and maiming that had often been the working man's lot. But today, the struggle is still going on to help the worker and his family. The Department of Labor's challenges are different but its purpose and concern are the same—to help people.

With a background of improved working conditions and pay, the emphasis is now on all groups discriminated against in jobs for various reasons—race, sex, age, lack of education and/or skills, the poverty stricken. These are the people who comprise today's unemployed—and just as distressing—today's underemployed.

Such social consciousness is not new. For example, the phrase "nobody grows old in this youthful age" could have been said by Secretary Wirtz in urging employers to hire the older worker. But is was said 37 years ago by then Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, speaking on the same subject. And although "we must fit the jobless man to the manless job" might well be a slogan for today's program—which seeks to do just that—it was said in the early thirties by then Labor Secretary William N. Doak.

What *is* new is the immense effort to turn such thoughts into actual accomplishments. The Labor Department has waded through the wage and labor problems of two World Wars, depressions, and the emergence of unions as strong forces. Duties and responsibilities changed in accordance with the problem of the particular time.

Today's problem is one, really, of success. Technical prowess and ability have outstripped the skills of many of our people. Into this era came the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 and its subsequent amendments, the Vocational Education Act of 1963, the Education Acts of 1964 and 1965, the Executive Orders assuring equal employment opportunity and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. The Department of Labor is involved in all of these programs.

MDTA programs were designed to upgrade workers' skills for lack of skills and education unite those groups with the highest rate of joblessness. The old man who never learned a trade and the young man who never learned to read are equally unemployable. Under the first years of MDTA programs, administered by the Department of Labor, training programs were designed primarily to increase the skills of hardcore unemployed so they could qualify for existing job vacancies. Secretary Wirtz has said these and other such programs "resulted in approximtaely half of the reduction in unemployment in 1965."

Those aided by these programs were almost exclusively the men and women—especially young people—who would have been least affected, so far as employment was concerned, by the expansion of the economy.

These are pace-setting years in the Nation's economy, with MDTA and other programs leading the way to a 1965 unemployment rate of 4½ percent—the lowest annual rate in seven years. Five years ago, when the jobless rate was almost 7 percent, some

5,705,000 people were looking for work and unable to find it.

Today, previously unemployable people are being trained. They are learning how to be mechanics, chefs, typists, tool and die makers, waitresses. Some are training on the job, earning as they learn. Others are learning such basics as reading, writing and arithmetic in classrooms. There are projects aimed at moving people from economically-depressed areas to where jobs are more available. Experimental projects—probing the lost world of the very hard-core unemployed—attempt the rehabilitation of prisoners, alcoholics, physically and mentally handicapped to bring them into society as productive members.

The initial years of MDTA already show effectiveness. By the end of 1965, the MDTA program enrolled 369,400 trainees, of whom 201,100 completed training. Of those who completed training, 74 percent were employed. Within the on-the-job training phase alone of the MDTA program, during a three-year period ending December 31, 1965, programs covering more than 104,000 people had been approved. Approximately 30,000 persons had completed training, and more than 90 percent of these 30,000 were employed as a direct result of this training.

Through amendments, there has been a broadened scope to MDTA training and increased efforts are now on training people for specific skills in which there may be an increasing shortage. For example, approximately 35 percent of MDTA training in 1966 will be directed specifically toward averting skill shortages, 40 percent to occupational reclamation of the hard-core unemployed and 25 percent to disadvantaged youth.

At the end of 1965, over 78,000 men and women were in MDTA training for future employment. Between 10,000 and 40,000 otherwise unemployed individuals were also involved at some time during the year in helping in Community Action programs at the local levels.

Perhaps nothing can be as devastating to a society as its wasted youth. Through MDTA and other Great Society programs, today's dropout and young slum dweller is being guided into a productive life. At the end of 1965, about 150,000 boys and girls, 16 to 21, were in the Neighborhood Youth Corps, administered by the Department of Labor. The NYC provides work for youths from poor families, not just those out of school but those in school as well, who need part-time jobs to enable them to stay on at their studies. A look at statistics shows how profitable such programs are. The number of unemployed, age 16 to 21, was 175,000 less in December of 1965 than the previous year, although the number of such youths in the labor force was actually greater by 650,000, and countless numbers of potential dropouts stayed in school.

For those who live in areas of decaying work opportunities such as Appalachia, MDTA last year assisted 1,200 workers and their families in moving to areas with manpower shortages. More mobility projects are planned for the future.

Through its Human Resources projects, the Department of Labor is also pushing forward its plans to aid those people with the least ability and the highest unemployment rate. Combined efforts of various bureaus within the Department and a Selected Cities Task Force established by the Department of Labor's Manpower Administration, have moved into slum areas and sought those who have little hope of getting jobs on their own.

For example, the Department's Bureau of Employment Security, special staffs have been assigned to the Watts area, $1.1 million has been granted to open three Youth Opportunity Centers and several on-the-job training programs have been set up.

In an innovational, people-to-people search to fit the unemployed man to the job, the Department of Labor has moved into three slum areas in Chicago to obtain actual lists of those unemployed. Civic, industry, labor and government agencies are cooperating in developing a plan of action to help such people increase their employability. Representatives of the Labor Department have also met with city officials in St. Louis, East St. Louis, Houston and Rochester, New York, to plan similar programs.

Youth Opportunity Centers—now set up in over 100 areas—are equipped with personnel guidance counselors especially trained to help with the problems of youth. They are working primarily with the youth who feels defeated before he really has begun his life, who needs not only a helping hand but a real push to get started in the right direction.

All of these added programs have put an increasing burden of responsibility on the Department of Labor, the smallest agency represented in the President's cabinet.

The Bureau of Employment Security, for example, must carry out its traditionally defined jobs of administering the public service program and the unemployment security program, as well as helping to counsel, test, service and place many of those who come under MDTA assistance. More and more pressures necessitate that BES become, as Secretary of Labor Wirtz has said, a "comprehensive manpower service agency rather than the 'simple labor exchange 'which was called for when it was established 33 years ago."

In addition to administering such new institutions as the Youth Opportunity Center and expanding employment opportunities for the hard-core unemployed, Employment Services have stepped up activities in regard to equal employment of minority groups, under recent civil rights legislation. The Employment Service works closely and actively with other government agencies in helping to assure equal employment opportunity for all.

While there is certainly much to cheer about concerning today's economic and labor picture, the successes, in turn, point up the areas where much work is still to be done. Youth unemployment is four times higher than for adults. Despite new strides in nondiscrimination in job training and opportunities, the current non-white unemployment rate is 7 percent. While this is down from 9 percent of a year ago, it is still twice the white rate. Among teenagers, one of every four nonwhites looking for work is denied a job. And as out-and-out discrimination diminishes, it becomes more apparent that undertraining and inferior education have left many nonwhites without the necessary tools to qualify for jobs. MDTA programs are increasingly directed at making up for years of such disadvantage, but this is but a part of what must be done. The educational system must also move ahead to better prepare those youngsters still in their formative years.

Another concern of the Department of Labor is prospective manpower shortages in defined areas and occupations. Continuing surveys recently instituted by the Department of Labor help plot the course of possible shortages so that such advice can be utilized in steering and training people toward those fields.

For example, through surveys, it has been determined that occupations in shortest supply are engineers, technicians, draftsmen, metalworkers, electricians, plumbers and pipefitters, medical and health workers and some types of mechanics and repairmen.

In general, surveys indicate that while manpower shortages in some areas and occupations are now possible, the shortages will not be drastic. However, the Department of Labor feels they warrant immediate stepping up of the available training facilities and expanded job development activities.

The historic gains of not only the last five years, but of all the 53 years since the Department of Labor's beginning, reveal the tremendous capacity for change and betterment that is within the American people.

And as yesterday's labor problems fade, new ones take their places. The Department of Labor—with its emphasis on the welfare of the individual—will continue to face these problems and make its contribution toward the day when there will be not only carpets ont he floors and pictures on the walls, but truly "full employment."

Consumer Credit

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. WILLIAM STANTON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, recently the subject of consumer credit controls was under consideration before the House. This proposal was defeated by a vote of 73 to 225.

The Banking and Currency Committee heard testimony on this subject from Mr. William McChesney Martin, Jr., Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. During this testimony, I submitted four questions to Mr. Martin concerning the problems of credit controls, consumer debt, and liquidity. I believe his answers will be of great interest to all the Members of Congress and the general public. Therefore, I am placing my letter of inquiry, along with Chairman Martin's replies, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

JUNE 10, 1966.

Mr. WILLIAM MCCHESNEY MARTIN, Jr.,
Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Federal Reserve Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MARTIN: I wish to express my thanks to you for your appearance before our Banking & Currency Committee. I further appreciated the opportunity to speak to you for a moment immediately after the meeting. Confirming our verbal conversation, I wonder if you could furnish me with your thoughts on the following questions:

1. Do you think that consumer credit controls are necessary at this time?

2. Do you see the possibility of public misinterpretation and panic-buying as the result of favorable Congressional action on consumer controls?

3. Is it not a fact that while consumer credit is up the truly great increases in outstanding debts have been in the governmental fields (federal, state and local)?

4. Do you say that consumers generally are in a very liquid position in that personal savings and personal assets are still many times the size of consumer debts?

Any exact details that you can give me on this would be appreciated.

Thank you again for your cooperation. An immediate reply would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM STANTON.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS
OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM,
Washington, D.C., June 16, 1966.
The Honorable WILLIAM STANTON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STANTON: As further time will be required to get together the figures needed for some of the questions asked in your letter of June 10, I am replying now to your other questions (repeated below) in order to comply with your request for prompt response.

1. Do you think that consumer credit controls are necessary at this time?

I do not believe consumer credit controls are necessary at this time, as was indicated by my comment in testimony before the House Banking and Currency Committee on June 8: "If we had the authority, if the President had this authority, and had delegated it to the Board, I do not believe the Board would utilize the authority at the moment."

2. Do you see the possibility of public misinterpretation and panic-buying as the result of favorable Congressional action on consumer controls?

If the public interpreted Congressional action favoring standby consumer credit controls as presenting likelihood that controls would be imposed soon, in a period when we already are engaged in armed conflict in Viet Nam, it is entirely possible that rush-buying would result. Its extent, or even its materialization, cannot of course be stated with certainty in advance of the event.

Sincerely yours,
WM. MCC. MARTIN, Jr.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS
OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM,
Washington, D.C., June 23, 1966.
The Honorable WILLIAM STANTON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STANTON: This is in further reply to your letter of June 10, in which you asked four questions relating to consumer credit. Answers to the first two questions were given in my letter of June 16.

Your third and fourth questions were:

3. Is it not a fact that while consumer credit is up the truly great increases in outstanding debts have been in the governmental fields (federal, state and local)?

4. Do you say that consumers generally are in a very liquid position in that personal savings and personal assets are still many times the size of consumer debts?

The Board's flow of funds estimates shed considerable light on questions 3 and 4, and I am enclosing two tables from a summary prepared last month by our Division of Research and Statistics. Table 6 shows in broad outline the debt structure of the nation. Note line 4, for example, which shows the level of United States Government debt over the past twenty years. (The flow of funds accounts exclude Federal agency holdings but include nonguaranteed issues of Federal agencies.) You can see that the United States Government debt has grown less rapidly than State and local debt, shown in line 17 of the same table, and has been a steadily diminishing part of total debt.

The movement in State and local debt since World War II more closely parallels that in consumer debt. This is revealed by the chart on page 67 of the Board's Historical Chart Book. Consumer debt, as used here, includes 1- to 4-family mortgage debt, security credit, short- and intermediate-term credit (installment and noninstallment), and policy loans on life insurance and other miscellaneous loans. End-of-year figures on consumer debt, as we usually conceive of it in the flow of funds accounts, may be obtained by adding lines 22, 24, 26, and 27 in Table 8 (enclosed) showing the household sector of the accounts.

This same table sheds other light on consumer liquidity matters. You will note that line 1 shows total financial assets of the household sector. Some analysts find it useful to relate these asset holdings to the various types of consumer debt or to their total, as a measure of the ability of consumers to pay their indebtedness. We do not know, however, whether the people who own the assets are the same as those who owe the debt. Statistical evidence in this area is fragmentary but it seems likely that many of those in debt do not in fact own significant amounts of financial assets.

In this general connection, one of the statistical measures watched by many analysts is the so-called repayments ratio, viz., the ratio of repayments on instalment debt to disposable personal income. The ratio has moved up in most years since World War II, and this, of course, has important implications for the continued ability and willingness of consumers to incur more debt. At the same time, there appears to be a number of valid reasons for the increase, the most obvious being that more and more people have been using instalment credit for more and more purposes. Moreover, they are buying goods and services nowadays that formerly would have been purchased for cash. They are, in effect, substituting the ownership of various physical assets for expenditures previously made on transportation, recreation, and other services. For example, they are buying cars instead of using public transportation and they are purchasing television sets instead of going to the movies. Such purchases frequently give rise to the use of instalment credit.

The leading article in the Federal Reserve Bulletin for June will be on consumer credit developments, and I commend it to your attention when it comes out at the end of this month. The repayments ratio is discussed in this article, as are the various growth factors underlying the rise in consumer credit. Recent developments in instalment credit are also brought out in the discussion.

I trust these materials and comments will be helpful in your consideration of the problems of consumer debt and liquidity. This is an area of great importance to the Board, and I can well appreciate your own interest.

Sincerely yours,
WM. MCC. MARTIN, Jr.

Increases over the last decade in the net debt of Federal and State and local governments and of consumers are shown in the table below:

Outstanding debt (selected sectors)

[Dollars in billions]

Sector	Dec. 31, 1955	Dec. 31, 1965	Percentage increase	Dollar increase
Federal Government [1]	$231.5	$269.8	16.5	$38.3
State and local government	38.4	92.3	140.4	53.9
Consumer [2]	38.8	87.9	126.5	49.1

[1] Net Federal debt is defined as the gross debt outstanding less Federal Government securities held by Federal agencies and trust funds, and Federal agency securities held by the U.S. Treasury and other Federal agencies.

[2] Includes short- and intermediate-term credit only.

Total financial assets of households have more than doubled in the same 10-year period, as the table below shows:

Financial assets held by households

[Dollars in billions]

Type	Dec. 31, 1955	Dec. 31, 1965	Percentage increase	Dollar increase
Total financial assets	$684.0	$1,447.5	111.6	$763.5
Demand deposits and currency	63.8	93.5	46.6	29.7
Savings accounts	105.5	277.7	163.2	172.2
Life insurance reserves	69.3	105.2	51.8	35.9
Pension fund reserves	49.7	152.0	205.8	103.3
Credit and equity market instruments [1]	384.4	801.9	108.6	417.5
Miscellaneous	11.3	17.2	52.2	5.9

[1] Includes holdings of U.S. Government securities, State and local obligations, corporate bonds and stocks, and mortgages.

Unemployment Insurance Amendments of 1966

SPEECH
OF

HON. JACOB H. GILBERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 15119) to extend and improve the Federal-State unemployment compensation program.

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Chairman, I support H.R. 15119, to extend coverage of the Federal-State unemployment insurance system to an additional 3.5 million workers and to set up a permanent program of extended benefits to workers who have exhausted their regular benefits during periods of high unemployment.

I am disappointed the bill is not closer to the administration bill, H.R. 8282, and especially that it does not contain the provisions for minimum Federal standards for State programs with respect to amount and duration of eligibility for benefits. This provision of H.R. 8282 would have required the States to pay weekly benefits for an individual equal to one-half of his average weekly wage up to a State maximum, and would have required the State to pay 26 weeks of benefits to any worker with 20 weeks of qualifying earnings in his base period.

The goal of the unemployment insurance system has been to assure workers unemployed through no fault of their own, a weekly benefit sufficient to meet their living needs but not too large to decrease their work incentives. Benefits have not kept pace with increases in wages and the cost of living. A weekly benefits standard equal to at least one-half of a worker's usual weekly wage has been sought by every administration since 1954.

Under the 50 individual State programs each State determines the eligibility for an amount and duration of benefits and sets employer tax rates to pay for its own program. This has led to general inadequacies in the individual programs and to competition among States for the location of businesses. State employer tax rates for unemployment compensation range from a high of 3 percent in my State of New York, and in California, to a low of .07 percent in Virginia and Iowa. A State with a high employer tax rate—whether due to liberal benefits or high unemployment—is at a competitive disadvantage to a State with a low employer tax rate, which may be due to inadequate benefits and/or low unemployment.

The unemployment insurance program has been both a Federal and State program in which the funds are raised through Federal taxes and returned to the States under certain conditions, and I feel that one of those conditions should be defined and established minimum benefits levels for both the weekly amount and the duration of benefits.

I regret that the number of employees to whom new coverage would have been extended was reduced in committee. H.R. 8282 would have given new coverage to 5 million, instead of the 3.5 million in the bill before us.

H.R. 5119 does contain many important and needed improvements in the unemployment insurance system. I am pleased the bill extends coverage to 1.9 million employees of nonprofit organizations and State hospitals and institutions of higher learning. Nonprofit organizations have the option of either reimbursing the State for unemployment compensation attributable to service for them or paying the regular State unemployment insurance tax; they are not required to pay the Federal portion.

Mr. Chairman, time does not permit me to elaborate on the various provisions, and, therefore, with permission, I wish to include for the RECORD the following committee summary of the "Unemployment Insurance Amendments of 1966.":

EXTENSION OF COVERAGE

Today approximately 49.7 million jobs (including those of Federal employees, ex-servicemen and railroad workers) are protected by unemployment compensation. Approximately 15 million jobs are not covered. Nearly 7 million of the workers not covered are in the employment of State or local governments and, except for certain employees in State universities and hospitals, unaffected by the bill. Of the approximately 8 million remaining workers not presently covered, the bill would extend coverage to about 3.5 million, effective January 1, 1969.

The following are the groups of workers to whom coverage would be extended by the bill:

a. *Definition of Employer (workers in the employ of persons or firms with less than 4 employees)*.—Present Federal law applies only to those employers who have 4 or more workers in their employ in 20 weeks in a year. Under the bill an employer would come under the Federal-State system if he employs one or more persons during 20 weeks in a calendar year, or pays wages of $1,500 or more in any calendar quarter in a calendar year. Approximately 1.2 million additional workers would be covered under this provision.

b. *Definition of Employee.*—Approximately 200,000 additional workers would be covered by adopting the definition of employee which is used for social security purposes, with a modification. Those affected by this change are persons who are not considered employees under common law rules, such as certain agent-drivers and outside salesmen. The concept of employee as adopted by the bill differs from that of the Social Security Act in that it does not apply to full-time insurance salesmen and persons who work on materials in their homes which are furnished by another (if they are not employees under common law).

c. *Agricultural Processing, etc. Workers.*—Approximately 200,000 additional workers would be covered by adopting the definition of "agricultural labor" that applies to the social security system, with a modification. Included among the newly covered workers would be those working in processing plants where more than half of the commodities handled were not produced by the plant operator and others working on specific commodities, such as maple sugar workers and those engaged in off-the-farm raising of mushrooms and poultry. The bill would not cover the employees of certain agricultural cooperative organizations who are covered under social security system.

d. *Employees of Non-Profit Organizations and State Hospitals and Institutions of Higher Education.*—Approximately 1.9 million employees of non-profit organizations and State hospitals and institutions of higher education would be brought under the unemployment compensation system. Coverage would not be extended to certain employees of non-profit organizations, however, including duly ordained or licensed ministers of the church; employees of a church; employees of schools other than institutions of higher education; professors, research personnel and principal administrators in an institution of higher education; and physicians and similarly licensed medical personnel of a hospital, but nurses would be covered under the program.

Non-profit organizations must be allowed the option of either reimbursing the State for unemployment compensation attributable to service for them or paying the regular State unemployment insurance contributions. They would not be required to pay the Federal portion of the unemployment tax. A separate effective date would allow the States to put the reimbursable option into effect at any time after December 31, 1966.

The extension of coverage would apply only to non-profit organizations that employ 4 or more workers in 20 weeks during a calendar year.

Certain types of workers, such as domestic servants in private homes, would continue to be excluded from the coverage of the Federal law. In addition, a new exclusion is provided by the bill for students employed under specified work-study programs arranged by the schools they attend, effective January 1, 1967.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

States would be required to amend their laws, effective not later than January 1, 1969, in order to obtain approval by the Secretary of Labor for the purpose of receiving tax credits for employers and payment of administrative expenses, to provide that—

1. A claimant must have had work since the beginning of his benefit year in order to obtain unemployment compensation in his next benefit year (prohibiting the so-called "double dip" which allows a worker to draw full benefits in 2 successive years following a single separation from work);
2. The wage credits of a worker may not be cancelled or totally reduced by reason of a disqualifying act other than discharge for misconduct connected with his work, fraud in connection with a claim for compensation or receipt of disqualifying income such as pension payments. But a State could, for example, disqualify a worker for the duration of a period of unemployment following a disqualifying act, such as a voluntary quit, so long as the worker's benefit rights are preserved for a future period of involuntary unemployment during the benefit year;
3. Compensation may not be denied to workers who are undergoing training with the approval of the State unemployment compensation agency; and
4. Compensation may not be denied or reduced because a claimant lives or files his claim in another State.

Related provisions of the bill permit the States to reduce the tax rates of new employers (to not less than 1 percent) during the first three years they are in business and provide a sanction to enforce an existing prohibition against discriminatory treatment of maritime employees.

JUDICIAL REVIEW

Under existing law the decisions of the Secretary of Labor as to whether or not a State law conforms to the requirements of the Federal law are final. There is no specific provision in the law allowing a State to appeal these decisions to a court.

The bill would furnish the States a procedure for appealing these decisions of the Secretary to a United States Court of Appeals within 60 days after the Governor of a State has been notified of an adverse decision by the Secretary. Findings of fact by the Secretary would be conclusive upon the court "unless contrary to the weight of the evidence." The provision would be effective upon enactment.

FEDERAL–STATE EXTENDED UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAM

The bill would establish a new permanent program which would require the States to enact laws, that would have to take effect beginning with calendar year 1969, to pay extended benefits to workers who exhaust their basic entitlement to unemployment compensation programs during periods of high unemployment.

The Federal Government would pay 50 percent of the benefits under the program, with the States paying the other 50 percent.

These benefits would be paid to workers only during an "extended benefit" period. Such period could exist, beginning after December 31, 1968, either on a national or State basis by the triggering of either a national or State "on" indicator.

A national extended benefit period would be established if (a) the seasonally adjusted rate of insured unemployment for the nation as a whole equalled or exceeded 5 percent for each month in a 3-month period and (b) during the same 3-month period the total number of claimants exhausting their rights to regular compensation (over the entire period) equalled or exceeded 1 percent of covered employment for the nation as a whole. The national extended benefit period would terminate if the rate of insured unemployment remained below 5 percent for a month or if the number of claimants exhausting their rights to compensation added up to less than 1 percent for a 3-month period.

An extended benefit period would be established for an individual State if (a) the rate of insured unemployment for the State equalled or exceeded, during a running 13-week period, 120 percent of the average rate for the corresponding 13-week period in the preceding two calendar years and (b) if such rate also equalled or exceeded 3 percent. An extended benefit period in a State would terminate if either of these conditions was not satisfied.

During either a national or State extended benefit period an individual claimant would be entitled to receive payments equal in amount to those he received under regular compensation (including dependents' allowances) for up to one-half of the number of weeks of his basic entitlement but for not more than 13 weeks. No claimant could receive more than 39 weeks of combined regular and extended compensation.

FINANCING

The bill would increase the rate of tax under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act from the present 3.1 percent of taxable wages to 3.3 percent, effective with respect to wages paid in calendar year 1967 and thereafter. The taxable wage base under the act would be increased from the present $3,000 per year to $3,900 per year, effective with respect to wages paid in calendar years 1969 through 1971 and to $4,200 beginning in 1972 and thereafter.

The bill in effect increases the net Federal unemployment tax from 0.4 percent to 0.6 percent. A portion (0.1 percent) of the net Federal tax would be put in to a separate new acocunt in the Unemployment Trust Fund to finance the Federal share of the extended benefits programs established by the bill.

OTHER PROVISIONS

The bill also contains provisions to—

1. Authorize funds to conduct research relating to the unemployment compensation system and to train Federal and State unemployment compensation personnel;

2. Change the date with respect to which the Secretary of Labor certifies that the State laws are in conformity with the requirements of the Federal law from December 31 to October 31 of each year;

3. Extend for another five yars the time within which the States could expend for administrative purposes funds returned to them as excess Federal tax collections.

Curator of Geology at Museum of Northern Arizona Makes 11-Point Argument Against Dams in the Grand Canyon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 23, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, Marble Canyon Dam is one of the two major hydro-electric dams proposed to be built in the Grand Canyon under H.R. 4671, a bill under consideration by the Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation of the House Interior Committee.

The Marble Canyon Dam would create a storage reservoir extending some 55 miles upstream on the Colorado to the existing Glen Canyon Dam. It would inundate a gorge which is an integral part of the Grand Canyon.

At Lee's Ferry where the Grand Canyon really begins water would be 32 feet high. At two of Marble Canyon's scenes of immense natural beauty, Redwall Cavern and Vasey's Paradise, the water would be 280 and 275 feet high, respectively.

In a recent letter to the Sun newspaper of Flagstaff, Ariz., William J. Breed, curator of geology at the Museum of Northern Arizona argued against the proposed dams in the Grand Canyon and particularly the Marble Canyon Dam on 11 points, including the destruction of matchless natural beauty. He says:

> Regardless of what the Bureau of Reclamation claims, a dam in Marble Canyon would mar the scenic beauty. A 600 foot cliff with a flowing river plus vegetation at the bottom is much more attractive than a 300 foot cliff plus 300 feet of water and a sterile fluctuating shoreline. In addition the mud flats that build up at the extremities of a lake are definitely not an improvement.

It is significant that knowledgeable Arizonans such as the curator of geology at the Museum of Northern Arizona are speaking out in opposition to the desecration of a part of the national heritage. I include the text of Mr. Breed's letter:

[From the Flagstaff (Ariz.) Sun, June 9, 1966]

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

EDITOR, Daily Sun:

In regard to the article in the SUN of June 6th about the dam in Marble Canyon:

1. I feel that the dam is a boondoggle perpetrated by the Bureau of Reclamation (Scholars prefer the term Wrecklamation) and is a necessary part of future water development in this area only because the Bureau has personnel they must keep employed—and to keep them employed they must build large dams whether they are needed or not.

2. I feel that the dam in Marble Canyon would waste water by evaporation and seepage in to the Limestone of Marble Gorge—waste enough water to supply the needs of a city the size of Tucson (and water is one commodity the southwest cannot afford to waste!).

3. I feel that the Bureau of Reclamation is not fighting fair in this matter. The National Park Service is not allowed to distribute information critical of the Grand Canyon Dams (Bridge and Marble), even though the Administration itself does not support the dam. Also taxpayers' money is being spent to propagandize the dams—i.e. the Bureau of Reclamation booklet on "Lake Powell, Jewel of the Colorado."

4. I feel that although the Bureau of Reclamation claims that dams are needed in Grand Canyon to meet fluctuations in demand for power . . . this need is already provided by the Glen Canyon and the Hoover Dams.

5. I feel that although the Bureau of Reclamation claims the Grand Canyon Dams are needed as a source of revenue to finance the Central Arizona Project . . . this money can be raised by other sources . . . and that power for the C.A.P. can be supplied in the long run more cheaply by steam or atomic power.

6. I feel that Marble Canyon is a scenic attraction overlooked primarily because it is so close to the Grand Canyon. If it were in any other state it would become an area of world renown.

7. I feel that the recreational values of a lake in Marble Canyon have been vastly overrated by the Bureau of Reclamation. The walls of the canyon are so steep that there will be very few campsites and thus most of the trips into the Canyon would be day trips only. In addition there are already adequate facilities for this type of recreation at Lake Powell and Lake Mead.

8. Regardless of what the Bureau of Reclamation claims a dam in Marble Canyon would mar the scenic beauty. A 600 foot cliff with a flowing river plus vegetation at the bottom is much more attractive than a 300′ cliff plus 300 feet of water and a sterile fluctuating shoreline. In addition the mud flats that build up at the extremities of a lake are definitely not an improvement.

9. Although the Bureau of Reclamation is not mentioning it at present, their ultimate plans for the Marble Canyon Damsite would be to divert 90 percent of the present flow of the Colorado River around Grand Canyon into Kanab Creek. Thus a bare 10 percent of the Colorado would flow through Grand Canyon and the Canyon would be a fossil canyon. Sediment brought in by tributaries would no longer be removed by the main river. Instead of a roaring Colorado at the bottom of the Canyon . . . we would have an anemic creek flowing from pond to pond. I believe that this would be a disaster!!!

10. I feel that there is not enough water in the Colorado to support another dam . . . particularly when the states in the upper Colorado start using their share. There is barely enough water to keep Lake Mead and Lake Powell at their intended level.

11. All in all I feel that all Arizonana should take a stand in this matter. If you are interested in the conservationist's stand toward the Grand Canyon Dams write for information to the Sierra Club, Mills Tower Building, San Francisco. Although the Sierra Club has its headquarters in Califonia, it is not interested in stealing Arizona's water, it is only interested in preserving the Grand Canyon.

Whatever your views I would urge you to write to Representative WAYNE N. ASPINALL, Chairman, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

WILLIAM J. BREED,
Curator of Geology.

Swapping Savings for Stock Market

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AL ULLMAN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the Congress the following article by the distinguished financial columnist, Sylvia Porter. Once again Miss Porter has provided us with useful information and penetrating analysis of the current turmoil in the economy.

Her careful consideration of the data provided by the Bowery Savings Bank of New York provides further evidence of the widespread effects of unwarranted interest rate hikes by the Federal Reserve Board. The findings shatter once again the myth that raising the discount rate will provide a one-shot solution to inflationary trends in an expanding economy.

The plight of savings and loan institutions is becoming increasingly well documented. It is not simply a matter of competition with the 5 percent interest currently allowed banks on certificates of deposit. As indicated by the Porter column, depositors are seeking to join the interest rate bandwagon in the bond and security market. As a result of the dollar drain, savings and loan institutions which finance nearly half of the outstanding home mortgages in the United States are severely tightening the home construction market.

The magnitude of the withdrawals can only mean that the small saver is following the example of the high-rate payers. The pattern of loyalty by small investors to their savings institutions, assumed by economists advocating high interest rates, appears to be unfounded.

It is apparent that solutions other than the outmoded increase in interest rates must be sought if we are to continue the unprecedented success of our economy. I have suggested that the administration assume the initiative in dropping sales participation offerings from their current 5¾ percent rate. Further solutions must be investigated in the tax field.

I submit to the House the following column in the hope that it will assist in the realization of what is necessary to restore our economic growth.

Swapping Savings for Stock Market

(By Sylvia Porter)

Q. Where have the massive amounts of money individuals withdrew from savings institutions this spring gone?

A. First, into the stock market. Second, into higher interest-paying certificates offered by commercial banks. Third and only third, into "normal" channels ranging from financing a father's boat to paying for a son's Bar Mitzvah.

These are the key disclosures of a study made by the Bowery Savings Bank of New York, largest mutual savings bank in the country, of the reasons why individuals withdrew a record $23 million from their accounts in the five banking day period of March 29-April 4. The survey covered withdrawals of $500 or more, representing outright closings of accounts, reductions in deposits and "passbook loans" (loans made against the security of a passbook).

The Bowery's pattern of withdrawals was duplicated at savings banks and savings and loan associations the nation over this spring; in April alone, these institutions lost an enormous $1.1 billion in deposits, signaling a convulsion in the money markets.

The drain of funds has been so severe that savings institutions have been compelled to cut back sharply on mortgage loans and there is no doubt that some savings and loan associations are in a major money pinch. The Bowery's analysis, first to be made, is thus of extraordinary importance.

The startling point is that the stock markket topped the high-yielding savings certificates of commercial banks as the lure.

The purchase of stocks and of shares in mutual funds accounted for 23.9 percent of all withdrawals and 21.8 percent of the total dollars involved. A whopping 41.4 percent of all the passbook loans was made for the purchase of stocks.

In contrast, 9.6 percent of the individuals taking out their funds bought a commercial bank certificate of deposit. This accounted for 19.1 percent of the dollars involved. Another 4.7 percent put the funds into interest-bearing bonds, accounting for another 9.2 percent of the dollars withdrawn.

All the other "normal" reasons for withdrawing funds from savings institutions came after these two: Payment of taxes, medical bills, buying or improving a house, financing a car, vacation, etc.

The bank obviously has drawn a profile of a most unusual money phenomenon. What does it mean?

(1) It's persuasive proof that the public was jumping into the stock market on a towering scale earlier this year. The passbook loans represented borrowing against savings to buy securities. The closings of accounts and big withdrawals represented a direct transfer of cash from riskless savings to risky investments. The fluctuation of the stock averages since the dates of these withdrawals indicates that many of the stock buyers now have losses on paper if not in fact and this has moderated enthusiasm. But the public's mounting fascination with stocks is indisputable.

(2) It's clear evidence that the little as well as the big saver is aware of interest rate levels and is willing to follow the high rate payer with his funds. He has not nearly as much loyalty to any type of institution or form of savings as many have believed.

(3) This second point, in turn, suggests that a congressional ceiling of 5 percent on the interest rate which commercial banks may pay on certificates of deposit issued to individuals would help cool the institutional war for savings.

The fundamental message is that the U.S. public has become increasingly sophisticated about interest rates and increasingly drawn to speculating in stocks. Whether our financial institutions and regulations are adequate to deal with today's middle-income American is a real question.

Champion of the Armed Forces

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to quote from the able pen of Louis Stockstill, editor of the Journal of the Armed Forces, an outstanding editorial about our distinguished colleague, the Honorable L. Mendel Rivers, which appeared in the June 25 issue of the Journal. His has indeed been an outstanding service, and it is highly gratifying to see the recognition which is accorded his leadership. I take pride in submitting this editorial for reprinting in the Congressional Record.

The editorial is as follows:

Champion of the Armed Forces

(By Louis Stockstill)

Representative L. Mendel Rivers (Democrat of South Carolina), in the brief period of 18 months since his elevation to the Chairmanship of the House Committee on Armed Services, has won the almost unbounded respect and admiration of military families throughout the world.

The bulging mail-bags which are deposited daily in the Committee offices and in Chairman Rivers' personal office attest to the fact that he already is or is fast becoming "The Serviceman's Congressman."

Almost all of the letters, whatever else their content, have a central theme: "We know you understand and care about our problems and that you are fighting for us."

The fact that the House Chairman honestly merits this outpouring of sentiment is all the more remarkable when one considers that in moving up to his present key Congressional post he succeeded a man—Carl Vinson of Georgia—who, with more than 50 years' service in the House, had become a legend in his own time and had earned the esteem and devotion of Presidents, Cabinet officers, his colleagues in the Congress and the Armed Forces, alike.

To step into Carl Vinson's shoes would not have been easy for any man, and it was not easy for Mendel Rivers. But he made the step and unhesitatingly paced his efforts in a manner which has demonstrated that he is entitled to his new footgear.

Under Rivers' leadership, the House Armed Services Committee has maintained, sometimes accelerated, on occasion even surpassed its previous record of achievement.

Carl Vinson always sought and generally won unanimity within the Committee—the largest legislative body in the Congress—and took military bills to the House floor with firm prospects of gaining the same sort of backing from that heterogeneous and frequently unwieldy body.

Chairman Rivers successfully adopted the same policy and went a couple of steps further by assuring greater participation in Committee activities by the more freshman members and expanded participation in policy guidance by senior members. He also moved quickly to inform the Administration both by word and action that he and his Committee are determined to restore to the Congress certain Constitutional rights which have been eroded over the years.

He has fought with the Pentagon and Secretary McNamara, but the fights have not been personal nor have they been waged merely for the sake of doing battle. Essentially, the bouts have resulted from the Committee's conviction that all military objectives of our national security must be planned and executed under an arrangement in which the executive and legislative branches of the Government look upon each other as equal partners.

Chairman Rivers has won strong endorsement of his policies from both parties in the House; he has developed an easy working relationship with the Senate; he has kept a strong rein on a big committee which could easily have slipped halter under less decisive leadership after long years of relentless plowing by a powerful plowmaster.

Beyond this, the House Chairman has initiated new soil conservation methods in the almost barren region of Armed Forces "people" programs. What he has done and what he is striving to do to improve military pay, housing, health care and other vital and frequently overshadowed requirements of career military service has been recorded in our pages and is too well known to merit repetition. It is here that he has won the hearts of the military.

On a recent four-day visit to the Army War College, I found military people of all Services, in almost every gathering at which I was present, bringing Mendel Rivers' name into the conversation. The words were always words of praise, and the speakers always spoke with passion and pride of the man they consider their champion.

The Full Cycle of the Coinage Problem

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, for several years, while the country was faced with extremely severe coin shortages, the Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations, of which I am chairman, probed into the causes of the shortages and the measures that would have to be taken to meet the Nation's coin requirements. These studies resulted in two committee reports, entitled "The Coin Shortage, Parts 1 and 2"—House Reports No. 194 and No. 195 in the 89th Congress, 1st session.

A followup report entitled "The Coin Situation," House Report No. 1468, 89th Congress, was issued on May 2, 1966. It appraises the present U.S. coin situation, and makes recommendations which are designed to assure adequate supplies of coin to meet all future business needs, and to do so as economically as possible.

Because of his keen interest in all legislative and administrative matters which pertain to banking and finance, one of the closest observers of the subcommittee's work was Mr. Thomas W. Miles, a Washington financial writer and public affairs counsellor. Mr. Miles has had occasion to comment at various times on the committee reports which resulted from those studies, and in an article which he has written for the June 1966, issue of the Illinois Banker he presents an interesting résumé of the country's present coin situation, and of the prospects for future coin needs. His article also comments on the subcomittee's work.

In view of the coin problems that the Congress has had to deal with in the recent past, I believe that every Member will find Mr. Miles' article to be of much interest:

[From the Illinois Banker, June 1966]

REPORT FROM WASHINGTON

(By Thomas W. Miles)

The coinage problem has come almost full cycle. The recent scarcity has become abundance, but the abundance may become glut—induced by the advent of a cashless society.

The projection of a cashless society was made recently at a Congressional hearing in Washington by a former Chicago banker. He is Governor George W. Mitchell of the Federal Reserve Board.

In making it the Governor was hyperbolical. That is, he was exaggerating—not to deceive so much as to impress. And that he certainly did. It was registered in the astonishment of his eminent listeners and made a part of the printed record.

Governor Mitchell saw a time, not too far off, when electronic systems will permit transfer of funds between debtors, banks and creditors without the use of checks or cash. Coins will be mostly for vending machines. But even these devices may already be obsolete in this computer era.

COINS BY THE BILLIONS

Meanwhile the Bureau of the Mint is continuing to manufacture coins by the billions. Since its crash cash program to meet the shortage was initiated almost two years ago, the machines have stamped out more than 15.5 billion coins. This increased the number of coins in the United States by another one-fourth.

At this rate by the end of next June ('67) the mint would have produced 38 billion coins, an average of 200 for each person in the country, if Congress had not slowed it down. Quite by surprise the House Appropriations Committee in April cut the program back to 4 billion coins.

Nonetheless crash production will continue until two Treasury goals are achieved. One is the complete transition to the new clad coin, and the other is the building of a reserve inventory in the mints and the Federal Reserve banks of a year's supply of all denominations.

But the coin shortage is over, except for half-dollars. In view of the relatively limited usefulness of these coins, however, their absence is hardly noted. The quarter is the key coin of commerce.

Why half-dollars should be in short supply is puzzling. The mints have produced them in quantity. More than 481 million Franklin 50-cent pieces were minted between 1948 and 1963, and more than 450 million Kennedy half-dollars were issued. Neither the intrinsic nor the numismatic value of either coin would account for their disappearance.

Already the abundance of small coin is creating a problem in storage. The cost of keeping large quantities of vault cash can be high. Banks are no longer rebagging coin, accepting wrapped coin, or paying transportation charges to get coin, as they did during the crisis.

Throughout the coin shortage a Congressional Subcommittee has been in hot pursuit. That is the Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee which is headed by Representative DANTE B. FASCELL of Florida. The Subcommittee's interest was triggered by the run on silver dollars. Thereafter the Subcommittee went deep into the coinage situation in general, making three reports of its findings and recommendations. This story is based on those reports.

The Subcommittee's work was published as reports of the House Committee on Government Operations. Two Illinois Representatives are on the Committee. Representative WILLIAM L. DAWSON of Chicago chairs it, and Representative DONALD RUMSFELD of Wilmette serves on the Fascell Subcommittee.

As a non-legislating committee, the Government Operations Committee in the House, as well as its counterpart in the Senate, is chiefly concerned with the economy and efficiency of the operations of the executive agencies. In a sense it is an inspector of the Federal bureaucracy for the House. Its most effective enforcement weapon is the Laser beam of publicity.

For instance, the Fascell Subcommittee has been persistent, almost to the point of peskiness, about the coin situation. When the shortage was developing, Mr. FASCELL and his colleagues advocated a crash program. For all that it was expensive, it was far cheaper and less disruptive than an acute run on the coinage. But now, reading the signs of abundance, the Subcommittee is gently prodding Treasury to work up plans for an orderly and economic adjustment from crash to normal operations.

Furthermore the Subcommittee asked Treasury to develop reliable means and criteria for forecasting coin needs. One such crisis was enough for all time.

INCREASED APPROPRIATIONS

As to the costs of the crash operation, the Fascell Subcommittee noted for the record the appropriations that Congress made for the mint operations. For the two fiscal years immediately preceding the crash program the appropriations averaged $7.5 million a year, and prior to that time had been about half that amount. With the crash program, appropriations increased greatly. For fiscal year 1966 they exceeded $23 million and the budget estimates for fiscal 1967 called for $31.5 million.

One suggestion with high priority on the Subcommittee's list was for Treasury to "consider technological advances in connection with transactions which may lessen the need for coin." This reflected the concern voiced by Mr. FASCELL to Governor Mitchell that "we may be up to our ears in coins."

Tied in with this was a singular observation buried deep in the 31 pages of the Subcommittee's latest report.

". . . it appeared that while the mint was doing everything possible to flood the country with coins, developments were afoot which could drastically reduce the need for coin."

It was Governor Mitchell who made the news for the Fascell Subcommittee with the prospect of a cashless society.

My Country Right or Wrong

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN W. WYDLER

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Speaker, the weekly newspaper is an important part of the American way of life. Many times the most dynamic and important statements appear in the pages of these newspapers. Recently, Mr. Martin E. Weiss, in his column On the Wire wrote such an editorial. I wish to share it with my colleagues in the Congress.

(By Martin E. Weiss On the Wire)

Dial Tone: This is a peculiar time to be an American. From our first days as a new nation until the post World War II era we refused to permit anyone to tread on our toes—today the world's panhandlers use us as a whipping boy on a year 'round basis.

We were but a few years of age as a republic when we refused to pay homage to the Barbary pirates, and though Europe was willing to fork up the tribute, we sent a small fleet to answer the demands with powder and shot. Today American embassies and information centers are stoned, burned and sacked by preying mobs functioning under the orders of dictators who, with the other side of their face, seek our dollars and technical know-how.

When Mexican brigands crossed our border on a rampage of looting and arson, we chased them back across the line and on into Mexico with troops; today, brigands such as Egypt's Nasser take all they can get and then spit in our face if the flow falters, or doesn't come up to their expectations.

In 1917 we paid back an old debt, coming to the rescue of a France sorely, beset by the Kaiser's German legions. "Lafayette, we are here", said "Black Jack" Pershing, acknowledging France's role in helping us gain our independence. Twenty-five years later we were back again, this time to free France from the yoke of Nazi Germany. Today, Charles DeGaulle, who never won a battle, lectures us, and seeks to dilute our alliances, asserting that he is all-wise and all-knowing, and conveniently forgetting that it was the United States that gave him back a country of which to be president.

This is a peculiar time to be an American at home as well. *"My country right or wrong"*, we used to say, and we believed it with a ferver that made the impossible a reality. Today mobs of scabby-faced, long-haired boys and short haired-girls, championed by a rable-rousing core of supposed intellectuals, tramp picket lines and engage in sit-ins; they get ecstatic over Chinese communism and castigate capitalism; they call Castro a hero and President Johnson a warmonger. They criticize the United States at every opportunity, seeking to set impossible yardsticks for us, but refusing to apply the same standards to the French, the British, the Russians, the Chinese, the North Vietnamese—and, for that matter, the entire rest of mankind.

Fortunately, and as FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover recently observed, "a high percentage of the more than three million full-time college students are dedicated, hard-working, and serious-minded young people; however, their good deeds and achievements are greatly overshadowed by those who are doing a tremendous amount of talking but very little thinking."

Hoover added that millions of Americans were becoming alarmed over the "anarchistic and seditious ring of these campus disturbances," and said that the Communist Party here, as well as other subversive groups, were "jubilant over these new rebellious activities . . . seizing this insurrectionary climate to captivate the thinking of rebellious-minded youth, and coax them into the Communist movement itself, or at least agitate them into serving the Communist cause."

Young people used to attend college with the idea that they were there for an education, and their professors were imbued with the same spirit. Today too many educators are peddling the belief that capitalism is a dirty word, and that free enterprise and initiative are simply synonyms for greed. With great munificence they say they hate "the system", but this does not, in any way, deter them from demanding their full share of the American way of life.

This is also a peculiar time to be an old-school American—the kind who believes that it takes individualism, hard work and guts to hew out a life worth living, and that no one is entitled to anything that he has made absolutely no effort to get, or who seeks a guaranteed place in the sun because his forefathers have always had it, or because they have always been denied it.

I've said it before, and I'll say it again. I'm an old-school American; I believe that ours is the greatest nation in the world—a nation with a big heart and an inherent desire to provide each of her citizens with the opportunity to benefit from the wonders wrought by a system of free enterprise; I still stiffen my back with pride when I hear the "Star Spangled Banner" or see our flag waving bravely in the breeze; and I'm thankful to have been born in a land in which the words "liberty and justice for all" are a meaningful statement of purpose.

Unemployment Insurance Amendments of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. RODNEY M. LOVE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill H.R. 15119 to extend and improve the Federal-State unemployment compensation program.

Mr. LOVE. Mr. Chairman, I can now support the unemployment compensation bill, H.R. 15119 without the fears I had over H.R. 8282 because those who will gain will be those who work for wages within their respective States as the basic contract is left where local needs and local conditions can apply rather than through a nationwide system which would ignore economic differences and regional variations.

As an Ohioan who believed that his State had developed a satisfactory law for the most part within the spirit of the Social Security Act of 1935, I am grateful for this new bill. I commend the committee in general and the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MILLS] in particular for the painstaking work in making substantial improvements in H.R. 8282 which lead to H.R. 15119 before us today.

I rather suspect that no bill has had more time given to it with the possible exception of medicare in both public and executive hearings. I can attest to the fact that the committee received and considered many thoughtful letters from my worried constituents which I channeled to the committee when I thought either a constituent or I might make a contribution to a better bill. So I am doubly grateful.

Instead of rejecting at once the provisions of H.R. 8282, I felt it would be best to work toward a revision and improvement of existing law as unemployment is a national problem carrying with it Federal responsibility. The system itself, however, can best be handled by the 50 States as this bill now provides.

The article in the February issue of Reader's Digest entitled "New Grab for Federal Power: Unemployment Benefits" was very unfortunate. It contained many inaccuracies, misstatements and innuendoes about the purposes of H.R. 8282. In fact, I sent out Senator EUGENE J. MCCARTHY's response to this article so that my constituents would not be misled by mere emotionalism.

This bill is now supported by management and labor and, since this draft is so carefully conceived, I am hopeful that it will have the unanimous support it deserves.

I was glad, Mr. Chairman, that the committee rejected the idea of tampering with the experience rating system. The Ohio system I thought for the most part was eminently fair and effective. Many of my constituents felt that the provisions of H.R. 8282 seemed to be placing a premium on laziness. I agreed with them and sent the chairman of the committee some thoughtful countersuggestions in this regard.

I was happy when the committee cut back the pace and scope of the extension of the taxable wage base. The new bill calls for an increase in the base of only 40 percent over the next 6 years instead of 120 percent as had been proposed by the administration.

In addition, this bill first, extends coverage to 3.5 million additional employees; second, provides a highly modified version of the Federal program of extended benefits for a long-term unemployed person during periods where unemployment is up nationally or in the State; third, deletes the minimum Federal standards with respect to amount, duration, and eligibility of benefits; fourth, deletes the section providing Federal grants to assist States with unusually high benefit costs; fifth, added judicial review permitting States to appeal decision of Labor Secretary with respect to State programs which is always preferable to Executive administrative orders and fairer to both the State and Federal Governments; and sixth, increases the Federal unemployment tax from the present 3.1 to 3.3 percent effective for wages paid in 1967 and thereafter.

In fact, this bill fits my concept of the way private enterprise in a capitalistic system should work. A great improvement has been made in what has proved to be an important tool in our economy by the cooperation of labor, management, and the government in a project bound to be better for the country's economic health than what was first proposed. I hope certain lobbyists who think only in terms of their own advantage will let this "concensus" which the committee has wrought work in the country's interest and, if it passes the House with a large majority, the Senate will do likewise so the unpopular H.R. 8282 can be buried as excessive legislation that had at least one virtue—it got thousands of people thinking constructively about an important problem, the welfare of the workingman in those times when he is out of a job through no fault of his own.

Thanks again to the committee for a job well done. Once again, I am proud to be a part of the 89th Congress.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the RECORD.

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Both Houses cleared for White House bill continuing appropriations until August 31, 1966.

Senate worked on manpower development and utilization bill, agreeing to limit further debate.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages *13776–13833*

Bills Introduced: Eight bills and two resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 3559–3566; S.J. Res. 173; and S. Con. Res. 100. **Page 13776**

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

Report of Committee on the Judiciary entitled "Constitutional Amendments" (S. Rept. 1335);

S. 3141, 3222, 3106, and 3110, private bills (S. Repts. 1336–1339);

S. 3186, increasing the authorization for continuing work on the Missouri River Basin project (S. Rept. 1340);

S. Con. Res. 100, expressing the sense of Congress with respect to certain agreements which would necessitate modification of duties or other import restrictions (S. Rept. 1341);

S. 3325, authorizing Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate in screw-worm eradication in Mexico, with amendment (S. Rept. 1342);

S. 3093, to provide for the furnishing of books and other materials to handicapped persons, with amendment (S. Rept. 1343); and

H.R. 6125, to provide for memorializing space flight as a part of the National Air Museum (S. Rept. 1344). **Page 13776**

Bills Referred: Numerous House-passed bills were referred to appropriate committees. **Pages 13775, 13844**

Cotton: Senate adopted conference report on H.R. 12322, authorizing establishment of a program to promote the U.S. cotton industry. **Page 13780**

Private Bill: S. 1803, a private bill, was passed with committee amendment. **Pages 13780–13781**

American Revolution Commission: S.J. Res. 162, to establish the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, was passed with committee amendment. **Pages 13863–13865**

Authority To Meet: All committees except Committee on Labor and Public Welfare were authorized to meet on Wednesday, June 29, while Senate is in session. **Page 13863**

Manpower: Senate considered but did not conclude action on S. 2974, providing for more effective development and utilization of the Nation's manpower, taking the following actions on committee amendment (in the nature of a substitute for the bill):

Adopted: Clark amendment of a technical corrective nature; by 50 yeas to 38 nays (motion to reconsider tabled), Lausche amendment providing that Secretary of Labor may contract with private agencies for the carrying out of certain functions of job service centers if it is impracticable for such centers to do so; Prouty amendment to provide for consultation with the States involved in establishment and operation of multi-job market interstate clearance centers; modified Prouty amendment to require Secretary of Labor to consult with officials of the State employment service agencies concerning operation of multi-job market interstate clearance centers; Prouty amendment specifically providing that a State will be given 30 days' notice for an opportunity for a hearing before Secretary of Labor may enter into contracts for provision of specialized services; by 46 yeas to 39 nays (motion to reconsider tabled), modified Prouty amendment providing that no person shall be referred to a position which is vacant because its former occupant is on strike or is being locked out; and

Rejected: By 31 yeas to 58 nays, Dominick amendment to eliminate language including recruitment among the services to be provided by the manpower services system; by 28 yeas to 60 nays, Dominick amendment to provide that the primary purpose of recruitment provisions of the bill shall be to provide jobs "for the unemployed," rather than "for the unemployed or underemployed."

Senate agreed by unanimous consent that in the further consideration of the bill, following prayer, Wednes-

Appendix

Religious Development Vital in History of York, Pa.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. N. NEIMAN CRALEY, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. CRALEY. Mr. Speaker, this week, York, Pa., has been celebrating the 225th anniversary of its birth. In 1741 the city was laid out at the request of the proprietors, the sons of William Penn.

I have included in the RECORD an account of the varied activities planned by civic groups for the whole week in honor of this anniversary. I have also included some historical accounts of York's early history, particularly that period in the 18th century when York served as the temporary capital while the Continental Congress held sessions there.

Today I should like to introduce into the RECORD a very interesting article from the York Dispatch for June 21, 1966, tracing the historical development of religion in the city, describing in detail the sects that settled there, and indicating the importance of religion to this community.

The article follows:

RELIGION DEEPLY ROOTED IN LIFE OF YORK FROM TOWN'S BEGINNING

The history of York's early churches is inseparable from the history of the city itself; inseparable, in fact, from the early history of the United States. During York's beginning the church was, and has remained, an integral part of the community.

Religious freedom, an idea new to the world in the Seventeenth Century, was guaranteed by the first law ever enacted in Pennsylvania.

William Penn met with the general assembly at Chester on Dec. 5, 1682. The first act he proposed declared that man should have the right to worship God as he saw fit. It was enacted without a dissenting vote and became the cornerstone on which Pennsylvania was founded.

Into this land of unprecedented freedom came devout people of many religions, sects and persuasions, first to Philadelphia, then on westward into Lancaster county and eventually, in the early 1700's, across the Susquehanna river into the rich farmlands we know as York county.

York first settlers included German Lutherans, Quakers, Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, English Episcopalians, Moravians, Mennonites, Roman Catholics and many members of minority sects.

Among these peoples, from such diverse backgrounds and with individual religious convictions so strong they were willing to preserve them by uprooting their homes and facing unknown dangers in a strange land, there would have to be a harmony. And, for the most part, there was.

EPISCOPAL INCIDENT

There were incidents, of course, arising from language, political or theological differences but they were, in most instances, within congregations rather than between congregations.

In the case of St. John's Episcopal Church, well established by the time of the American Revolution, one of the oft-repeated incidents in its early history was brought about by the revolutionary spirit of the parishioners and the loyalist sympathies of the pastor.

St. John's was fostered by the Church of England and serviced by missionaries of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts even before the official organization of the church in 1755.

One such missionary, the Rev. Daniel Batwell, began his ministry in Yorktown in 1774 and reported to the missionary society in London that: "The church of this town is an elegant building and does honor to those who have had the care of erecting it." The building he described is a part of St. John's present church.

The Rev. Mr. Batwell did not fare well, however, in spite of the elegant church, because of his Tory sentiments. According to one acount, he disagreed with his parishioners to such a degree that he was "beguiled from his bed at night, taken into the woods, stripped, whipped and left tied to a tree."

Another account relates that his parishioners' attempts to persuade him to conform took the form of throwing him into the Codorus Creek—not once, but three times in one day—and thrusting him into jail to dry.

REWARD BY KING

The ill-fated Mr. Batwell was released by the Continental Congress, then meeting in York, and was allowed to go to Philadelphia where he became a chaplain to British sympathizers. He subsequently returned to England and was rewarded by his king with a comfortable living.

During the first year of Mr. Batwell's ministry, the church received a fine bell, a present arranged by the queen of England. The church had no belfry and so the bell was deposited on the pavement in the center of the town. Eventually it was hung atop the Court House.

The bell, still a proud possession of the church and on display there, was first put into service to proclaim the signing of the Declaration of Independence in July 1776. It summoned the congress in 1777–78 when, for nine months, York was the temporary capital.

When the Court House was demolished in 1841, authorities of the congregation, against strong opposition, seized the bell and hid it under the church. When the excitement had subsided, a belfry was built and the bell put to its intended purpose.

It once served to summon to worship the nation's first citizen, President George Washington, who was visiting York in 1791. The Episcopal minister was absent at the time and the president attended the German Reformed Church instead.

WASHINGTON HUMOR

An example of the president's humor is recorded by both churches which note that he wrote in his diary for July 3: "There being no Episcopal minister present in the place, I went to hear morning service performed in the Dutch Reformed Church—which, being in a language, not a word of which I understood, I was in no danger of becoming a proselyte to its religion by the eloquence of the preacher."

There is an account of some little rivalry between York's two earliest churches, the First German Reformed (parent church of Zion and Trinity U. C. C. Church. According to a history published by Zion church in 1896, in celebration of the 150th anniversary of its first church building, both the early churches and Christ Lutherans had their eyes on the same building lot.

When church lots in York were donated by the Penns, it was decided that the church members who would put in the first spade and turn the ground on a certain day should forever hold the right to the ground. Thus where Christ church stands today, according to the account, seems to have been the more favorable lot at that time, and both the Reformed and Lutherans being anxious to occupy that plot, arranged to be on the ground.

DEFEAT SWEETENED

The legend goes that while the Reformed people had counted on breaking ground at 4 a.m. the Lutherans broke the ground at one minute after midnight.

"It seems the Reformed people slept just four hours too long to occupy the desired lot of Christ Lutheran Church," the history states, "but it was a fortunate sleep for the Reformed people as they evidently occupy the more desirable lot, being on the main street of the city, while the other lot is on the 'side' street."

In the 1840's there began a stormy period for both churches, each still maintaining the German language, but with sections of the congregations beginning to press for services in English.

In 1952, each faction of the First Reformed church called its own pastor. The English segment withdrew and organized as Trinity Reformed Church, but each sector used the sanctuary on alternate Sundays. This proved inconvenient and a final separation took place in 1862, and in 1872 the First Reformed German church changed its name to Zion Reformed.

LUTHERANS ALSO SPLIT

The situation at Christ Lutheran, York City's first church, established in 1733, was resolved when the English speaking group organized a separate church in 1847. This group became Zion Lutheran Church and laid the cornerstone of its present building in August, 1850.

The Revolutionary War brought strife also to the Moravians who held organized meetings in York as early as 1749 at the home of one of the 13 original members, John Heckedorn Sr. According to a church history published in 1927, news of the first open rebellion against the authority of the British reached York from Lexington, Mass., on May 1, 1775.

"By the first of June 1775, three companies of minute men had been organized in York and were spending all possible time drilling. This very definite preparation for war gave occasion to the church for a discussion of the expediency of Moravians bearing arms, even in the defense of the nation and firesides.

Some of the older Germans, who left their country to evade military service, felt that no Christian could go to war with the possibility of taking human life and not be guilty of murder. Others, mostly of the younger generation, argued that the Savior justified the use of the sword and that the defense of their personal and national liberties justified the shedding of human blood.

WAR POSITION SHIFTS

"Yet others, taking a more conservative attitude, pled that while it was against the rules of the church to take up arms of any kind in war against brethren, it would be unwise for the church to discipline such young men of the congregation who felt called to Colonial service. Action was finally taken in accord with the views of the pastor, that it was sinful, and a subject for church discipline for members to engage in military service."

However, a sharp contrast in the position of the church by the time of the Civil War is evidenced by later records concerning the Rev. S. Morgan Smith, who came to York to serve as the Moravian pastor in 1861.

"He had just graduated from the Theological seminary in Bethlehem, Pa. In 1864, Pastor Smith was made chaplain of the 200th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which capacity he served until the close of the (Civil) war. During this conflict many young men from the congregation enlisted in the service of the Union Army." (The pastor, after retirement from the ministry in 1871, founded S. Morgan Smith Company.)

EXTRA ATTRACTION

The York Fair and an elephant gave some concern to a later Moravian pastor, a Rev. Mr. Molther who, according to the 1927 history by the Rev. S. C. Albright, realized that "no church or institution can afford to permit itself to be throttled by tradition. The new Americanism, if so the progressive spirit of the dawning Nineteenth Century could be called, could not long be dominated by continental communistic and pietistic ideals and prosper, . . . and he made every effort to meet the changing conditions of his time without hazarding the spiritual ideals of his church."

He was in devout sympathy in spite of his progressive thinking, to the strict upholding of the Sabbath and in September of 1899, during what was probably Fair Week, an elephant was brought to York on a Sunday en route to Baltimore and his indignation caused him to remark that, "My people care more for a beast than they do for their souls." This the historian takes to mean that members had absented themselves from worship to see the elephant.

PRESBYTERIAN REBELLION

Presbyterians who settled in York as early as 1745 and were formally organized in 1762 were, according to the history of the First Presbyterian Church, "politically and morally dedicated to freedom of worship and to independence and equality under the law and contributed much to the fiber of our national character.

"In fact," the account continues, "the role played by Presbyterians during the American Revolution was so important that in England the war was frequently described as the 'Presbyterian Rebellion.' Presbyterians were almost unanimous in their support of freedom's cause."

In 1785 the piece of ground "situate on the corner of High (now Market) and Queen streets, was granted by the Penns for the building of a church. With the building underway in 1791, the congregation called its first pastor, the Rev. Robert Cathcart of Philadelphia. Among the signers of the call was James Smith, Revolutionary patriot and signer of the Declaration of Independence, who returned to York after the war to practice law.

CHAMPION OF FREEDOM

Dr. Cathcart, a believer in the same right of free thought and honest belief for others which he claimed for himself, protested against all theological intolerance. He wrote, "The moment our denomination of Christians undertakes to explain what God has not explained they engage in a business which, if it is not anti-Scriptural is at least supra-Scriptural—such prying speculations are not for edification."

He continued to uphold his belief in theological tolerance during the trial in York by the Presbyterian synod of Philadelphia of the Rev. Dr. Albert Barns, pastor of the Philadelphia First Church for "heresies of doctrinal opinions and teachings."

Dr. Cathcart was one of a small minority who defended Dr. Barnes' right to interpret Scripture as his conscience directed, the majority of the delegates found him guilty and suspended him from the ministry.

Although the decision was later reversed and Dr. Barnes was reinstated the following year, the trial brought into the open a division within the denomination between the conservative "old school" and a more liberal "new school" group.

ACT OF EJECTMENT

In the local church, hostility did not come into the open until Dr. Catheart's resignation at the age of 80. Then, the old school adherents tried to force the liberal group out of the church, claiming to be the "true" congregation. They brought an "Act of Ejectment" against the new pastor and the new school majority.

The case, one of the most famous of its time, was tried before Judge Hays of Lancaster who ruled in favor of the majority. His decision was upheld in an appeal to the Superior Court. Thus defeated, the old school members formed their own congregation. In 1856, with their membership down to five, they disbanded and the First church continued its progress.

Ecumenicity was already in evidence in York in 1817 when the first Sunday school movement was begun. It was a union Sunday school and met in a schoolhouse on Philadelphia street every Sunday from 1 to 4 p.m. After the first year its membership reached 300 and sessions were moved to the York County Academy building.

Gradually the various denominations established Sunday schools in their own churches. Prior to this time the old English idea that the Sunday school was only for the underprivileged and illiterate had prevailed.

The York County Academy had then been in existence for many years. It was founded by the Rev. John Andrews who became pastor of St. John's Episcopal Church in 1771. It was the first school of classical learning west of the Susquehanna, and subsequently an early provost of what is now the University of Pennsylvania.

QUAKERS EARLY ARRIVALS

Among the first pioneers to cross the Susquehanna were the Quakers. These hardworking, peaceful and devout people organized in 1765 and built their first house of worship in 1766, on West Philadelphia street. This original church remains intact today although the western portion was added later, in 1783.

Prominent among the early members were William Willis who, under contract with the county commissioners, erected the walls of the county's first Court House between 1754 and 1756, and one of York's best known citizens, Phineas Davis, was a pioneer in the design and building of locomotives.

CATHOLIC HISTORY

Although the early York settlers were predominantly German and of Lutheran, Reformed, Moravian and Mennonite religions, it is the Roman Catholics who are historically credited with the first organized service held west of Susquehanna.

This Catholic mass took place in 1721 in the Conewago region, now part of Adams County. St. Patrick's Church, on South Beaver street, is said to have been celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary when the Continental Congress meet in York in 1777.

A quarter of a century before the birth of American independence, according to Prowell's history of York county, one John Moore secured lot 295 facing on South Beaver street. On June 20, 1750, he assigned this property to Casper Stillinger who erected thereon a stone dwelling house. In 1776, Joseph Schmidt purchased the house and lot and presented them to the small and struggling congregation of St. Patrick to be used for public worship.

When and where the first mass was said cannot be determined as there are no records of the parish until 1776, but the congregation was formed about 1750 and was attended by missionary priests from Baltimore, Conewago and Emmitsburg. The present congregation worships on the site of the first stone mass house.

Each of these early York City Churches, all predating an independent United States of America, has struggled and grown with the community. Each remains a steadfast symbol of the pioneer's dream—the right for each man to worship God as he sees fit.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28—BROTHERHOOD DAY

TIME, LOCATION, AND EVENTS

9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.: Model train to tour downtown York.

Noon to 1 p.m.: Court House, Re-enactment of ceremonies creating the City of York.

12:30 p.m.: Yorktowne Hotel, club ladies luncheon honoring outstanding women workers on community projects.

1:00 p.m.: Buses leave Yorktowne Hotel, tours of York for all guests of service clubs of Southeastern Pennsylvania.

1:00 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.: Gates House, Plough Tavern, Historical Society, Log Cabin, York Garden Club Anniversary Flower Show.

7:45 p.m.: York Fair Grounds, pre-spectacular entertainment.

9:00 p.m.: York Fair Grounds, first performance of "The York Story" followed by fireworks.

Sixth Anniversary of the Independence of the Congo: A Nation of Forward-Looking Change

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, June 30 will mark the sixth anniversary of the day of African colonial territory of the Belgian Congo emerged as a free and independent nation. This is a memorable occasion, and we wish to extend warmest felicitations to His Excellency Lt. Gen. Joseph D. Mobutu, President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and to the Honorable Joseph U. Nzeza, Minister Plenipotentiary, Chargé d'Affaires to the United States from the Congo.

The Congo's independence was precipitated by the burning passion of the Congolese to assume the privilege and the responsibility of determining their own course in history. These 6 years have been trying ones in every sense, but if they were trying years, by the same token they were proving years. The Congo has been moving toward the day of national unity, economic prosperity, and political maturity.

The Congo is exceedingly rich in natural resources, and has always been among the leaders in African economic development. She controls over 8 percent of the world's copper production and most of the world's supply of cobalt and industrial diamonds. In 1957 the Congolese had the highest literacy rate and the highest wages of any people in tropical Africa, and in spite of severe internal conflicts they have begun to operate effectively the advanced economic system that they inherited with their independence.

Expansion of manufacturing has proceeded rapidly in response to increased consumer demand. In contrast to the industrial development of many economies, no artificial prodding was necessary. As the people have indicated their demands, private investors have moved to supply them, thereby enlarging Congolese industrial capabilities and output.

National spirit is gaining more unified expression as the Congo advances. Thus, the distinctly African identity of her people has been emphasized by the recent conversion of some of the European-given city names to African names. Leopoldville is now Kinshasa, Elizabethville is Lubumbashi, and Stanleyville is to be called Kisangani. Although cartographers may have some adjustment difficulties, the new nomenclature is a strong and immediate symbol that the Congo belongs to the Congolese.

I salute the progress they have made in the long struggle for security and independence. My interest in the Congolese people, sustained throughout these 6 years of emancipation, will continue as they continue to face the challenges of our modern age.

Reverend Fichter Speaks Out

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, a letter by the Reverend Joseph H. Fichter, S.J., which appeared in the Pilot, the official organ of the archdiocese of Boston, Mass., has recently been brought to my attention.

Father Fichter and Chauncey Stillman, professor of Catholic studies at Harvard Divinity School, has provided a thorough discussion of the issues raised in his letter. Whether one agrees or disagrees with Father Fichter's conclusions, it is obvious he has given serious thought to this matter.

I would like to take this opportunity to call the complete text of Father Fichter's letter to the attention of my colleagues:

JESUIT ASKS CONGRESS TO INVESTIGATE HUAC

(*The writer of the following letter is Chauncey Stillman Professor of Catholic Studies at Harvard Divinity School, and a member of the Society of Jesus.—Ed.*)

To the EDITOR:

Most people in this country were brought up to appreciate the kind of constitutional democracy under which we live. To be American means to have a genuine patriotic love of a land in which human rights and diginity are protected, where citizens are expected to be concerned about their own and other's freedom. Most Americans want whatever changes and improvements are necessary to assure responsible freedom and to guarantee the rights of all persons. Yet very few want an authoritarian system, whether formally organized like a Communist State, or informally controlled by groups like the Ku Klux Klan.

How do you prevent an authoritarian takeover of the United States? How do you ferret out and control such un-American activities? What techniques do you use to discover and disable those people who are said to be "boring from within" and who are a genuine threat to the American system of government? Senator Joseph McCarthy thought that he had a way of doing it, but the so-called era of McCarthyism is now over. The House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), which is about to resume meetings, is widely publicized and increasingly controversial.

What is it about HUAC that makes it so controversial? What does it do that annoys so many students of law, government and society? What is its mandate from Congress, and how does it go about the performance of this mandate?

HUAC was established for the purpose of probing "un-American propaganda activities" which seems to be a good idea until we realize that propaganda activities are permitted and protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution. It was for this reason that a body of 100 constitutional law professors declared that HUAC's very mandate from Congress was of questionable constitutionality, and that propaganda, which is the expression of ideas through speech and press, is the right of every citizen.

If you don't like this country, if you are really un-American, you have the right of an American citizen to say so privately and publicly and to write, publish and distribute your ideas. A number of so-called "hatemongers" are doing this in various parts of the country, and no matter how immoral this may be they have the legal right to do it.

What they do not have the right to do is to perform "overt acts affecting the internal security" of the United States. HUAC was not established to probe such overt acts because this already falls within the scope of the Judiciary Committee of the House. It is the function of this committee—and not HUAC's—to investigate espionage agents and other traitors who are performing overt acts to the detriment of the United States. Indeed, the FBI is constantly working along these lines so that the House Judiciary Committee can do its job better.

Any fair-minded American who has watched HUAC in session must be uneasy about its procedures. The people who are brought before the Committee and questioned by its members are not on trial; they have not been charged with any crime; they have not been indicted for the violation of any laws. What happens then is that these people are exposed to public scrutiny. They are asked to explain their behavior, bear witness to their friends and associates. If they refuse to answer, or "take" the Fifth Amendment, they immediately become suspect. After all, they have something to hide, and this must be a guilty something.

During this past year members of the Ku Klux Klan were subject to ridicule and harassment. Seven of them were cited for contempt of Congress for refusing to produce records requested of them. The only legislative result promised by HUAC in this instance is to register KKK members as in the case of the Communists in the McCarran Act, yet this feature of the Act was unanimously stricken down by the Supreme Court. Perhaps the Klansmen had no reputation to lose and should have been charged with overt un-American acts like murder and arson in the South.

There are solid citizens with respectable reputations who have been subpoened by HUAC. In Chicago last year, Dr. Jeremiah Stamler, his research assistant, Mrs. Yolanda Hall, and Milton Cohen a social worker, tried to get a federal injunction to enjoin enforcement of HUAC's subpoenas on them. On advice of their counsel, Albert E. Jenner, Jr., former President of the Illinois Bar Association, they refused to testify before the Committee and did not take the Fifth Amendment. HUAC recommended that these three Chicagoans be cited for contempt by the House, but this has not yet been done.

The time has come for the House of Representatives to allow a full and open debate in the Congress about the continued existence of HUAC. There have been resolutions introduced from both sides of the House to abolish the Committee, or at least to investigate its constitutionality and especially its procedures in ridiculing and humiliating its witnesses. The charges made against HUAC are serious: that it is unconstitutional, that it denies due process to witnesses; that it has served only a piddling legislative service; that its appropriation could be used in much more worthwhile causes. The House of Representatives owes it to the American public to ventilate these charges in the Congress.

(Rev.) JOSEPH H. FICHTER, S.J.,
Harvard Divinity School, Cambridge.

Auto Safety

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LYNN E. STALBAUM

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. STALBAUM. Mr. Speaker, a series of important correspondence came across my desk on the same day from two prominent Racine, Wis., businessmen: one writing in regard to a tragic, fatal accident involving a jackknifing semitrailer; and the other pertaining to deficiencies of safety equipment in a purchased car. Because of the value of this type of correspondence, and its day-to-day application in bringing attention to a most serious and dangerous situation on our highways, I am placing this material in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, hoping that my colleagues and constituents alike will focus their energies in bringing forth safety legislation.

The letter follows:

YOUNG RADIATOR CO.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN STALBAUM: This will refer to a letter of May 12 addressed to you by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America, Mr. Sidney Zagri, Legislative Counsel, a copy of which I have received, relating to the horrible accident and loss of life of a student, who was driving the car, and the wife of the president of Rose Polytechnic Institute, a very lovely and fine person.

The accident was unnecessary from the standpoint of proper handling of vehicles, and you may be interested to note copy of letter of May 12 to the writer from Counsel Zagri. I will appreciate such attention as can be given to: (a) the equipment that may be available to eliminate jackknifing of a trailer with a prime mover or trailer; (b) vehicles being inspected once a year, brakes, mufflers and the things that have to do with proper control of vehicles, steering, etc., and (c) probably a yearly check of a driver in relicensing.

It is my considered opinion that although many cars have been put off of the assembly line which were placed in the hands of the dealers who were supposed to finish the cars this has not been done; still, the design, the car itself and the engine are noble work done by our American engineers and equally so by those overseas. Any vehicle is safe if it is handled safely provided it has brakes and provided it has the engine in reasonably good condition so that it will give the power to the vehicle for propulsion. It is my considered opinion that most of the accidents are on account of high speed with tires out of condition, brakes, steering, or whatnot, or poor tires, worn tires, or the inadequacy of the driver of the car and his or her ability, and intoxication.

Naturally, with all of the Senate investigations that have been done, we have more than a common interest. Undoubtedly you will be able to see the demonstration, which I will not be able to attend, which is referred to in May 12 letter by Counsel Zagri. I will appreciate your support of this type of safety legislation.

Very truly yours,

F. M. Young, *President*.

That deficiencies of safety equipment exist is deplorable, but frankly I was even more disturbed and appalled by the negligent attitude taken by company representatives when their attention is called to such matters. Specifically, this next series of correspondence points up the distressing approach of the Ford Motor Co. toward a customer complaining of defective equipment.

The letter follows:

May 9, 1966.

Ford Motor Co.,
Melrose Park, Ill.
Attention: Mr. John Pitt, Customer Relations, Chicago District Sales Office.

Gentlemen: Recently there has been considerable publicity about the defective and unsafe cars that have been sold by the different automobile manufacturers and that the government is beginning to look into this matter.

In 1963 I had an experience that could easily have cost me my life and others besides myself with a 1962 500 Galaxie. When I complained to your company about it, it was shrugged off by your firm as being of no consequence and because the car was out of warranty although it had not been driven for a considerable length of time. In order that you may know what transpired, I am enclosing a copy of our correspondence at that time.

I would just like to ask whether or not your company has changed its attitude regarding this type of accident.

At the same time that I am making a copy for your company, I am also making an additional copy which I will be mailing to our Congressman in the event that this is again shrugged off by your company.

Sincerely,

Garrett Veenstra.

Ford Division,
Ford Motor Co.,
Melrose Park, Ill., May 11, 1966.

Mr. Garrett Veenstra,
Racine, Wis.

Dear Mr. Veenstra: Thank you for your letter of May 9th regarding the decision involving your 1962 Galaxie. We appreciate your letting us know your point of view.

In view of your comments, we have reviewed again your correspondence and the report from Mr. Pitt. We believe that the decision was reached after full consideration of all available information, and are in agreement with your dealer's position on the matter.

Your vehicle was not involved in a brake safety campaign as you mention.

Thank you for the opportunity of reviewing this matter with you.

Sincerely,

L. E. Landrum,
Customer Relations Representative.

Upon appeal from Mr. Veenstra, I took the matter up personally with the Ford Motor Co. Though previous responses were ambiguous, I was pleased to see that warranty policies and customer relations programs have been changed since the time of the complaint, and that the company is now striving to handle such matters in a different manner.

A letter from the company follows:

Ford Motor Co.,
Washington, D.C., May 25, 1966.

Hon. Lynn E. Stalbaum,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Stalbaum: Your staff has asked this office to review the correspondence between you and Mr. Garrett Veenstra regarding his 1962 Galaxie 500. I asked our Customer Relations Department in Dearborn to give me their report on this matter but, unfortunately, the Chicago District Sales Office has disposed of the records that are pertinent to Mr. Veenstra's file. We normally dispose of records after a two-year period.

From his own records, however, I understand the nature of his complaint; and, while he does not specifically say so, it seems clear that he feels a financial adjustment should have been made with respect to his brake failure in 1963. Our District Sales Office, noting that the warranty for our products was at that time one year or 12,000 miles, whichever came sooner, felt that the product was not covered by warranty and was not eligible for special consideration. Unfortunately, a great deal of data is missing from Mr. Veenstra's file and unavailable to us. We don't know how long the car had been standing before Mr. Veenstra bought it, we don't know whether he had the car inspected before he drove it, and we don't know a variety of other facts that directly pertain to the condition of the car and its prior use.

Let me say at the outset that, since that time, our warranty policies and our customer relations programs have changed markedly. In 1960 our warranty was 90 days or 4,000 miles; in 1961 it changed to 12 months or 12,000 miles; and in 1963 it changed to 24 months or 24,000 miles. Furthermore, in late 1963, we established a large-scale Customer Relations Department with branches in all District Sales Offices. Since that time, any complaint—whether or not the car is within warranty—is examined for possible consideration. There are times when a good will adjustment seems indicated, or when an extension of warranty can be justified. In short, the increased flexibility of our current warranty policy is such that Mr. Veenstra, if he should be confronted with the same circumstances, might receive an entirely different reception.

Naturally, we regret the problems that Mr. Veenstra has encountered with his 1962 Galaxie. However, the delay which has ensued since Mr. Veenstra encountered his problems and the inadequacy of our records occasioned in part by that delay effectively preclude, in our judgment, any financial adjustment at this time.

We appreciate having an opportunity to comment on Mr. Veenstra's correspondence.

Sincerely,

R. W. Markley, Jr.

Brig. Gen. Strong Vincent

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOSEPH P. VIGORITO
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. VIGORITO. Mr. Speaker, this coming Monday, the entire Nation will take pause on one of the greatest days in our Nation's history—the Fourth of July—the day marking the adoption of the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

But this weekend our country, but especially we Pennsylvanians, take note of another occasion—the anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg. On the 1st, 2d, and 3d of July 1863, the Army of the Potomac, commanded by Gen. George Gordon Meade, of Pennsylvania, met and turned back Gen. Robert E. Lee's invasion of the North.

The gallantry of all the soldiers who fought during those momentous 3 days has been memorialized in deed, in stone, and in literature. It is fitting that every July we think back and pay a silent tribute to those men, both North and South, who died at Gettysburg for what they thought was right and just.

I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the House the efforts of one man at Gettysburg. The acts of individual heroism during that battle were numerous, but I think the gallantry of Brig. Gen. Strong Vincent, of Erie, Pa., is worthy of special mention.

General Vincent was born at Waterford, Pa., on June 17, 1837, the son of B. B. Vincent and Sarah Ann Strong Vincent. He received his early education at Erie Academy, after which he worked for 4 years in his father's iron foundry. Recognizing the need of a wider education, he enrolled at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and later entered Harvard University, where he was graduated in 1859.

Strong Vincent returned to Erie following his graduation and studied law so assiduously that after only 1 year—in December 1860—he was admitted to the bar and opened practice in Erie.

Upon the call of the President in April 1861, for volunteers for 3 months' service, he enlisted in Col. John W. McLane's Erie Regiment of Volumteers; was elected second lieutenant of his company; was promoted to first lieutenant and adjutant of the regiment, serving as such until the muster out of the regiment at the close of its service in July 1861.

Colonel McLane received an order from the Secretary of War, dated July 24, 1861, authorizing him to raise a regiment of volunteers to serve for 3 years or during the war. About half the 3-months' regiment reenlisted and by the end of August the full complement of men and officers had been secured. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, September 14, 1861, as the 83d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, with John W. McLane as colonel and Strong Vincent as lieutenant, to rank as such from July 24, 1861.

Strong Vincent took part in the siege of Yorktown, but succumbed to an attack of swamp fever soon after the battle of Hanover Courthouse. He had shown such ability, however, during the Peninsula campaign, that on June 27, 1862, he was promoted to colonel on the death of Colonel McLane and placed in command of the regiment.

He had an aptitude for military affairs and made his regiment one of the best in the Union Army. General McClellan, in the fall of 1862, called it the best drilled regiment in the Army of the Potomac.

During the unfortunate campaign before Fredericksburg, Colonel Vincent was placed in command of a brigade and on May 20, 1863, he was assigned to the command of the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, V Corps. He was especially outstanding in valor and bravery rendering assistance to General Pleasanton's cavalry force during the Battle at Oldie, Va.

Following this engagement, the division regrouped and then, in the last days of June 1863, joined the rest of the Army of the Potomac in its historic march from Washington and the surrounding areas of Virginia and Maryland north into Pennsylvania to meet the threat Lee's Army of Northern Virginia posed to the Nation's Capitol.

He was generally of a cheerful disposition, but during his last campaign he seemed to have a presentiment that it might be his last. On July 1, when after a long march the brigade went into bivouac just before reaching Hanover, expecting to spend the night there, news came of the battle at Gettysburg, with the order to continue the march in that direction. The brigade was quickly formed and in the road. Just before reaching Hanover, Vincent sent back for the drum corps and the color guard of the 83d to come to the front of the brigade with their flag. As the flag was unfurled and rippled in the breeze, he reverently bared his head, and said to Captain Clark, his adjutant general:

> What death more glorious can any man desire than to die on the soil of old Pennsylvania fighting for that flag?

On the second day of the battle, Strong Vincent and destiny became partners. Vincent's brigade, together with the rest of the corps, arrived on the field early in the morning of July 2, and was massed in the rear of the Union right. When the Confederates made heavy attacks on the left of the Union position, the 5th Corps was moved in reserve to the left.

At that time, General Barnes, commanding the division, left momentarily for the front to select a position for the troops. While waiting for orders, Vincent saw a captain of General Sickles' staff riding toward him from the front. Vincent asked him what were his orders, but the captain stated that the orders from General Sickles were specifically for General Barnes.

Realizing that General Barnes would be gone for some time, and that delay might spell disaster, Vincent insisted that the captain give him the orders. The officer replied: "General Sickles directed me to tell General Barnes to send one of his brigades to occupy the hill yonder," pointing to Little Round Top. Like a true soldier, Vincent said, without a moment's hesitation, "I will take the responsibility of taking my brigade there."

At the risk of court-martial for taking his brigade away from the division without orders from its commander, Vincent gave the order to bring up the troops as soon as possible and head for Little Round Top, at that moment completely unprotected and unmanned. The brigade scampered up the rock-strewn sides of Little Round Top and reached the summit. They had not been there more than a few minutes when a Confederate shell exploded in their midst.

Vincent went over the ground foot by foot, seeking for the best position in which to position his men. Following his reconnaissance, he stationed the regiments of his brigade in a curved line across the plateau on Little Round Top. These brave regiments, all of whom lost heavily during the ensuing battle, were the 44th New York, the 16th Michigan, Vincent's old regiment, the 83d Pennsylvania, and the 20th Maine.

Within minutes after the men were posted, skirmishers of the 83d Pennsylvania and 44th New York met the Confederates advancing up the slope of Little Round Top in heavy columns. The Rebels came on and opened fire on the 83d and 44th. This lasted for some time, after which the Confederates fell back to reform. They advanced again and with additional troops make another assault, this time extending their line to involve the 20th Maine. But the Union forces held firm. While this was taking place, another Confederate force attempted to flank the right of the Union line, held by the 16th Michigan. The Rebels came on in such numbers that the right of the 16th wavered and broke.

Vincent realized that if the Michigan troops fell back, the Union line would be turned, Little Round Top would be lost, and the entire Union Army could be routed. He drew his sword, sprang to the front, and urged the men to follow him. In so doing, he was mortally wounded.

But his gallant effort had not been in vain. Portions of the 16th Michigan followed his stirring example and returned to the line of battle. Just at that moment the 140th New York arrived and charged into the enemy. The slaughter was terrible, but the line was restored and the Union troops held firm. The Confederates then attempted to turn to the left of the line, but hammered the 20th Maine without success.

Fatally wounded, Vincent was taken to a farmhouse behind the lines. He was pale and unable to speak and he knew that his life was ebbing away. When a member of his staff told him that "his boys" had held firm and that the Union line was safe, he smiled weakly in the knowledge that his men had done their duty faithfully.

Later that day, General Meade recommended to President Lincoln, Vincent's promotion to the rank of brigadier general for "gallant conduct on the field of battle before Gettysburg." The President sent the commission at once by special messenger. Vincent died of his wounds in a Gettysburg hospital on July 7 before receiving word of his promotion.

As I stated, this is only one of the many acts of heroism at Gettysburg. But the thing to be remembered is that if General Vincent had not acted when he did, in the manner in which he did, the battle would have been lost. If the Confederate forces had occupied Little Round Top, the entire Union position would have become untenable, and the Army of the Potomac would have had to retreat from the battlefield and leave Gettysburg in the hands of the rebels. If this had happened, the course of the war would have been radically changed and the outcome of history might have been very different.

And so, as we approach this anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, I ask all Pennsylvanians, and all Americans to remember one great man who gave his life for the preservation of the Union.

Land of Lincoln—Recreational Haven

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. SPRINGER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, a rural cemetery in Illinois was the setting for an unusual Father's Day ceremony on Sunday, June 18, when a distinguished group of legislators and historians laid a wreath on the grave of Thomas Lincoln, described by one of them as "a very ordinary man."

Speaking at the grave in little Shiloh Cemetery, Dr. Glen H. Seymour, professor of history at Eastern Illinois University, and a member of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission, said it was altogether fitting and proper" to honor the father of Abraham Lincoln because "in doing so we honor the fathers who have prepared the generations that have laid the foundation to this Republic."

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs currently has under consideration a bill I introduced earlier this session to designate as a national historic landmark the adjoining gravesites of Thomas Lincoln and his second wife, Sarah Bush Lincoln, whose encouragement of her stepson's effort to educate himself was a major influence during his formative years.

As Illinois nears the 150th anniversary in 1968 of its admission into the Union, the historic spots in Coles County—the graves in Shiloh Cemtery, Thomas Lincoln's Goose Nest Prairie farm, now the Lincoln Log Cabin State Park, and the place in Charleston where Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas held one of their great debates—are attracting more and more tourists. Mr. Hollen Hyndman, editor of the Charleston Courier-News, noted in his column the other day that among the recent visitors to the Coles County Lincoln shrines was a group of Girl Scouts from Fairbury, Nebr., around 600 miles away. On summer weekends crowds from Illinois and out-of-State throng Lincoln Log Cabin State Park, making use of all the picnic tables and filling the parking lot with cars. The situation points up one of the area's greatest needs: more recreational space. Fortunately, a means is at hand to meet this need.

I am sponsoring legislation to create the Lincoln Homestead National Recreation Area in Coles County. It would be the first National Park Service facility in Illinois, the land of Lincoln. Most of the land and water acreage needed will be acquired by the Corps of Engineers for the Lincoln Reservoir flood control project, now in the preconstruction planning stage.

Historic interest and natural beauty combine to make the Charleston vicinity an ideal location for a recreational haven designed to meet the leisure-time needs of the 25 million people who live withn 250 miles of Coles County.

Under leave to extend my remarks I include Mr. Hollen Hyndman's column from the June 21, 1966, issue of the Charleston Courier-News and an article by Mr. Ron Kelly, State editor of the Decatur Herald and Review, from the June 20, 1966, issue of that newspaper concerning the Father's Day ceremony at Thomas Lincoln's grave:

[From the Charleston (Ill.) Courier-News, June 21, 1966]

DATELINE: CHARLESTON

(By Hollen Hyndman, Courier-News editor)

Among the tourists to Lincolnland during the weekend was a group of Girl Scouts from Fairbury, Nebr. They came to Charleston through Lee York, publicity director for the Little Theatre at Sullivan. The scouts take an annual trip and decided to visit Illinois and learned of the Moultrie County Theater. They came to Sullivan from Springfield, attended the play there Friday night, starring TV's Chester, Dennis Weaver, and came to Charleston the next day. York had phoned that the girls had an open weekend and thought it might be nice if they could see the Lincolnia of Coles County. Bill Browning, managing secretary of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, was notified and he set up a tour for the visitors.

Wilb Walker's Supermarket was set as a meeting place for the three-vehicle entourage because of its large parking lot and convenient location on Lincoln Street. While the girls awaited departure on the tour, Joe Ethridge of the market, served as host in providing Cokes and potato chips to the visitors. Included in the group were three foreign students, a girl from Sweden, one from Denmark and another from Germany.

Their first stop was a visit to the Moore Home and the girls found the artifacts there quite interesting. From there they went to Shiloh Cemetery to see Thomas Lincoln's grave and visit the church and then on to Lincoln Log Cabin State Park. Their trip back through town was a bit dusty as the group was led through the Embarras River valley past Walker's Ford, across Kickapoo Creek and to Wrightsville Curve. One of their leader's commented later how much she enjoyed the hills and scenery on this ride and that it was enjoyable to get away from blacktop roads and highways for a short time.

The girls also visited the Coles County Courthouse, the museum that is underway there under direction of the chamber's tourism committee, and the tunnel connecting the courthouse and county jail.

Late Saturday afternoon the girls went back to Walker's parking lot where they then paired off with Charleston-area Girls Scouts who housed them in their homes for the night. After freshening up and having supper, the group then gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shannon for a party. The next morning they all went to early church and left Charleston, bound for Peoria on the first leg of their trip back home.

This has been said in this column before but it bears repeating—tourism to the Lincoln country is growing larger each year, aiding local businesses and will eventually lead to creation of businesses oriented mainly for the traveling visitors.

The fruit of promoting visitors to this area apparently is paying off. Sunday afternoon following the placing of the wreath at the grave of Thomas Lincoln in Shiloh Cemetery, a visit was made to Lincoln Log Cabin State Park. The place was jammed. The parking lot was filled with cars, all the picnic tables were in use, the swings and other playground items never stopped moving and nearly 20 cars were parked on the grass, under trees and in various locations around the park. The cabin register showed people had visited the park from many states and communities within a few days. This is just the beginning of the vacation and touring season and visitations should grow even larger. One look at Lincoln Log Cabin Park Sunday and it is very evident that this area needs additional park and recreation space—and needs it right away.

It is hoped that some action can be achieved in this session of Congress toward the creation of the national recreation area in conjunction with the Lincoln Reservoir. If this comes about, there should be plenty of space for all types of recreation and for thousands of persons to be able to enjoy it.

[From the Charleston (Ill.) Herald & Review]

ABE LINCOLN'S FATHER: VERY ORDINARY MAN HONORED

(By Ron Kelly)

A small group of historians, state legislators and tourists paused Sunday to honor a "very ordinary man" whose son rose from the rugged prairie life of Illinois to become the 16th president.

The Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission placed a wreath on the grave of Thomas Lincoln, father of Abraham Lincoln, in a quiet Father's Day ceremony in Shiloh Cemetery about eight miles south of Charleston.

Dr. Glen H. Seymour, an Eastern Illinois University history professor and member of the commission, described Thomas Lincoln as a "very ordinary man" who "had no intimation of the tremendous destiny that awaited his son."

Seymour told the 40-plus persons gathered in the rural cemetery near Lincoln Log Cabin State Park that, in the words of the Civil War president, "it is altogether fitting and proper" to honor the father of Abraham Lincoln.

HONOR ALL FATHERS

"In doing so, we honor all the fathers who have prepared the generations that have laid the foundation to this republic," Seymour said.

Thomas Lincoln, an uneducated farmer and carpenter, died in 1851 in his nearby log cabin home, 10 years before his son became president.

Thomas Lincoln, who was born in Kentucky in 1778 and moved to Illinois in 1830 at age 53, is buried in a family plot shared by his second wife, Sarah Bush Johnston Lincoln.

Historians differ on what kind of man Thomas Lincoln was and what his influence on the future president might have been.

Lincoln described his father to a friend two years after Thomas Lincoln died:

"My father had suffered greatly for the want of an education, and he determined at an early day that I should be well educated.

"And what do you think he said his ideas of a good education were? We had an old dog-eared arithmetic in our house, and Father determined that somehow, or somehow else, I should cipher clear through that book."

LET ABE READ

Lincoln's stepmother, Sarah Lincoln, who died in 1869, said while her son was president that Thomas Lincoln "never made Abe quit reading to do anything if he could avoid it. He would do it himself first."

Abraham Lincoln last visited his father's grave in 1861, shortly before he was inaugurated president.

He told friends that he would like to place a marker on the grave. But events in Washington occupied his time and he never got around to sending the $40 to $60 the stone would have cost.

A stone was later erected but had to be replaced in 1924 by a civic organization after vandals damaged the marker.

Congressman WILLIAM SPRINGER, R-Champaign, recently introduced in Congress a bill that would make the gravesites of Thomas and Sarah Lincoln a national historic landmark.

In placing the wreath, inscribed "Father," commission members said they hoped to make the ceremony an annual event.

Sixth Anniversary of Somalia's Independence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to salute the anniversary of Somalia's independence on this forthcoming July 1. I wish to take this opportunity to extend warmest felicitations to His Excellency Aden Abdullah Osman, President of the Somalia Republic; and to His Excellency Ahmed Mohamed Adan, Somalia's Ambassador to the United States.

Six years ago, on July 1, 1960, this young country was created by the union of the former Italian and British Somaliland territories. In spite of the handicaps of two different colonial systems, with separate development patterns in economics, administration, and education, Somalia has given the world abundant proof of its strength and vitality.

Its preparations for independence during the decade prior to 1960 gradually introduced the country to the responsibilities of self-government. The United Nations, through the agency of Italy as the trustee power, set the pace in economic and political development. The transition to independence was smooth and without violence—a feature which augured well for the remarkable political stability which Somalia has enjoyed since independence.

Such political stability and commitment to democratic ideals has deep roots in the history and tradition of the people of Somalia. From an early age, a sense of political awareness and responsibility is built into the Somali character. So strong is this commitment that the political crisis of 1964—of a nature which would have imperiled the government in any country—was successfully overcome.

Alongside this record of magnificent achievement in the political sphere, great strides have been made in dealing with the problems of economic development. In the current 5-year plan, the emphasis has been laid on a broad policy of agricultural diversification to introduce new cash crops and improve the production of staples.

Industry, however, has been by no means neglected. A fishing fleet, tuna-processing plant, sugar refinery and improved port facilities are some of the many development schemes which are underway in different parts of the country. Somalia's leaders have decided that economic advance should be on a balanced front, eschewing the short-term sensationalist development. The wisdom of their choice has been amply vindicated by the substantial economic aid made available by both East and West, without prejudice to Somalia's rigid policy of nonalinement.

In her commitment to political democracy and balanced approach to economic development, Somalia stands as an example to the new countries of Africa. It is to be sincerely hoped that her differences with her near neighbors can be amicably settled. Set at the very junction of Africa and Asia in the historic Horn of Africa, she has much to offer to these areas and the world.

I trust my colleagues will join with me in extending our congratulations and best wishes to Somalia for the future.

A Baccalaureate

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, this June at Williams College, an unusual and inspiring baccalaureate address was given by retiring Prof. Donald E. Richmond. I read Professor Richmond's address on the editorial page of the Berkshire Eagle of Friday, June 17, and found it so meaningful that I would like to share it with my colleagues. The address follows:

A BACCALAUREATE: WATERS OUT OF THINE OWN CISTERN

(By Donald E. Richmond)

PROVERBS 5:15–17

Drink waters out of thine own cistern, and running waters out of thine own well. Let thy fountains be dispersed abroad, and the rivers of water in the streets. Let them be only thine own.

The purpose of a baccalaureate address is to give sage and memorable advice to the students who are about to go out into the world. It is a little shocking to find oneself in the position of giving such advice. A professor, especially a professor of mathematics, is supposed to know very little about the world. I realize of course that I have reached the age when wisdom should have arrived if it is ever going to. When I was your age, I supposed that people of my age had acquired it. But if wisdom has arrived, it came unheralded. It is perfectly clear to me when I think of some of my contemporaries that, as we say in mathematics, age is not a sufficient condition for attaining wisdom.

A. A. Milne was once asked by an aspiring young author for his advice on how to succeed. Milne answered, "Never take anyone's advice." After a moment's thought, the young man replied, "But, sir, if I take your advice, I won't take it and if I do not take it, I will be taking it." A pretty paradox which is not entirely irrelevant to what I wish to say. For the burden of my remarks will be in the direction of advising you to learn to rely on your own judgment, to trust your own insights and not to believe too much in what other people say.

There will be some of you whose self-confidence is so complete that no such encouragement is necessary. For you, I have very little to say, except that I think that, in spite of our efforts, you are very poorly prepared for life in the second half of the 20th century. You will surely encounter situations which will cause you to doubt your own judgment. If you have had no practice in living with this doubt and acting in spite of it, you will find it difficult indeed to cope with the consequences.

I wish to address myself to those of you who do feel some doubt about your future, who at times are overwhelmed by what other people seem to know or be able to do, and who are concerned whether you will be able to measure up to the challenges you will meet.

Many years ago, I read a passage from William James which made a profound impression upon me. Although I have not looked at this passage for over 40 years. I was happy to discover that I had remembered it correctly. This is what James says: "Let no youth have any anxiety about the upshot of his education whatever the line of it may be. If he keep faithfully busy each hour of the working day, he may safely leave the final result to itself. He can with perfect certainty count on waking up some fine morning to find himself one of the competent ones of his generation, in whatever pursuit he may have singled out. Silently, between all the details of his business, the *power of judging* in all the class of matter will have built itself within him as a possession that will never pass away." James italicized "power of judging" and this is important. It is not enough to keep busy. One must bring one's judgment to bear on what one is doing.

James spoke these words in 1892. No one would call the Gay Nineties an age of anxiety. W. H. Auden was not yet born. Yet I am sure that James did not invent the anxieties of the young people he addressed. They were real. Anxiety is and always has been a fact of life. It is not a discovery of the 20th century. It is true that we live in an age which gives us unusually good reasons to be anxious. But real as these reasons may be, they do not justify the breast beating and existential despair so fashionable today. For as Bertrand Russell once said, "If contemplation of the universe fills one with despair, it is the part of wisdom to think of something else." There are urgent problems to solve and there is important work to do. We are not alone. There are many who have not had our privileges who need our help. It behooves each of us to make his contribution. The human race needs our support and deserves it.

My high school principal used to say, "Live your life so that when it is over, no one can say that you were born in vain. The world does not owe you a living. You owe the world whatever you are able to give." He might have said more dramatically, "Ask not what the world can do for you. Ask rather what you can do for the world." Similar words of another schoolmaster found immortality in a well-known inaugural address.

In spite of the obvious parallel, this is an old-fashioned view. Some might call it puritanical. But it makes sense. Life is a dangerous experiment and the human adventure is a precarious one, perhaps never more so than now. The success of this adventure demands the best efforts of us all. The challenge has never been more urgent nor more exciting. We need not despair, but we should not become too relaxed.

I would urge you to be on your guard against becoming too comfortable, either in body or mind, but especially in mind. Learn to live with a certain amount of anxiety—to accept it as a normal part of life. Increase gradually your anxiety tolerance, by accepting the challenge of tasks which make serious demands upon you, tasks which frighten you a bit. Develop the ability to examine experience with your own eyes and do not accept without examination what you read or what you are told. You will be amazed to discover how little real thinking goes on. If you can continue to tolerate the tension necessary to examine an idea and bring your own judgment to bear on it, you will be surprised to find how unusual you are. But a word of caution. Do not tell anyone about this discovery. In fact, it is best if you are never quite sure that you have made the discovery.

One reason why young people have difficulty in trusting their own judgment and insight is an acute awareness of their own faults. Each of us is like a person wearing an overcoat with a torn lining. Of course we do not open it up for others to see. But the others are not opening theirs either. It is well to remember that everyone has a torn lining. This is, I believe, what the theologians call the human condition. It is no cause for alarm. There is no need for anxiety of second order. It is unnecessary to become anxious about one's anxiety.

What makes the modern world so difficult, in addition to its very real and obvious dangers, is the fact that we know so much. That is, collectively we know so much. Individually, we know very little, but we are uncomfortably aware of great areas which we understand only vaguely or not at all. This confuses us and intimidates us. We are tempted to accept many things which we do not really believe or really understand. We are impressed by the authority of someone who ought to know and we are afraid to be thought ignorant. But one must have the courage to be ignorant. More specifically, we must have the courage to be ignorant about things which are unimportant to our own lives as we see them. We are all ignorant. Surely there is enough ignorance to go around.

I do not wish to be misunderstood. Ignorance is not a virtue. It is a virtue really to know those things which are important to one's life. It is a virtue to tie one's knowledge and one's actions into a meaningful pattern. This gives life integrity. But no one is obligated to know everything or to be good at everything. To carry around half-understood and half-digested knowledge is bad for one's mental health, especially if one tries to act on it—it confuses the nervous system. If on top of this, one pretends to knowledge one does not possess, he is in a fair way to become a phoney—a fate to be avoided at all costs.

One kind of knowledge which most of us emphatically do not need to have is psychiatric knowledge. It is good that such knowledge exists. But there is no subject which is more easily half-understood and half-digested. The fraction half is much too generous. If you are fortunate enough to be deeply interested in what you are doing and believe in it, you may safely leave your mind alone. You will find that it works better if you do.

One final remark. Fortunately, each generation must learn from the beginning. No knowledge is inborn. If the new generation is not too docile, it will discover that its elders are often wrong. Beware of secondhand knowledge. It is often worse than no knowledge at all. There is no substitute for authentic judgment and fresh thinking, of which there is all too little. Whitehead has warned us against inert knowledge, knowledge that has hardened into meaningless routines. Fresh thoughts all too soon lose their vitality. This is what I call the second law of psychodynamics—thought degenerates into routines. Now any routine can ultimately be programmed on a machine. But imagination and judgment will never become automated. Imagination and judgment will never become obsolete. Cultivate them and believe in yourselves. Drink water from thine own well. Have no fear. The springs are deep and there will be enough left over to disperse abroad.

Underpayment to Agriculture and Expansion of Debt

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. H. R. GROSS

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, Carl H. Wilken, of Washington, has presented a graphic illustration of the relationship between the underpayment to American agriculture and the tremendous expansion of public and private debt.

In a recent letter to me, this agricultural analyst points out that as underpayments to agriculture increased, it was necessary to increase the debt to keep our economy operating. He warns that unless farm prices and income are restored to balance with wages and interest costs, we will be forced into economic collapse.

I submit for printing in the RECORD the text of Mr. Wilken's letter, a tabulation of the underpayment to agriculture and debt expansion he prepared, and an editorial which appeared earlier this year in Farm Tempo, published in Marshall, Minn.:

JUNE 17, 1966.

HON. HAROLD GROSS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: In 1946–1950 with 90% price supports for farm products, we were protecting our newly earned income and in turn the national income to operate a solvent economy.

During this five year period the gross realized farm income, small business income, net farm income, corporate profits after taxes and our national income were in the same approximate balance as existed in 1929 just prior to the economic collapse. The economic collapse at that time was precipitated by a drop of 54% in gross farm income which forced a reduction of 54% in our national income from 1929 to 1933.

Since 1946–1950 farm prices and in turn gross farm income have moved downward as compared to a constant rise in wages and interest components of our national income.

The relative drop in gross farm income created an operating loss which expanded year after year. As underpayments to agriculture increased the amount of debt expansion to keep our economy operating and offset the loss increased.

You will find enclosed a tabulation of the underpayment to agriculture and the debt expansion. Summed up the tabulation reveals that in 1951–1965 we underpaid agriculture $421 billion and added $884 billion to the gross debt from the end of 1950 to the end of 1965. Gross debt is all Federal, state, local and private debt as listed by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

In 1950 the gross debt totaled $566.6 billion. You will find this recorded in the Statistical Abstract published by the U.S. Department of Commerce in 1965.

The survey of current business published in May 1966 by the U.S. Department of Commerce gives the total at the end of 1965 as $1,450.7 billion, or an increase of $884 billion in 15 years.

In 1946–1950 we had an average debt expansion of $20 billion a year in reconverting to a peace time economy and expanding its growth. In the five year period we averaged a surplus in the Federal, state and local budgets.

The extent to which agriculture was underpaid is revealed by the figures for net farm income. In 1946–50 the net farm income averaged $15.1 billion out of a national income of $222.4 billion. In 1966 it will be approximately $15.1 billion (Secretary Freeman's estimate) out of a national income of $590 billion based on current estimates of gross national product.

In other words farm operators received nothing in 1966 out of an increase of $378 billion of national income. It's the greatest example of exploitation of agriculture and rural areas in world history.

Unless farm prices and income are restored to balance with wages and interest costs we will eventually be forced into economic collapse.

With a debt expansion of $104 billion in 1965 we cannot continue to pyramid the mortgage against our economy to offset the operating loss automatically resulting when we permit farm prices to fall below 100% of parity with other costs.

I am enclosing an editorial from Farm Tempo published in Marshall, Minn., which sets out an honest parity obtained by increasing 1946–1950 average farm prices in proportion to the increase in consumer prices since 1946–1950 as a base of 100.

You will note that an honest parity for corn is $2.15 as compared to $1.56 under a revised parity which is completely dishonest as related to facts and $1.15 to the farmer when the editorial was published in March.

The difference between $2.15 and $1.15 is $1.00 a bushel for corn. Iowa, the State which you represent, last year produced approximately 800,000,000 bushels of corn. With an underpayment of $1.00 a bushel Iowa farmers and the State of Iowa were short $800,000,000 on this one crop.

The shortage of the 12 Central Midwestern States in 1964 due to low farm prices was $33 billion. Iowa's share was $2.8 billion.

The 12 states produce 43% of all farm production in the United States. You have my permission to use this letter and the tabulation of underpayment as compared to debt expansion in any way you see fit. You can also use the table of relative farm prices for a list of crops comparing an honest parity with the revised parity and actual prices received by the farmer.

Sincerely,

CARL H. WILKEN, *Analyst.*

DEBT EXPANSION REQUIRED TO OFFSET OPERATING LOSS FOR THE ECONOMY RESULTING FROM UNDERPAYMENT TO AGRICULTURE IN 15 YEARS

(Prepared by Carl H. Wilken, analyst)

	Average underpayment to agriculture [1]	Average debt expansion [2]	Amount [3]
	Billions	*Billions*	
1951–54	$16.5	$36.9	$2.24
1955–58	24.2	50.6	2.09
1959–62	34.6	55.4	1.90
1963–65	46.6	90.6	1.94

[1] Underpayment as compared to the increase in wages and interest 1946–50 as 100.

[2] Debt expansion in gross debt, Federal, State, local, and private.

[3] Amount of debt required to offset each dollar of underpayment to agriculture.

Total underpayment 1951–1965 was $421 billion and total debt expansion from the end of 1950 to 1965 was $884 billion or an average of $2.10 of debt expansion for each dollar of underpayment.

In spite of the use of $884 billion of debt expansion in 1951–1965, the income of the United States was short $640 billion in ratio to wages and interest. Most of this shortage was absorbed by private enterprise in terms of net farm income, small business income and corporate profits after taxes.

In 1946–1950 gross farm income (gross realized) income of private enterprise and wages and interest components of the national income were in approximately the same balance as in 1929 prior to the depression of the thirties. In terms of parity income in 1965 gross farm income was approximately 50% and the income of private enterprise was 58% of 1946–1950 balance with wages and interest. 1965 the underpayment reached a high of $52 billion and debt expansion a high of $104 billion.

[From Farm Tempo, Marshall, Minn., March 1966]

HONEST PARITY SHOWS HOGS STILL ARE BELOW 100 PERCENT LEVEL

According to the Prairie Farmer (February 19, 1966) the American hog producer received 22 per cent more than a fair price for the hogs he sold in February. Prairie Farmer reported that hogs were 122 per cent of parity.

What Prairie Farmer didn't point out is that the parity formula they used to arrive at this conclusion is different from the original or "fair" parity. Some farmers know that "modern parity," like the old, gray mare, ain't what she used to be. All farm editors and farm economists should know if they don't. It is an interesting story of a planned and, apparently, successful plot to destroy the farmers sense of measurement.

Back in 1954 the U.S. Department of Agriculture completed a study of the farmer's cost of production. It was decided that since the farmer had become so efficient, the yardstick by which farm income is measured should be changed. Farmers' costs of producing beef were upgraded, hog costs were down etc., etc.

When the new parity formula was announced it showed that all of the re-weighted factors that go into parity had reduced parity by 20 per cent. This was done arbitrarily. You might ask, "Yes, but what difference does it make?"

It makes this difference:

Prairie Farmer magazine was able to say in February 1966 that farmers were receiving more than a fair price for hogs . . . 22 per cent more, in fact. People read and believe this, particularly if they don't know that the new parity formula was rigged to offset increased farm efficiency. This has happened not once, but twice.

Since 1954 the parity formula has been reduced by 10 per cent more, so the present day (or rigged) parity is 30 per cent below the one that was used for so many years.

Under the original parity formula, which was based on the 1910–14 period when the American economy was in near perfect balance, parity for hogs would be $32.20 today. So rather than farmers receiving 22 per cent more than a fair price, farmers are selling hogs at a price below parity . . . or a fair price.

The point is this:

If the government and private economists are going to use yardsticks, they should be fair and consistent. John A. Schnittker, an assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, admitted in a letter to Cong. H. R. Gross of Iowa that the parity price for corn had been reduced from $2.04 to $1.55 per bushel. This was done arbitrarily . . . with one stroke of a pencil.

At the same time the yardstick which is used to measure the economic status of labor and industry has not been changed. During the 1946–1950 period the average industrial wage was $1.33 per hour. This has moved up to $2.64.

Carl Wilken, a noted Washington analyst, points out that an hour of work today can pay $2.15 for corn and buy 40 per cent more corn than in 1946–1950.

Farmers have short memories. Many probably have forgotten that they averaged $1.42 per bushel for corn for the 10 year period 1943–1952 under the 90 per cent price support law. Many have forgotten that they averaged $1.54 per bushel for corn in the 1946–1950 period and that as late as 1951 the price actually averaged $1.66 per bushel.

If the farmers' memories are short and they are confused it is not strange. Such things as rigging the parity formula confuse issues, making it easier to lead the farmer by the nose to his financial ruin.

Because it is so interesting, we have dug up the figures to show the present prices of a few farm commodities, the prices farmers should receive under the modern or "rigged" parity and the prices farmers should receive under the original or "honest" parity. Here they are:

Item	Feb. 15, 1966, price	Full parity (what farmers should receive)	New parity
Corn	$1.15	$2.15	$1.55
Wheat	1.43	2.81	2.54
Oats	.649	1.12	.559
Barley	1.07	1.82	1.27
Soybeans	2.77	3.58	3.14
Hogs	27.20	32.20	22.40
Beef cattle	22.60	[1] 41.80	26.80

[1] Since USDA didn't specify grade in their report of Feb. 15, 1966, price, we didn't know exactly what their beef cattle category included. The $41,80 figure is for choice cattle, which is admittedly higher than lower quality cattle.

Even with the advanced livestock prices, farmers still were being shortchanged $10 on every 200-pound hog and $140 on every 1,000-pound steer during February 1966.

The alarming thing about all of this is that producers and consumers alike are being told how well off the farmer is today with his increased livestock prices. Some landgrant college economists talk about "record income" for farmers. But this is not true and Farm Tempo U.S.A. believes the record should be set straight . . . beginning with a report on how parity has been "rigged."

The National Building Code—Destroyer of Crafts?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES D. MARTIN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. MARTIN of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to call your attention to a report from the general president of the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry, Mr. Peter T. Schoemann, which he made in the June 1966 issue of the United Association Journal, under the title "The National Building Code—Destroyer of Crafts?"

Mr. Schoemann has presented some most interesting information in regard to the revision of the National Plumbing Code. I would like to quote some excerpts from this report for my distinguished colleagues in the House:

NATIONAL PLUMBING CODE

Section 127 of the United Association Constitution long ago put our local unions in the business of giving close attention to the kinds of piping they install. It is simply not true that we were ever willing to install anything the contractor might hand us, and we would be disloyal to our calling if we were. Health and sanitation are the plumbers' reason for being, and the whole burden cannot be passed on to the contractor or the manufacturer or the wholesaler. Our Constitution provides that the aim and ideal of each local union is to provide nothing less than "perfect sanitation" in its own community.

At the same time, the issue has been left up to each local union, and the United Association has tended to stay out of the picture. This is true even of the various "uniform" or "national" plumbing codes which have been with us at least since 1924.

It now appears that the old policy will have to be re-examined. The code question will no longer be a matter for local union determination if we sit idly by and allow a federally-enforced National Plumbing Code to take effect.

The federal government has been in and out of the National Plumbing Code picture for many years. At the present time, there is a National Plumbing Code published by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1955, and dubbed "authoritative" by the American Standards Association. On the other hand, a "proposed revision" of the 1955 code was published in September 1962 by the Public Health Service, a federal agency within the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The "proposed revision" is itself a code. And so we have the curious situation in which a "proposed revision" carries the stamp of approval of the United States government, whereas the thing to be revised does not, and the revision itself has not yet appeared.

If all this sounds a little confusing, it is because the framework for revising the Code is in fact confusing, even to some who have been very close to the work of revision. A vote on the proposed revision is right now being taken among members of the A40 sectional committee of the American Standards Association. On the other hand, the task force for accomplishing this revision was a public body known as the Public Health Service Technical Committee on Plumbing Standards. To cloud the whole picture even further, it seems that the two committees are just about the same people wearing different hats.

Both committees are made up of industry representatives from such disinterested and nonfinancial institutions as the National Association of Home Builders, the National Association of Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors, and trade associations representing the producers of various kinds of pipe. What this means in effect is that just about everybody is voting either for his own product or against someone else's, and in any case according to the side his bread is buttered on. The United Association has had voice but no vote in these committees for years, and maybe it is just as well when you learn how the voting takes place.

FEDERAL NON-POLITICS

By the way, one of the big arguments used by those who favor the national building or plumbing code is that codes should be removed from the arena of dirty, grubby, payoff-ridden old local politics, and placed instead at the level of nice, clean, public-spirited, federal non-politics.

Well, just recently we had an example of nice, clean, public-spirited, federal non-politics in connection with the revision of the National Plumbing Code. The incident happens to concern the approval of plastic pipe in the Code. The material is not what matters, but rather the method of the acceptance.

A meeting of the ASA sectional committee was called for last April 28 by its secretary, who is an official of the Public Health Service, to consider the appendices of the proposed revision. At a late hour during this meeting, after several members had left, an industry representative moved to approve ABS and PVC plastic pipe for the drain, waste and vent system—a question occurring not in the appendices, but in chapter 3 of the Code. Well, plastic pipe and its enemies must have been about equally represented, because the motion was lost in a 7–7 tie vote. The secretary of the committee did what a good public servant should and refrained from voting in the contest between competing commercial interests.

That would have been the end of plastic pipe in the revised National Plumbing Code, except that our same public servant now moved to approve ABS and PVC plastic pipe for water distribution and drainage (plus polyethylene pipe for water distribution) in one- and two-family dwellings only. At this point, a competitor of plastic pipe took the floor to explain his vote. He said that since plastic pipe does not compete with his own kind of pipe on one- and two-family dwellings, he was changing his vote from "no" to "aye." That made it 8–6 in favor of plastic pipe. The public member could now cast his vote without affecting the outcome, which he did, so the result was a handy 9–6 for the qualified approval of plastic pipe.

The representative of the National Association of Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors (PHCC) objected strenuously on the ground that too many favorable votes were cast by members from the plastic pipe industry. Plastic pipe had three votes; each competing material had only one. It was no use. The plastic pipe approval went into the revision, and final approval became subject to a mail ballot to be taken in the near future.

This mail ballot is itself rather curious. Each committee member casts a separate vote on the approval of each chapter in the code and the appendices. If he votes *for* approval, he need not explain his vote. If he votes *against* approval, he must give his reasons. Votes then are not merely counted; they are examined along with accompanying reasons, so that out of all this procedure, industry consensus might be achieved. It is not entirely clear to us who achieves the consensus, or who decides when it has been achieved, or why.

There were reports that three competitors of plastic pipe were absent from the April 28 meeting because the meeting notice recited that only the appendices would be considered. Had they been present, plastic pipe would not have been approved.

What is of moment to us is not whether plastic pipe was approved or not, but the very suspicious looking method by which all this was done. If this Code is to bear the name of a federal agency, which it does; if it is to represent something done by the government for the general welfare; then we do not think plastic pipe should be privileged to vote for itself or that its competitors should be privileged to vote against it; and most of all, we do not think a federal agency representative should be permitted to use his parliamentary skills so definitively to the advantage of one commercial interest and the disadvantage of competing interests.

We would hate to see a Code arrived at by such methods become part of a national building code some two or three years hence, and the whole then enforced on unsuspecting states and commnuities through the use of all the powers at the disposal of the federal government.

NOT AGAINST PRIVATE INDUSTRY CODES

This is not to take opposition with all model or uniform codes. It is only to be expected that private industry itself will take the initiative in developing such codes. The practice has been going on in the plumbing industry at least since 1924. After all, anyone can write his own "model" or "uniform" or "standard" or "national" code, and he can write it so that it contains approval of his own building material. Until now, the trick has been to get such a code, once developed, adopted and made the law in each code jurisdiction. We think that those who want to promote their own national or uniform or whatever code should still bear this burden.

CONCLUSION

With the deadline nearing for final approval of the new "authoritative" National Plumbing Code, it is an opportune time for the Public Health Service or other competent authority to undertake a thorough investigation of the voting procedures and the strange, interlocking by-play between public and private interests by which the Code was developed. This should be done before the Code is published as a government document or represented as the work-product of a Public Health Service Technical Committee. The result may be something which taxpayers should not be expected to finance.

Architect of Italian Unity: Giuseppe Garibaldi

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, Monday, July 4, marks the 190th anniversary of the adoption of our Declaration of Independence. This famous date also marks the 159th anniversary of Giuseppe Garibaldi's birth. It is not merely coincidental, but especially significant, that this great Italian patriot and guerrilla leader of the Risorgimento was born on our Independence Day, for he was one of the great architects of Italian unity and independence.

Garibaldi was born in a small cottage by the sea in Nice, the son of a humble fisherman and a devoutly religious mother. At the age of 13, he went to sea, and spent several years as a merchant seaman in the eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea area. Then, the turning point in his life came, for he met Giuseppe Mazzini, chief of the Italian nationalists and joined Mazzini's revolutionary organization, Giovine Italia—Young Italy.

From the time he was imbued with the idea of Italian unity, Garibaldi, with his characteristic wholehearted devotion, offered his sword and his life to his country, and became an instrumental figure in the fight for liberation. His courage and bravery knew no bounds, for he possessed that quality which is rare in even the greatest of men; the complete absence of fear.

Because of a revolutionary plot that was prematurely discovered, Garibaldi was forced to flee and eventually reached South America. His exploits there earned him both the fear and the respect of his contemporaries. He soon became known as "El Diablo" and news of his achievements were widely circulated both in Italian and English newspapers. When Garibaldi finally returned to Italy in 1848, he was already regarded as a hero and a master of guerrilla warfare. His reputation had been firmly established, and men and boys alike, inspired by the romantic and legendary figure of the great General Garibaldi, flocked to his side to help in the fight to free Italy from foreign domination.

Garibaldi's volunteers all wore red shirts, as did Garibaldi, to indicate their loyalty to him. This custom began in Montevideo, when Garibaldi bought a large supply of red shirts for himself and his legionnaires from merchants who were overstocked and willing to sell them reasonably. The red shirts soon became the official uniform of Garibaldi's volunteers and his legion came to be known as the "Redshirts." Even private citizens began to wear red shirts to indicate their loyalty to Garibaldi and their sympathy for the cause of liberation.

Garibaldi was the most prominent figure in the defense of Rome in 1849. His bravery and tenacity, in spite of the overwhelming odds presented by the armies of France, Austria, Spain, and Naples, which pursued him even after Rome fell, proved to the world that the Italians remained unshaken in their determination to fight for national freedom.

Garibaldi, because of his skill as a general, his extraordinary personal courage, and his complete devotion to the cause of freedom, came to be regarded as the very embodiment of Italian national spirit. Without Garibaldi's inspiration, it is unlikely that the Italian national movement would have gained the cohesiveness that it did under his impressive leadership.

The greatest event in Garibaldi's career came when, with his "Thousand Redshirts," he conquered Sicily and Naples in the name of King Victor Emmanuel, and this whole kingdom of the Two Sicilies was added to the territories of the unified Italy that was gradually taking shape.

For his achievements Garibaldi accepted no reward and was completely disinterested in power for himself. Unaffected humility and complete selflessness, in addition to his prowess as a soldier, made him even more popular with the people. He was their hero, and when he visited England in 1864, over a million working people turned out to greet him with a tumultuous and unparalleled welcome. They filled the windows and the roofs, they sang and clapped, shouted and cheered. The excitement lasted until he completed his visit and returned to Italy.

Garibaldi spent the last years of his life quietly on the island of Caprera and died in 1882. It is evident that without his inspired leadership, Italian unification would have been long delayed.

Appropriately, therefore, on July 4, Independence Day, we pause also to observe the anniversary of Garibaldi's birth. History has delegated a special place to this noble patriot who dedicated his whole life to the service of his beloved Italy.

Burundi National Holiday

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, 4 years ago, on July 1, 1962, the kingdom of Burundi became a fully independent member of the international community. We wish to join with the people of Burundi in celebrating this happy anniversary, and to extend warmest felicitations to His Excellency Mwambutsa IV, Mwami of Burundi; and to the Honorable François Kisickurume, Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., from Burundi to the United States.

Lying as it does in the very heartland of Africa, Burundi was one of the very last areas to come under European influence. Not until 1885 did the Germans extend their sphere of influence over the area. They were replaced after 1916 by the Belgians as the mandatory power, under both the League of Nations and the United Nations.

Under both these regimes, the essential features of Burundian society were fortunately not destroyed. Indeed it is a tribute to the strength and vigor of that society that its institutions and spirit carried the country through to independence. This was achieved peacefully and without upheaval—the whole people uniting in their demand to be allowed to decide their own destiny.

Burundi has made a determined attack on the many problems that face it. As a small, densely populated country with few natural resources and a population growth rate of 3 percent per annum, one of the most pressing problems is that of the economy. Coordinated efforts to improve this have been begun under a comprehensive development plan drawn up with the help of the United Nations. Agriculture has first priority, with efforts to diversify and improve the export of cash crops. Industrial development is also going forward with, for example, the setting up of a textile factory.

Success for this plan depends very largely on the financial contributions of outside countries. Yet, Burundi has clearly demonstrated by its expulsion of the Chinese Communists in 1965 that it will brook no interference in its internal affairs as a price for this aid. It is to be hoped that the West will help this courageous young country.

Progress in other fields has not been neglected. The very rapid population increase is in many ways a tribute to the great strides that have been made in the provision of health and welfare services. Education is now free for all children between the ages of 7 and 16 and the provision for university and technical education is growing all the time.

In all these efforts it is encouraging to see the important role of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies. Burundi joined the U.N. in September 1962, and has always played a full and responsible role in that body's affairs.

No one will claim that the road ahead for the kingdom of Burundi will not be a hard and difficult one. Yet the record of this young state is certainly an encouraging one. Great steps forward have been made in the short space of 4 years. We can be sure that this progress will be continued.

I would ask my colleagues to join with me in extending our congratulations and good wishes to Burundi for the future.

David E. Bell Resigns

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE W. GRIDER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. GRIDER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday we learned of the resignation of David E. Bell as Administrator of the Agency for International Development. In my brief term in Washington, I have found David Bell to be one of the most competent men serving our Government. Under his guiding hand an agency which had many hostile critics has been transformed into one of the show pieces of American diplomacy. He will be sorely missed.

The results of our foreign aid program often seem as remote as the faraway places which receive our assistance. Sometimes we are not aware of the magnificent job that has been done by this Agency, under Mr. Bell's excellent guidance. However, I would like to call to your attention a letter addressed to the Associate Director of U.S. AID in Brazil and the former mayor of Natal in northeast Brazil. Here overwhelming problems of poverty, illiteracy, and lack of trained manpower are among the most critical in Latin America.

Mayor Rebello's letter relates how with U.S. assistance the people of Rio Grande do Norte pooled their energies to increase the opportunities in their own communities. The result was a successful municipal reform in the city of Natal and an effective food-work program in the state which "feeds and revitalizes our humble people, showing our people the road toward turning our potentiality into accomplishments."

Mr. Speaker, this rewarding letter—which is really a letter to the American people—makes one proud of the work of the aid program and grateful that this country's abundance can be shared.

The letter follows:

Dr. Donor Lion,
Director of USAID/NE,
Recife, Pernambuco.

Dr. Donor Lion: Due to travel and health reasons I could not write before, as I always wished, to express to you my gratitude for the assistance provided by SUDENE/USAID/NE to our administration at the City Hall of Natal, from April, 1964 through January, 1966.

First, upon taking office of our, at that time chaotic City Hall, I made an appeal to SUDENE to assist us, mainly in identifying the minimum needs of Natal city and its bureaucratic machinery. Following General Sampaio's advice, then Superintendent of SUDENE, I also made an appeal to USAID/NE through its Acting Director Mr. John Dieffenderfer.

With the assistance of technicians from both official planning agencies and from others, contracted with the Cr$100,000,000 grant made by USAID/NE, we were enabled to reorganize City Hall's bureaucratic framework and services. The reports and work papers, produced by IBAM (Brazilian Institute of Municipal Administration) and by COE (*Enterprise Organizing Company*) as well as representatives from SUDENE and USAID/NE which, during our 22-month administration, assisted in the work of putting into effect our Administrative Reform, prove the high output achieved.

In this manner, the Agreement signed between the Natal City Hall (NCH) and SUDENE/USAD/NE was really a great success thanks to the competence of the technicians engaged and to the enthusiasm of municipal employees. The results obtained encouraged the reorganization and expansion of services of Northeast municipalities.

Within the last three months of our administration, we benefitted from another incentive of high value, through the agreement signed by the State Government of Rio Grande do Norte with Food for Peace, which made possible the utilization of food in our "Work Fronts", a pioneer action in our State.

I would like to emphasize the potentiality of this type of incentive, an assistance which afforded us an enormous capacity to use more fully our cruzeiros, with the supplementation of 27 tons of Bulgur; 20 tons of Wheat flour; 30 tons of Corn Meal; 15 tons of Vegetable Oil; and 8 tons of rolled wheat. We started employing 1,300 men for extra work of garbage collection and general cleaning of the city; acceleration of construction work of the Beltway; Agreements with various Social Community Centers; with the assistance of Food for Peace and funds from City Hall, the largest agreement was entered into with the Service of Rural Assistance (SAR) for the work front "Good Pope John", at the Mae Luiza Hill, totaling Cr$10,000,000; asphalt paving in the city districts of Alecrim and Climtas totaling approximately 35,000 m2; reconstruction and opening up of clay roads, thus bringing benefits to the traffic of 18 streets and avenues; clay surfacing of 80,000 m2 of streets in Natal City districts; and, other small and medium size services.

The idea to cook part of the food near the work fronts, feeding the worker before he starts working and after the shift, have yielded many "men power" (better than horsepower) which provided a high performance and the satisfaction so much applauded by the people of our beautiful capital city.

Nowadays, we see extending throughout the State of Rio Grande do Norte the potential strength of this program "Work Fronts" and as a "Nordestino" we are pleased to recommend its further expansion, not only here but in other Drought States as well.

I have confidence in the continuing success of this program which feeds and revitalizes our humble people seeking better ways towards plentifulness or at least survival.

This food may become a catalytic agent, showing to our people the road towards turning our potentially into accomplishments that lend incentive to the agricultural and livestock production of the Northeast.

Once more, I wish to thank, through you, everyone in USAID/NE and SUDENE, for the kindnesses, understanding, incentives, and assistance provided to the people of Natal through its ex-mayor, who did his best to honor the trust bestowed upon him.

Your friend and admirer.

Sincerely yours,
Adm. Tertius Cesar Pires de Lima Rebello,
Ex-Mayor of Natal.

Headmaster Frank Boyden of Deerfield— Part VI

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous-consent procedures, I am pleased to insert at this point in the Record a further excerpt from the New Yorker magazine profile of Mr. Frank Boyden, headmaster and guiding genius behind Deerfield Academy in Deerfield, Mass.

This portion of the excellent article by John McPhee provides further insights to the philosophy behind the development of Deerfield and the goals of its healmaster—the only headmaster the academy has had in its entire 64 years. We see how the personality of this slight, seemingly frail man, has at times been the only bulwark against disaster during the school's early years.

We see also how, by example rather than edict, Frank Boyden has established the tone and style of both the academy and the community of Deerfield. We are further persuaded that the attitudes and guiding principles of Frank Boyden are indeed worthy of emulation.

The excerpt follows:

The Headmaster—VI

Admissions to Deerfield have traditionally been in large part a subjective matter, since the headmaster for years required virtually all applicants to appear for a personal interview and then would rely on his own impressions. If he liked a boy, he would admit him, and then ask the parents what they could pay. This was not a rarity. The academy's treasurers and bookkeepers have never been able to establish a figure for expectable tuition money for an approaching year. He has over a hundred boys there now whose parents have been told to "pay what you can."

In 1923, one of his students spent the summer working in Georgia and made two friends whom he thought Deerfield could help. He wrote to the headmaster, who developed an interest and admitted them sight unseen, paying their train fare, forgetting tuition, and buying them second-hand suits when they arrived. In some eras his admissions policies have seemed a little cranky. He refused to admit English boys for many years, and he went through a period when he would take no one at all from Boston. Local girls continued to attend the academy until 1948. Then he closed them out. He discriminates against no one else, including wealthy people, whose money he eagerly seeks, not caring whether it is new, mellowing, or antique. He responds quickly to an applicant who is an athlete. He is also interested in one-year boys, who need either added maturity or extra-course work before going on to college.

He has fewer places for them than many schools have, but in the highly organized patterns of Deerfield those who are admitted readily become a part of the whole, and, in some cases, the one year can be as permanently valuable to them as three or four years might have been. Since some of these one-year boys have an embarassing tendency to score more touchdowns, points, runs, and goals than anybody else, the headmaster has ben accused of prejudice in their favor, The headmaster will follow his impulse when a situation comes up that appeals to him or seems to hold promise.

In September, 1955, he got a telephone call from a boy in Saddlestring, Wyoming, who said that he wanted to go to Deerfield because he wanted to try for Princeton and did not think he was going to make it from Saddlestring. His father, he explained, had refused to underwrite any part of his plan, so he could pay no tuition at all, but he had heard that Mr. Boyden sometimes overlooked tuition, and would he please let him come to the school that fall. School would open in two weeks, and every place was, of course, full. "Oh, sure," said the headmaster. "Come right ahead." The boy eventually did go to Princeton, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and became a Rhodes Scholar. Needless to say, the headmaster's impulses have resulted in some spectacular mistakes as well as in dramatic successes. Also, parents have sometimes turned the tables on him with bold gestures of their own.

The father of Mutt Ray, the eventual Dartmouth football All-America, was so put out when Deerfield turned down his son that he drove into town with the boy, opened the door of his car, shoved him out, and drove away. Boyden let the boy stay. Mutt Ray is now a trustee of the academy. Another father, refusing to be turned down, drove his twin sons to Deerfield and left them in the headmaster's house. Boyden educated both of them, and one is now his Director of Studies. Boyden's son John has largely taken over the school's admissions procedures, which are more orderly now than they were in the past. John Boyden points out an interesting parabola in the school's sources of new students. Deerfield started, of course, as a public school, drawing all its students from the valley.

By the nineteen-thirties and forties, as many as seventy-five per cent of its students were coming from private pre-prep schools. Deerfield now draws seventy-five per cent from public schools—where, according to John Boyden, most of the better material is.

Before the Second World War, the headmaster all but went to college with his alumni—particularly to Amherst and Williams, which are ten and forty miles, respectively, from Deerfield—and in some cases he lent them money for their college tuition. He would appoint a kind of recording secretary in a group going to any given college, and expect regular reports on everybody's progress. If anything began to go wrong academically, he would send a Deerfield teacher to tutor the deficient alumnus until he was past the crisis. If anything was amiss morally or psychologically, he would go himself, even if he had to travel more than a thousand miles. Today, the headmaster often gets up before a large group of gray-haired men and begins a talk by saying, "Boys . . ." This happens because men who are today grandfathers, and even great-grandfathers, once sat on the floor at his feet at Evening Meeting.

Deerfield has its celebrated and distinguished alumni, but not to an unusual extent, as prep schools go, unless one specifically remembers the fourteen students who were there when the headmaster arrived and then notes among their successors men like the present Governor of Rhode Island, or a Mayo Clinic doctor, or the presidents of Williams and Wesleyan. What is more interesting is the choice of vocations among Deerfield alumni. There are, of course, more bankers than farmers now; but there are more lawyers than bankers, more doctors than lawyers, and—by a wide margin—more alumni in education than in any other category.

Nothing about Frank Boyden lends itself to synopsis, although President Butterfield came close to one when he remarked, "There has to be a strategy as well as an ideal. Only petty people would fail to understand this." Boyden's strategy has sometimes seemed petty, but more often it has seemed inspired. It is best exemplified by his showmanship and his pantoscopic attention to detail. It has been said that a thousand details add up to one impression, and at Deerfield it is the headmaster who adds them up. He thinks in pictures. Once a picture seems right, he wants to keep it that way. Anything that mars it or changes the focus irritates him. To be handed an athletic letter, a citation for academic excellence, or almost any other award, a boy has to walk up onto the stage of the school auditorium; the headmaster stations a teacher beside the steps to see to it that the boy's coat is buttoned. A lengthy and expensively produced concert program once arrived from the printer with one name misspelled. "Miller" had been set as "Millar."

The headmaster had the program reprinted. He stages basketball games as if he were the manager of La Scala. Every student has to attend, and all are checked in at the door by masters with clipboards, thus assuring a full house. People come in from all over the valley, too, and the headmaster walks around before the game orchestrating the behavior of his boys, casting acrid glances in the direction of excess commotion, greeting all the farmers, druggists, dentists, and telephone linemen as they come through the door. Then he takes his place on the players' bench. His band, which can compete in blare and grandeur with the bands of the national service academies, fills up the room with things like "The Stars and Stripes Forever" and "Under the Double Eagle" until the color of it all lifts the Deerfield team about a foot and a half off the floor.

Deerfield basketball teams play well at home; in fact, some fairly undistinguished ones—middling performers on the road—have gone through an entire season without losing a game there. The headmaster likes the way West Point cadets and Annapolis midshipmen conduct themselves at football games. Deerfield boys march across the campus and down to the lower level to some of their own football games, because the headmaster believes that this expresses loyalty and organization. It is hard to imagine that modern boys would not become cynical about these things, but the level of cynicism among the students at Deerfield appears to be remarkably low. "Much of Deerfield, of course, is a carefully developed image," says one boy who graduated last June. "The headmaster has been meticulous in maintaining this image, and it is the prime ingredient of his success. No matter how much we groaned, we all felt a great deal of pride marching to the football games and saying, in effect, 'This is Deerfield. Try as you will, you'll never beat it.' "

Once, in the nineteen-twenties, when Lewis Perry, of Exeter, made a visit to Deerfield, the headmaster assigned each of a number of boys a pose to strike while Perry walked by; one was to be reading busily at his desk, another browsing through a newspaper in a master's living room, a third straightening his belongings. Some boys had two assignments, in the way that spear carriers disappear from stage one moment and return a bit later as messengers or pages.

On athletic trips in the early days, the headmaster had certain handsome specimens get off the bus first, to create the best possible impression. For numerous functions, he has always arranged boys according to height—tall ones in front. He appears to have developed in his mind a picture of a ruddy and athletic fellow whose face somehow spells Deerfield. He places the living approximations of this picture in the front row at church and at Sunday Night Sing, and for many years he formed them into a Dance Committee, which was something like an athletic team with a schedule of girls'-school dances, and, like an athletic team, appeared in a group photograph in the Deerfield yearbook.

Supervising the arrangement of boys for other yearbook photographs, he reasoned that the eye goes first to the lower lefthand corner of a picture, so he selected a ruddy and athletic boy to sit in that position. One alumnus says, "We sometimes felt like signed postcards: 'You must come and see our school.' " For a man with so much insight into the needs and thoughts of boys, he has seemed incredibly naive when he has done some of these things, and it must be said of him that in his drive to buff and shine his developing school he has been utterly unconscious that a few boys might be hurt. Actually, nearly all have been merely amused, if anything. Besides, many of these showmanly wiles have been practiced without the students' awareness. "Now, boys, we're going to have a lot of visitors this weekend," the headmaster says every week. "If you see people wandering around looking lost, I want you to help them."

He stations masters and boys in various places to greet people, and strangers can hardly pass through the town without being stopped, given a tour, and, often, invited to stay for lunch or dinner. "His idea is that if you do anything you do it right—at its best," says Walter Sheehan, headmaster of the Canterbury Schood, who was once a student and then a master at Deerfield. "Always put yourself out to be courteous, even if it costs a couple of thousand more."

Until 1960, the academy switchboard was in the rear parlor of the headmaster's house. He often sat there and worked it himself. "Hello, Deerfield Academy. . . . One moment, please," he would say, expertly pulling and pushing plugs. For decades, all calls coming into the academy between 10:30 p.m. and 7 a.m. would ring in his bedroom. For a community of about six hundred people, he alone answered the phone in the dead of night. He finally got tired of that four years ago, when he was eighty-two, and hired an answering service. A machine now signs checks for the academy, but until 1960 the headmaster personally signed about six thousand checks a year.

At his wedding reception, he fussed because there were no rugs in the school building, and he has been fussing similarly ever since. "If you keep floors and walls nice, it's like having your shoes shined and a clean shirt on," he says. He has been seen mopping floors. He has the gym floor kept like polished brass and classroom floors polished every day. There are no dirty windowpanes. "Bob," he once said to a coach, "I was in your locker room after practice today and there was some tape on the floor." He is essentially conservative with money, but he will spend any sum to get what he wants. Cut flowers appear regularly in vases all over the campus, and there is a single rosebud on each table in the school store; athletic uniforms are the best available; the dining hall is open all summer, and anyone can eat there; the food served throughout the year is unlimited and excellent; all the school's appointments, from furniture to masonry, are solid, tasteful, and expensive.

Most independent schools have business managers. Deerfield, naturally, does not, for such a man would devastate many of the customs established by the headmaster. When people talk to him about economy and hand him charts showing how much more Deerfield spends than other schools, he says that the other schools are not telling the truth. "We can't cut down," he will say. "It would save nothing. By cutting down, we would sacrifice something. The sacrifice would be too great. Deerfield costs money." The details have long since added up to a place that is incomparably impressive to the eye.

Even the grass is a little greener there, growing in fourteen inches of topsoil, and for many years the headmaster went around with a jackknife digging plantain out of his lawns. Last summer, he was riding around in his golf cart one afternoon with his wife and daughter when he saw a mess of papers on the ground. He stopped the cart and sent the two women to pick up the litter. Last fall, an hour or so after the end of a rain-soaked football game, he returned to the field and, until it became too dark to see, moved about alone in the continuing rain, replacing the chunks of turf that had been torn up by the cleats of the players.

The pattern of the school day was different for the headmaster when he was doing a good part of the teaching, but it has not varied much in the past fifty years. "You can't stay with him," a member of his faculty remarks. "If you tried to follow him around, he would have you out cold by four o'clock in the afternoon." He gets up at six, or a little earlier, and while he is dressing and shaving he frequently prays. It is noteworthy that he doesn't stop to pray. In the words of one member of his family, "He goes into nothing without praying. He prays all the time. He has consummate faith that the Lord will take care of him." Once, believing himself to be alone, he said to his mirror, "I'm such a God-damned fool." When he saw that one of his children had heard him, he said, "I'm not swearing, I'm praying." Only in rare moments does the headmaster get into a contemplative mood about his work. In one such moment, recently, he said, "I'm not sure, quite seriously, that the Lord didn't put Mrs. Boyden and me here to do this."

At seven, his secretary arrives, and the headmaster is waiting, standing in his study with a Boston newspaper held open at arm's length, so that he is almost completely hidden behind it. He lights a fire. One explanation of his good health may be his use of fire. He is never far from a set of crackling logs. There are fireplaces within five feet of both of his working desks—in his home and in the school building. While he dictates, he sits on the top of the fire screen and bakes himself.

There is nothing he likes quite as much as mail. He can't wait to get at it, and it takes precedence over everything else in his routine. He writes thirty-five letters a day, on the average—sometimes as many as seventy—and, as he dictates, he strews the floor with sheets of paper and keeps pitching envelopes into the fireplace. He is not interested in letters that require study, for his batting average has to be maintained. He has developed a kind of X-ray vision. He can stare at a large mound of incoming mail and unfailingly pluck forth the envelopes that contain checks. He writes mainly to alumni and parents, answering not only their letters but every birth announcement and Christmas card. He answers everything he receives. He acknowledges acknowledgements.

If an oil-heater salesman sends him a brochure, he sends off a note saying that he isn't interested. In the past sixty-four years, he has written about five hundred thousand letters, carbons of all of which have been kept in the school-building attic. "He acknowledges trivia sweetly," his present secretary says. And thus he has, in a sense, written his autobiography.

January 25, 1943.

Dear Phil: Foxboro has always meant a great deal to me, and my only regret is that I can't get home more frequently. As I look back, it seems to me that the young people of our time had a very sane, wholesome, active life, and that is just the sort of thing which I have tried to give to the boys at Deerfield.

October 28, 1952.

Dear Laura: Deerfield is a beautiful spot, and since I could not stay in Foxboro I am very thankful to have spent my life here. . . . I remember so well the days in Foxboro and the Sundays when we all went to church, sometimes twice and three times. I also thought of your father as one of the great farmers I have known and your farm as the best in Foxboro.

January 21, 1922.

My Dear Mr. White: As you may know, Harvard has been very kind to us, and two or three times it has been insinuated that if we were to throw our influence towards sending boys to Harvard, money might be available. I much prefer, however, to be a free lance, and also to feel that the dominant influence is towards Amherst.

February 28, 1922.

Dear Bob: This letter reminds me of an old lady who used to live with us, and whose tongue ran on forever, and of whom my brother said her only trouble was that she thought out loud. Perhaps you can manage to unravel the two or three points worthwhile.

February 15, 1927.

Dear Mr. Reynolds: I should like to order two suits of the same type and material as my last one.

April 23, 1930.

My Dear Mr. Stevenson: Your letter of April 22nd has just been received. Please renew the Full Coverage Insurance on my raccoon overcoat for one whole year.

June 16, 1949.

My Dear Mrs. Hammond: My middle name is an unusual one and quite often people have asked about it. My father and mother taught school many years ago in Danvers and lived in the family of Deacon Learoyd. Although they later returned to Foxboro and my father was in the foundry business, no place seemed as important in their lives as Danvers. They talked about it constantly and apparently the happiest years of their lives were spent there.

He dictates rapidly. At seven-thirty or so, his wife calls to him from the dining room and tells him that breakfast is ready. He says, "Just a minute, Helen," and goes on writing letters. To a guest, he says, "You sit down and have your breakfast. I'm very sketchy."

What he means by this is soon apparent. A full breakfast has been prepared—grapefruit, eggs in eggcups, bacon, toast, and marmalade. The table is handsomely set. He finally walks in and says hello to his wife in his endlessly imitated voice, which is a sort of light, amiable whine; then he stands at one corner of the table, picks up a cup, and drinks hot water. He eats a slice of plain toast. He reaches into one of his trouser pockets, where he keeps loose pills like nickels and dimes. He takes out three or four and swallows them. In twenty seconds, he has had his breakfast. No root beer and animal crackers this morning. He goes back to work.

Capital Punishment Should Be Abolished

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE E. SHIPLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. SHIPLEY. Mr. Speaker, in the long history of justice there has never been more devoted concern than now. While we may disagree with some of the conclusions, we must recognize the herculean efforts in speaking "sense" on the important issue of capital punishment. This is coming from all parts of our great Nation. One example is the article by Dr. and Mrs. George S. Reuter, Jr. of Alton, Ill., entitled "Capital Punishment Should Be Abolished." I believe that my colleagues should also have an opportunity to read it, hence I include it herewith in the Record:

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT SHOULD BE ABOLISHED

(By Dr. and Mrs. George S. Reuter, Jr.)

INTRODUCTION

The death penalty, one of the oldest of all punishments, has long been under attack. Returning to the days of ancient Greece, we find that Thucydides' "Peloponnesian War" records a debate on the utility of the death penalty. Enlightment philosophers, such as Montesquieu and Voltaire, were critical of such a punishment. Cesare Beccaria, the Milan criminologist and economist, published, in 1765, his influential essay, "On Crimes and Punishments." Beccaria, the first modern writer to subject the death penalty to fundamental criticism, envisioned present day criminological advances in the treatment of crime. He condemned the savage criminal procedures and penalties of his day, and asserted that prevention of crime is of greater importance than its punishment. Beccaria advocated the abolition of capital punishment, replacing it with life imprisonment.

OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE

It is recognized without debate that our American constitutional system of government has proved to be basic for the development of our great country. Today, we face problems common to all of the great civilizations that have existed down through the centuries. No civilization has ever solved some of the problems which currently confront us. The role of the United States in this world continues to grow. Each of us is called upon to play his part. The luxury of our individual American civilization carries with it heavy duties, which must not be shirked, if our free Republic is to remain and is to improve.

The recurrent crises of these years, occurring in all areas of social and political life, have led many persons to suspect the existence of an underlying "state of crisis," which may be not merely chronic at this period but permanent. Some contemporary theologians hold that it is a purposeful action of God that has plundered man deeply into historical consciousness in order to move society beyond any status quo "establishment" and thus to set man at liberty in history. This would mean that God had taken away the possibility of overcoming crises by reestablishing some known order.

Though the democratic ideology has penetrated its very core, our Nation is still not perfect. But the desideratum of the United States is only a reflection of the imperfections of mankind. As we move forward, our Nation continues to evolve new institutions to meet the requirements of this era. This capacity to grow and to adapt to a changing society has been the genius of our American system. We are casting new forms. We are still experimenting in and out of government, with the problem of how to make mankind better, not simply how to make his richer. Yes, our Government is displaying a tremendous capacity to adapt and adjust itself to the changing needs of the world community.

We believe the path of progress consists inevitably of substituting one set of problems for another. We desire no shoddy imitation. We are not doctrinaire. Our chief advantage is our flexibilty. We are citizens who refuse to be victimized by fancy or myth. Despite our awareness of frustrations, we celebrate each victory.

Intellectuals are not a single homogeneous group, but are characterized by great diversity. Diversity often brings criticism. However, Christianity and Judaism are faiths heartily rooted in tradition. Both have a common concern for social service and social justice. This social concern is part of the heritage of Judaism, and has been since the time of Isaiah. It is a growing part of the Christian church's understanding of itself. Aware of the pitfalls in historical analogy, we nonetheless submit that continued progress in this critical area is possible.

Jesus was criticised for healing the man with the withered hand on a sabbath day (Matthew 12: 9–13), but He pointed out that the Mosaic code permitted people to rescue an animal on the sabbath; how much more a man.

Wisdom, not the sword, must be our weapon. We must believe, like the Indian Emperor Asoka, in the great principle that "concord alone is meritorious." This idea has always acted as a beacon to the Indian people, and it is worthy of our consideration.

CURRENT PRACTICE

The world trend today is toward abolition of capital punishment, either by law or custom, and application in capital punishment countries is declining. Execution as a punishment for crimes is becoming increasingly rare in the United States. Nine States, Alaska, Hawaii, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Oregon, West Virginia, and Wisconsin have abolished capital punishment by law. Four other States, New York, North Dakota, Rhode Island, and Vermont, retain capital punishment for either a second-time murder, or the slaying of a police officer or murder by a lifer. During the past two decades, disuse of the death penalty has virtually abolished capital punishment in many States in which the law still allows it. From the peak year of 1935, when 199 persons were executed, the number of executions has dramatically been reduced.

1962	47
1963	21
1964	15
1965	7

THE NEED FOR CHANGE

The United States is, by the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, solemnly committed to be a Nation where the dignity and the rights of all persons are equal before the courts and all authorities. Yes, our day is different from the time of the Founding Fathers, and before that, from the time of the Old and New Testaments, hence we must restudy the principle of capital punishment. In fact, we have been slow in making a study in depth, as many other major nations have pioneered ahead of us in this. Our policy would thus seem to center around these principles:

1. We must realize that God favored capital punishment.

The law of capital punishment was first a part of the Jewish law, and this antedated the Law of Moses by 1,000 years. God also provided in Genesis 9: 6 "Who so sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed; for in the image of God made He man."

2. We must realize that God ceased to enforce capital punishment.

In seeking to prove the faithfulness and obedience of Abraham, God tested him most severely. Isaac, the miraculously-born child of that venerable old patriarch and his wife, Sarah (Gen. 18: 1–15), must be made a human sacrifice. But God didn't enforce the death penalty.

Perhaps, the earliest example of God's permitting the guilty murderers to live without dissent were David and Bathsheba in the Old Testament. God could have enforced capital punishment by destroying them, but he didn't. With the coming of Jesus, the change in concept is noted even further. God permitted the murder of His son without destroying the guilty parties, and Jesus forgave the murderers, too. This represents the transition from severe judgment to love. God is truth and, even more essentially, God is love. This is the heart of the Christian idea, the central message of the cross, and a major reason for the Christian church.

3. We must understand Jesus.

Jesus broke all the taboos of ritual cleanliness, all the well-established laws of His people. He drank from the hand of a Samaritan, He talked to an unknown woman. Jesus gives us here a magnificent lesson of spiritual freedom. He stands far above all racial or religious prejudice.

4. We must realize that love provides the only permanent path.

Most of us who have committed ourselves to the cause of Christ have attempted to show love and concern for our fellow man. There are cases when this love is exploited and misunderstood, but we must follow Jesus' concept and "turn the other cheek."

5. We must realize that capital punishment does not deter crime.

Reliable statistics prove this. Governor Edmund G. "Pat" Brown of California, one of the greatest governors in American history, has noted that "the naked, simple fact is that the death penalty has been a gross failure. Beyond its horror and incivility, it has neither protected the innocent nor deterred the wicked."

6. We must realize the penal authorities oppose capital punishment.

Ex-Warden Lewis E. Lawes of Sing Sing has stated: "the death penalty is a relic of savagery, perpetrated by custom and in ignorance, maintained by false assumptions and consummated in a killing that is legal in name only; it is illogical and inconsistent with religion and morality; it condones an act of an agent that would be a murder for an individual; it carries out in secrecy what would be revolting in public; it is man-made and fallible and, therefore, subject to gross miscarriage of justice; is ineffective and sets an example for murder."

Oregon State Penitentiary Warden Clarence T. Gladden and ex-Warden Clinton T. Duffy of California's San Quentin Penitentiary, both veterans in their field, have campaigned against capital punishment.

7. We must realize that innocent people have been executed.

President Johnson, in 1965, granted a full pardon on grounds of innocence to Carl H. Buck, Seattle cafe owner and former Marine Corps master sergeant, who was convicted of stealing uniform chevrons in 1952. How many times are there leaders in American life, like Senator Paul H. Douglas, who will take the necessary steps to help the innocent? The crime could have been murder.

Henry VIII of England executed two of his wives, Ann Boleyn and Catherine Howard, on false charges, because it was easier than securing divorces. Queen Jane Grey of England lost her head for no just reason, because Queen Mary had a greater army. Queen Mary Stuart was also innocent, but was executed by Queen Elizabeth of England to remove a possible threat to her throne. The leaders of the French Revolution shed innocent blood when they executed King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette. The leaders of the Russian Revolution were also guilty of shedding innocent blood when they executed Czar Nicholas II and the Royal Family, and recently this tragedy occurred in Iraq to the greatest ruler in the history of that country.

Judge Jerome Frank said: "No one knows how many innocent men, erroneously convicted of murder, have been put to death by American governments, for once a convicted man is dead, all interest in vindicating him generally evaporates."

8. We must realize that capital punishment is a manifestation of society's reluctant admission that it has utterly and completely failed to cope with the problem.

The Founding Fathers intended that maximum emphasis be placed upon reformation and rehabilitation than upon an "eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" approach to the administration of criminal justice.

We must pray and strive toward the God-given task of reconciliation. We come nearer to one another by coming nearer to Christ, by living day after day the miracle of His forgiveness, by sharing the same hope, by taking seriously our common calling as Christ's ambassadors to His world.

STATESMEN AND HUMANITARIANS FAVOR ABOLITION

Many authorities could be cited, but we cite only a few. Thomas Jefferson once said, "Until I shall have been convinced of the infallibility of human judgment, I shall always oppose the penalty of death." Voltaire was in agreement by saying, "It is better to risk saving a guilty person than to condemn an innocent one."

Former Ohio Governor Michael Di Salle, who staffed the Ohio executive mansion with convicted murders during his term of office, eloquently summed up the reasons for abolishing capital punishment:

"The death penalty solves nothing. It treats symptoms, ignoring the disease, the primary causes of crime. It eliminates the possibility of rehabitation. Capital punishment becomes merely a communal expression of vengeance—a debasing passion in any society that calls itself civilized."

Deputy Attorney General Ramsey Clark, in July 1965, gave the Department of Justice's views on capital punishment when he said:

"We favor the abolition of the death penalty. Modern penology with it correctional and rehabilitation skills affords greater protection to society than the death penalty which is inconsistent with its goals. This Nation is too great in its resources and too good in its purposes to engage in the light of present understanding in the deliberate taking of human life as either a punishment or a deterrent to domestic crimes."

CONCLUSIONS

Many of the great men in the Scriptures failed God at one time or another. David, in a moment of weakness broke the seventh Commandment. Moses, in a temper-tantrum, committed murder. Peter, when His Lord hanged on a cross, broke two commandments—profanity and lying. These, and many others, came back in repentance and were mightily use of God.

Beautiful new truths sometimes have ugly applications, so we must support Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach and his campaign to abolish capital punishment and, at the same time, realize some problems will arise from time to time. Below are two examples of mankind living under unfair conditions at times. First, Christmas time, 1938, was an exciting time for physicists because they had just learned that two Germans, Hahn and Strassemann, had proved an atom of uranium could be split. Then, the excitement of 1938 became the holocausts of August, 1945. Second, the dictatorial method of a minority in the U.S. Senate in February of 1966 prevented the majority of that body from voting for repeal of Section 14(b). The repeal of Section 14(b) would not have made the closed shop legal, or even the traditional union shop. Such repeal would have made legal only the Taft-Hartley union shop. The repeal would have helped all mankind by further promoting democracy.

The Christian should oppose capital punishment because of the high value the Bible places upon the individual (made in the "image of God") and because of his firm belief in rehabilitation. The Bible comes with a veritable onrush of truth and instruction, and this Holy Book may be used wisely to convert and rehabilitate the murderer, and thus allow ample time to the sinner.

The price of warfare has been climbing steadily over the centuries, and the concentrations of military power which now exist make it inevitable that even greater costs lie ahead. We thus can't afford to shed additional blood. No, not even the blood of the criminal.

Finally, the good citizen should feel somewhat like Socrates. He believed a just man follows his conscience and does what he ought to do simply because it is just and because justice is essential to the very life and health of his soul. Jean-Jacques Rousseau believed our conscience is an inner voice that distinguishes right from wrong. Christian thinkers view conscience as both an inner voice and as a response to God's commands. Thomas Aquinas thought that the natural law is instilled in man by God. With this high type of conscience, we can do no less than urge abolition of capital punishment.

Questionnaire

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DELBERT L. LATTA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, every year I send a questionnaire to my constituents wherein I solicit their views on current national issues. I have found that most of the people in the district like this method of expressing themselves and not only do they complete the questionnaire but they use the back side to comment on other matters not specifically listed. I have just finished tabulating this year's returns and I would like to call them to the Members of the House. They are as follows:

[Results in percent]

1. Do you approve of the Administration's handling of the Viet Nam war?

Yes	32
No	68

2. Should the U.S. withdraw her troops from South Viet Nam if this means another Communist takeover?

Yes	22
No	78

3. Since the Defense Department now has over 225,000 combat troops in Viet Nam (as opposed to 16,300 U.S. "advisors" on January 1, 1964) should the President seek a Declaration of War from the Congress?

Yes	37
No	63

4. Should the Administration insist that our allies stop shipping supplies to North Viet Nam?

Yes	89
No	11

5. Charges have been made that our nation's Selective Service regulations are outmoded and in need of revision. Do you agree?

Yes	71
No	29

6. In view of the added cost of the Viet Nam war, do you believe some of our President's "Great Society" programs should be postponed or curtailed?

Yes	85
No	15

7. Do you believe the high cost of living is receiving the attention that it deserves?

Yes	15
No	85

8. It is reported that an increase in income taxes to finance the war in Vietnam and to help fight inflation is being considered. Do you favor an income tax increase for such purposes?

Yes	19
No	81

9. A Commission appointed by the President has recommended a guaranteed annual income of $3,000 per year. Do you favor such a recommendation?

Yes	21
No	79

10. Do you favor the Administration's rent supplement plan as a means of "speeding up" integration in housing?

Yes	12
No	88

11. Administration and labor leaders have agreed to push for the passage of a $1.60 an hour minimum wage at this Session. Do you favor this increase?

Yes	41
No	59

12. The Congress is presently considering an Administration recommendation that a guaranteed bank loan program be substituted for the present National Defense Student Loan Program. Do you favor the substitute?

Yes	41
No	59

13. Do you favor the President's recommendation to reduce the school milk and school lunch program?

Yes	18
No	82

14. For farmers only. Do you think the time has come for Congress to remove the controls on the production of Soft Red Winter Wheat?

Yes	91
No	9

Federal Controls at a Snail's Pace

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM J. GREEN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include the following article which appeared in the Philadelphia Inquirer on Saturday morning, June 18, 1966:

FEDERAL CONTROLS AT A SNAIL'S PACE

(By John C. O'Brien)

WASHINGTON, June 17.—As the Federal Government constantly extends regulatory controls over an ever-widening spectrum of business, one of the chief frustrations of those conducting business enterprises is the snail-like pace of Government bureauracies in coming to decisions.

While Government agencies are making up their minds, industries to be affected by agency regulations are compelled to operate for months sometimes for years, in a fog of uncertainty.

A case in point is that of the Delaware Valley milk farmers who supply the Greater Philadelphia, Wilmington and South Jersey population centers. For a full year they have been waiting for the Department of Agriculture to amend the milk marketing order under which they operate.

The uncertainty has driven the milk producers to the point of distraction and unless the uncertainty is lifted soon, spokesmen for the producers are warning there may be shortly a curtailment of milk supplies for the area they traditionally serve.

In its notice of a year ago, the Agriculture Department stressed the urgency for the proposed change in the milk marketing order. "Because of the difficulties encountered in administering the order in its present form," the notice said, "it is imperative that there be no delay in holding a hearing on the matter."

The hearing was held between October 4 and November 24, last year. A majority of the dairy farmers and handlers operating under the order indicated at the hearing their desire to retain the order substantially in its present form, but suggested amendments to facilitate administration and enforcement of its minimum price provisions which were being undercut by a few chiselers.

Because of the Department's stress on the urgency, the dairy farmers and their cooperatives were given less than two months to study the hearing record of almost 5000 pages and write briefs.

But after the completion of the hearings the urgency, so insistently proclaimed by the Department at the outset, seemed to disappear.

Gov. William W. Scranton, the Pennsylvania and Delaware Senators, the entire Pennsylvania delegation in the House, the entire Maryland delegation in Congress and hundreds of dairymen have written Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman, urging retention of the present handler pool—under which the farmers work out their price with the handler to whom they sell—and pleading for an early decision. Their pleas have gone unheeded.

Meanwhile, the farmers, not knowing what kind of a marketing or pricing system they are going to have, are growing restive and despondent. Many, according to Dr. James E. Honan, general manager of the Interstate Milk Producers' Cooperative of Philadelphia, are considering abandoning milk production at the very time that the Department is holding hearings throughout the country to determine whether to permit price increases in the face of milk shortages.

The price increase sought by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative is only half as large as that sought by producers in many surrounding Federal order markets.

"If the present indecision and threat persists," Dr. Honan has warned, "we may have to seek a larger increase to encourage dairy farmers in our market to stay in business. And that could directly affect consumer prices, which are not involved in our pending problem with the Department of Agriculture."

The Financing Game

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EUGENE J. KEOGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Wall Street Journal of Friday, June 24, 1966:

THE FINANCING GAME

Though it may seem a little surprising, state and local governments last year sold considerably more new securities than the U.S. Treasury. It isn't this non-Washington competition, however, that is mainly concerning Treasury Secretary Fowler.

Rather, it is the way some states and localities use their money. While most of it still goes into such enterprises as schools, roads and various public utilities, an increasing proportion goes for other purposes.

Many state and local governments, for example, borrow money to build factories which are then leased to incoming new industry. This practice, Mr. Fowler warns, eventually becomes self-defeating because "the advantage to any state or municipality decreases as more and more states and localities enter the field."

In addition, governmental units may sell bonds to finance commercial ventures like real estate development. Or, the Treasury Secretary charges, they may raise money with the "principal purpose" of immediately investing it in higher-yielding Federal securities to make a profit.

The Federal Government has a legitimate interest in these financing practices, since it in effect subsidizes them. Interest on the securities of state and local governments is exempt from Federal income tax, a fact that enables those governments to raise money a good deal more cheaply than they otherwise could.

With that in mind, Mr. Fowler cautions the states and localities that they are in danger of running a good thing right into the ground. Whatever the Government gives, whether it's tax exemptions or something else, the Government also can take away.

Although the Treasury Secretary is talking only of curbs on commercial enterprises, sure-thing investing and industrial subsidies, once started a crackdown could go further. There have long been critics who favor complete removal of the tax exemption from state and local securities.

So, it's actually of secondary significance that the states and localities are outdoing the Treasury at financing. In this case, what really matters is not that they're winning but how they're playing the game.

Unemployment Insurance Amendments of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN R. HANSEN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 15119) to extend and improve the Federal-State unemployment compensation program.

Mr. HANSEN of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I rise to comment on H.R. 15119, the Unemployment Insurance Amendments of 1966, which was passed on a rollcall vote Wednesday, June 22.

I feel that these amendments are an excellent example of true compromise and good solid legislation negotiation. In formulating this legislation, the Congress took serious consideration of the reservations expressed by our constituents concerning proposals which were earlier advanced.

These amendments set forth by H.R. 15119 make five major changes in the unemployment compensation program.

First, coverage will be extended to approximately 3½ million workers whose jobs were not previously protected.

Second, a permanent program will be established to extend benefits to workers who exhaust their regular unemployment compensation payments during periods of high unemployment.

Third, the States will be provided with a system of judicial review.

Fourth, the financing of the program will be improved.

Fifth, a few new State requirements will be added and other changes will be made to improve and strengthen the Federal-State unemployment compensation program.

When this legislation was being initially considered, I was concerned about the apparent misunderstanding of some people regarding the relationship of the Federal Government with the unemment compensation program. Far from being an invasion of the rights of the States, unemployment insurance was a Federal concept from the beginning. It was part of the Social Security Act of 1935 and since that time, the Federal Government has collected from employers and distributed it to the States.

These amendments take great strides to improve and strengthen our Federal-State unemployment compensation program.

American Friends of the Hebrew University

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THEODORE R. KUPFERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. KUPFERMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Nathaniel L. Goldstein, one of my constituents, a great American, an outstanding lawyer, and the former attorney general of the State of New York, whose length of service to the State of New York coincided with the terms of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, has just completed his first term as president of the American Friends of the Hebrew University.

His report to his members as to his stewardship during his term as president of this fine organization, which has its home in my district at University House, 11 East 69th Street, New York, N.Y., deserves wider circulation.

I commend it to my colleagues:

AMERICAN FRIENDS
OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY,
New York, N.Y., June 1966.

DEAR FRIEND: As the first year of my term as President draws to a close, I should like to report informally to the membership of the American Friends. I am reminded of what I said at my inauguration when I referred to Israel's special mission on the world scene, and, in that perspective, the significance of the Hebrew University, as I, an American, see it.

Like most observers, I have been particularly impressed by what Israel, a small nation, has been able to accomplish in an area where the giants, the United States, Soviet Russia and others have failed. I refer specifically to Israel's amazing ability to relate to the new nations in Africa and Asia, a faculty in which the University plays a pivotal role.

It would be redundant for me to outline the work of the Institute for African and Asian Studies at the University, or to number the students from these new lands who are being trained in a wide range of schools and professions essential to the building of their own nations. We have traveled this ground before.

In the past year, however, a new effort has been undertaken on a magnificent scale; the establishment of the Harry S. Truman Center for the Advancement of Peace. This holds particular significance for me since I see it as an extension of Israel's unique role in current international affairs, as well as Israel's historic role as the source of "the law, and the word of the Lord."

When I was given the privilege of addressing the Founders of the Truman Center in the presence of President Lyndon B. Johnson, former President Harry S. Truman, and Chief Justice Earl Warren, as well as representatives of several nations and a distinguished group of government leaders who accompanied the President to Independence, Mo., this January, I noted that "it is fitting and proper that the establishment of the Harry S. Truman Center for the Advancement of Peace be in the proud and august cradle where the great religions were born, and where the clarion call for universal brotherhood came down through the ages to successive generations of mankind."

As I contemplate the cosmic scope of this new, bold enterprise, I wonder at its timeliness. For it appears on the world scene just as the forecasters of doom seem to have been proved correct, at least to the extent that peace in the world is becoming more precarious. The truth is that we are facing a difficult problem through which there is no single road that can lead us to Utopia. Peace is becoming a very elusive handmaiden and requires studied and expert handling.

To this end has the Truman Center emerged as a viable instrument for the formulation of peace, There is presently no single island of peace in the churning waters of war. For peace must be universal, it must be global and all embracing to meet the test of time.

In his impressive keynote address during the Independence ceremonies, Chief Justice Warren noted the significance of the Truman Center's location at the Hebrew University. He said, "Many nations have great academies devoted solely to the art of war, but I know of no academy or university in any nation devoted solely to the art of peace."

He further stated, "The Truman shrine we here inaugurate is in fact the only such peace institution I know which will be a part of a great university. Let us hope the idea will spread to many universities all over the world as civilization itself spread thousands of years ago from that ancient part of the world where it will be located."

It is a great source of satisfaction to me, as it must be to you, that the University which we have adopted as our own should be the site chosen for such a prophetic responsibility. One should note, however, that as the University directs itself to matters of such great importance to the world and its inhabitants, it continues to build its capacity for serving the people and the nation of Israel. There is scarcely a Faculty or School of the Hebrew University which is not pressed beyond its ability to satisfy the needs of young people avidly seeking cultural enrichment and professional training.

High among the priorities of the American Friends is the Faculty of Science Development Program. We have undertaken a solemn commitment to raise $3,000,000 as our share of a great thrust towards improving Israel's scientific posture. The reasons for this need are manifold, so great that the government of Israel, for the first time, is joining the University and the various Societies of Friends throughout the world, as partners in this venture. The government has undertaken to match one dollar for every two raised voluntarily.

Permit me to illustrate the special meaning science holds for Israel by projecting a view of the Israel of tomorrow. I do not wish in any way to underestimate the importance of Israel's amazing agricultural growth during its infant years. In simplest terms, this was essential to survival. Looking ahead, however, to the nation's economic needs, especially in light of the continuing high rate of its growth in population, it becomes clearly evident that Israel must build industry on which to base a solid economy. And, it is equally evident that Israel's industry must be of a very special nature. In fact, all the experts argue that Israel's hope for viability and self sufficiency rests solidly on the country's ability to develop science-based industry.

This in turn, means many things. It calls for a broad expansion of study and research in the sciences; it calls for a closing of the gap between basic and applied science and it calls for greater utilization by industry of the talents of its scientific community.

This is only one aspect of Israel's growing dependence upon science. Briefly, one should consider the potentials inherent in the application of scientific knowledge in just about every phase of the nation's life—in agriculture, in the improvement of water supply, in the development of cheap power, and, certainly not of the least importance, the development of the brain power of its youth. I could go on forever.

However, I should like to close this message by expressing my personal gratitude, and that of my colleagues among the other officers and directors of the American Friends for the enthusiastic and understanding support you have given us in the past year. All of us know the truism, that the whole is the sum of its parts. The Hebrew University is the totality of its faculties, schools, and departments; its teachers and its students. They look to us for the fulfillment of the projects we have undertaken, the promises we have made. We can do no less.

With your help, your support and your interest we shall go on to greater heights.

May I wish you and yours an enjoyable, healthy, and pleasant summer.

Sincerely yours,

NATHANIEL GOLDSTEIN.

We Fight Rhodesian Independence but Bless African Black Dictatorships

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, on June 17, 1966, Mr. Fred Buechner, vice president of Walston & Co., Inc., who recently returned from a fifth trip to Africa, addressed the Commonwealth Club of California on the subject "We Fight Rhodesian Independence but Bless African Black Dictatorships." Mr. Buechner is a colonel in the Reserves and has been a consistent observer of development in Africa and his opinions, I am sure, will be of interest to the readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. His address follows:

"WE FIGHT RHODESIAN INDEPENDENCE BUT BLESS AFRICAN BLACK DICTATORSHIPS," SAYS COL. FRED BUECHNER

(From address by Fred Buechner)

We chose to forget Mau Mau of a few years ago when live children were cut into strips and eaten; when pregnant women were raped and disemboweled, and when Sister Mary Aidan, the missionary doctor who had served Africans at East London for 14 years, was stabbed to death, cremated in her car, and devoured.

We preferred not to believe the reports of atrocities in the Congo, especially those committed by the UN troops, the ritual murders in Basutoland, the tribal genocide in Rwanda.

In the past eight years colonies have been frantically shed by Britain, France and Belgium, with the United States prodding from the wings. The only qualification seemingly necessary was that the majority of the indigenous population should be black. Initiative, education, accomplishment, training, viability—these counted for nothing.

NO HISTORY BEFORE WHITE MAN

Why was colonialism so hated? Had it not brought these countries roads, railroads, schools, hospitals, trade, industry, employment?

Before the white man settled in Africa, the Bantu had accomplished nothing except birth. The colonizing European didn't change African history, he made it, for before his arrival Africa was devoid of history. It is for that reason that white man's colonialism is so hated.

LIBERIA, ETHIOPIA AT BOTTOM

The two long-time independent countries of Africa, Liberia, a republic since 1847, and Ethiopia, independent since time immemorial, are the poorest, saddest, most backward on the continent. Ethiopia is the epitome of autocracy. Liberia has a permanent president who boasts that what they have they built themselves—but they have nothing.

Yet these are the two countries which had the temerity to bring charges against South Africa over the mandate of Southwest Africa.

It may be that the backwardness of the native in these so-called 'emerging countries' is the result of his environment. Dr. Lewis Leakey, the anthropologist, endorses this theory, pointing out that it has nothing to do with racial inferiority or superiority.

Dr. Possony points out that modern man emerged in Europe 250,000 years ago, in China 150,000 years ago, but in Africa only 40,000 years ago.

EIGHT OVERTHROWS IN FOUR MONTHS

In the four-month period ending February this year no less than eight governments of the newly independent African "states" have been overthrown, six of these by the military. These coups were in most cases accompanied by tribal retribution, atrocities and murder—the accepted African way of changing political control.

In all cases the United States was quick to recognize the new regimes, including that of Nigeria, the former British colony which was to serve as a model for newly emerging countries. That overthrow was accompanied by the brutal slaying of three prime ministers and a finance minister.

Contract the U.S. official position in these cases with that towards Rhodesia, a beautiful, stable country which has broken away from Great Britain, but lives under sanctions, boycott and embargo imposed by the mother country, which originally had urged her citizens to settle there. There was no bloodshed during this change, no tribal recrimination. The former British Governor still lives there in safety.

Did we at once recognize the new regime? Did we give it our blessing and offer foreign aid? Of course not. The ruling government is white, not black. The new government is educated, experienced, capable and genuinely interested in raising the standard of living of the blacks.

SELF-DETERMINATION?

What has happened to our announced policy of self-determination of all peoples and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries?

And her only crime seems to be that she proceeds with caution and moderation, with clear intent to train her Africans before turning over the reins of government.

The United Nations charter contains nothing allowing that organization to interfere in the internal affairs of a nation.

If the UN can poke its nose into Rhodesia, South Africa or the Portuguese provinces of Angola and Mozambique and get away with it, then the day will come when it dictates to us on slum clearance, race issues and the myraid of other internal problems any nation wants to solve by itself.

OIL FOR ZAMBIA; NONE FOR RHODESIA

Now Zambia gets an oil lift by the United States, which, according to Ambassador Goldberg, is costing us millions, while at the same time we cut off oil supply to Rhodesia, at the behest of Great Britain—and those sanctions are costing us more millions—and deplore the assistance to them from independent sources in South Africa.

We, along with the British, pull the rug from under the white African and watch with virtual glee the birth of countries with no training or experience which promptly deteriorate into tribalism, rape, murder, and cannibalism, and collapse in tyranny.

SECOND HIGHEST BLACK LIVING STANDARD

Rhodesia's black population is second only to South Africa in wages, education and standard of living. One in six of the entire population is in school which compares extremely favorably with England, where the ratio is 1 in 5. Contrast this with some of the U.S.-blessed black governments: Tanzania 1 in 18, Mali 1 in 43, Ethiopia 1 in 80.

The cost of black African education is the largest single item in the Rhodesian budget and has trebled in the past seven years.

When the British settlers arrived in what is now Rhodesia about 75 years ago, there were about 300,000 blacks, continually at war with each other. There had been virtually no growth over the centuries.

The colonists brought peace to the warring factions, introduced sanitation, good health habits and proper farming methods. The population is now 4,000,000. Take away the stabilizing influence of the white Rhodesians, and I believe you can guess what would happen.

Rhodesia already has a multi-racial government, and not one of its black members of parliament favors turning the country over to the nationalists, who are divided into two opposing camps.

You have heard of mail being censored. I have encountered no mail censorship anywhere in Southern Africa, but I certainly did in Kenya. They have a most effective method. If the letter is addressed to Rhodesia it is simply torn up.

TWENTY-ONE GUNS FOR KENYATTA?

Kenya, too, is but 75 years old, the first white man having made the east-west trek on foot in 1890. In that short space of time the colonists have carved out of a savage, primitive area a country with modern cities, roads, railroads, schools, hospitals, industry that employs thousands.

The British graciously handed over this product of the white colonists, whom they originally had urged to settle there, to the man who went to jail for seven years for having headed Mau Mau. He is now the president, and when he visits the United States, will undoubtedly get the traditional 21-gun salute!

Such will not bother us, I presume, even though thousands perished or suffered the unspeakable atrocities committed in the name of the organization he headed. You see, he wasn't a white colonialist.

Until independence, there were about 60,000 whites in Kenya. Best reports now put the figure at 45,000, and they are leaving fast.

CAPTIVE OF CHINESE REDS

The pressure brought to bear, the deterioration of the school system, the standards of which have been lowered to meet the capabilities of the blacks with whom they would be obliged to integrate, the threats, strikes, loss of livestock and damage to property, has all brought a new terror, more subtle than Mau Mau, perhaps, but more difficult to cope with.

Six years ago Julius Nyerere of Tanganyika was the great hope of whites in Africa, since he was considered a moderate and would, it was felt, bring stability. I stated then that he was marked for assassination for his conservatism.

They didn't have to murder him. He saw the light, and is now merely a figurehead, the political captive of the Chinese Communists, who run armed camps in this new state of Tanzania.

At the time of the Communist coup in Zanzibar which saw many hundreds slaughtered, the U.S. Consul, Frederick Picard, was marched out of a hotel at gunpoint. This didn't deter us, however. The regime was recognized soon after.

Last fall an American missionary took the wrong turn at Kongwa, Tanganyika, and wandered into one of these Chinese camps where fugitives and political refugees from other countries are trained in sabotage, subversion and terrorism. He was immediately thrown into jail and it took the American Consul General to secure his release.

SPY CAMPS

In Dar-es-Salaam I asked a government official how many of these schools of terrorism operate in his country, and he said one, but businessmen in the city, both native and foreign, believe it is more like two dozen. The graduates of these spy schools then infiltrate countries having white governments, stir up the indigenous population, foment riots and worse. These events are then explained to us as the spontaneous uprisings of an oppressed people.

In the rural areas of Tanzania, camps have been blasted, without provocation, by shotgun fire from police prowl cars, tourists have been grabbed unceremoniously and marched off to TANU HQ (note this is party HQ, not police HQ), patrons at bars or restaurants have been arrested and thrown into jail on trumped-up charges. It is all too reminiscent of the police state.

At present the East African countries—Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania—have a common customs, railroad and utilities, but they are all screaming for their own currency, international airline and airports, and hydroelectric power plants, although Uganda now furnishes power to Kenya, and has more than enough for both. The U.S. will probably grant your tax dollars and mine to sate this nationalistic appetite.

In contrast to all this, Southern Africa is peaceful, stable, and prosperous, and might well represent the last bastion of the white man in Africa. We must remember that South Africa sits astride a lifeline around the Cape, and should the Suez Canal fall into enemy hands, her assistance to the west would be absolutely invaluable.

NO BANTU FOR 125 YEARS

South Africa is not a colony; is not a backward or emerging nation; did not take the land away from the Bantu. She is an independent republic, a charter member of the United Nations.

At about the time the Dutch were purchasing Manhattan Island from the Indians, the first settlers landed at what is now the Cape of Good Hope. There were no Bantu, and they would not come far enough south for contact for 125 years.

The Bantu in South Africa has the highest per capita income on the continent, the best education, greatest opportunities for free enterprise. If this were not so, why do more than a million black Africans from other areas work in South Africa, and many thousands more enter illegally each year to seek work?

HAVE OWN LEGISLATORS IN TRANSKEI

They are developing their own nation in the Transkei, with others to follow. Here they have their own legislature, make their own laws and are protected against commercial incursion by whites.

I've visited townships where slums and ghettos have been replaced by hundreds of thousands of clean four and five-room houses, complete with utiliteis and garden, which rent for as little as $5.60 per month, including free schools, movies, sports fields, libraries, dance arenas and in two cases, golf courses.

I've visited the Bantu in their homes, inspected their places of business. I talked with a businessman who has become quite a tycoon, owning a butcher store, supermarket, radio and TV store, barber shop and furniture store. He banks almost $3,000 a day, and it's all business done with his own people!

I've visited Baragwanath Hospital, just outside of Johannesburg, the largest hospital in Africa, devoted exclusively to the treatment of the Bantu. Both white and black doctors are in attendance.

Yes, there has been sporadic rioting in the countries of Southern Africa, but that is no more indicative of the temper of the country than are the riots we've had in Watts, Harlem and Chicago.

I like these people. I've lived with them, hunted with them, traded with them, even now correspond with them. They need help, they deserve help. But how to accomplish it? Our foreign policy is such a crazy-quilt of contradictions it's about as easy to grasp as a barrel of eels. Is it not time for some realism?

ANSWERS TO WRITTEN QUESTIONS FROM FLOOR:

Q: (M. E. Volle) Future of big game hunting? A: It's in question, in view of demand that black Africans be admitted into white hunters' association. This is difficult: your guide is more than a guide, he's also a close companion for a month, a source of conversation.

Q: (J. R. T. Montin) Quality of immigration to Africa? A: Immigration into South Africa and Rhodesia has been high quality; in some other countries immigration has been so small as to have little effect. Problem now is emigration, not immigration.

Q: Russia's interest in Africa? A: Seems to have been pushed out of way by aggressive Chinese Reds. Guinea is practically a Communist province. Chinese in Tanzania are training terrorists to go to Angola, Mozambique, South Africa.

Q: (F. Gouailhardoy) You put a halo around white colonialism—explain the ruthless treatment of natives by Portuguese. A: I do not agree that there has been ruthless treatment. Communists from Congo invaded Angola and caused plenty of trouble: the Portuguese fought them off; can't be criticized for defending one of their provinces.

Q: Is South Africa trying to break sanctions against Rhodesia? A: Not the government but private individuals are trying to help Rhodesia.

Q: (R. Cathcart) Bishop Pike advocates sending troops to Rhodesia. How could even one division be brought in? A: They'd have to be deployed across Zambian territory. Bishop Pike suggests: in name of peace, start a war.

Q: Is border between Zambia and Rhodesia guarded? Tanzania and Rhodesia? A: No—Even though they are ostensibly at war, so many Zambians work in Rhodesia that it's impossible to have the border guarded.

Q: (Ralph Johnson) Solution to problems in Africa? A: It will take generations. We've been precipitous. Countries have been established there with no viability.

Rwanda's Independence Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, on July 1, 1962, the Republic of Rwanda joined the ever-growing number of nations which became independent in the 1960's. Like many of the other countries, Rwanda had been under the tutelage of a European power, but when the surge of independence swept the African Continent, the people of Rwanda opted for independence. As this new Republic nears its fourth anniversary on July 1, 1966, we wish to take this opportunity to extend warmest felicitations to His Excellency Gregoire Kayibanda, President of the Republic of Rwanda; and to His Excellency Celestin Kabanda, Rwanda's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States.

Rwanda's experience as an independent state has not been a totally easy one, nor did the people or leadership in the country expect it to be. They foresaw economic, ethnic, and political difficulties ahead, but were prepared to do their utmost to resolve those difficulties. One of its most important goals has been to overcome such economic problems as drought, a subsistence economy, and shortage of investment capital. A most hopeful sign is the willingness of the people to diversify and increase their crops. The growing importance of such cash crops as coffee and pyrethrum has also been encouraging.

Mining could play an important role in the country since there appears to be ample quantities of minerals such as tin, tungsten, beryl, and amblygonite.

While the country has been increasingly focusing on its internal position, it has remained conscious of the necessity for inter-African cooperation. Thus Rwanda is an active member of the OCAM—African-Malagasy Common Organization—and the OAU—Organization of African Unity.

The people of Rwanda are waging a determined fight against difficulties, some of which the older, more developed nations have not yet overcome. But though Rwanda has various challenges before her, I feel that the morale of her people and the cooperation of the international community can put her in good stead in facing those challenges.

As the people of Rwanda commemorate yet another year of independence, I congratulate them on their accomplishments and urge them on to continued successes for the future.

Panel Discussions Held at New York University on Crime and Safety, Parks and Recreation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, at the April 2 conference on community preservation and development, held at New York University, which I mentioned earlier, panel discussions were held dealing with crime and safety, and with parks and recreation. Following is a summary of the discussion:

PANEL ON CRIME AND SAFETY

The panel on Crime and Safety was conducted by Professor Ralph Straetz, Chairman of the Department of Government and International Relations at N.Y.U., and by Martin Frey, Principal of James Fenimore Cooper Junior High School.

Representatives JAMES H. SCHEUER of the 21st Congressional District pointed to the recent discontinuance of night classes by the YMHA on the Grand Concourse as symptomatic of the safety problem confronting the community. He urged the establishment of a National Institute for Law Enforcement, and noted five separate areas in which time, money and study are needed:

(1) In the selection of police officers, better ways must be found to identify those characteristics indispensable for police officers, and to identify those impediments which would make a person a bad officer. (2) Help in the training of police officers is increasingly necessary in the fields of group management and human relations. (3) More modern police aids are required to keep policemen in contact with their colleagues. "There is also a need for instantaneous computerized information," he noted, "both on the local and national level. If an officer suspects that a car is stolen, he should be able to report its description into headquarters to find out if the car has been reported stolen. The need for computerized information on the national level is indicated by the fact that it presently takes a week for a report to be received from Washington after a full set of fingerprints has been submitted." (4) Policemen have too many duties now, spending more than half of their time on such social offenses as prostitution, drunkenness, and gambling. Representative SCHEUER urged instead that specialized personnel similar to meter maids and school crossing guards be used for these offenses. (5) Increased public assistance for the police is required.

He suggested the enactment of a "good Samaritan" law, to compensate for injuries caused while helping others. He also urged that statutory law, similar to what exists in Europe, require positive action by a witness to a crime. "All members of society, including minority group members, need protection against crime," Mr. SCHEUER asserted.

David Deitch, the director of Daytop Village, a center for the rehabilitation of drug addicts, addressed himself to the myths concerning addiction. He pointed out that addiction is not confined to one socio-economic group or one race, but that its biggest inroads in recent years has been "in protected, middle class communities." "Another myth," he noted, "is that drug addiction is spread by a sinister figure, peddling his wares in the schoolyard. Drug addiction is not spread by peddlers but by the kid who lives downstairs or across the street. The first source of drugs is often the home's medicine cabinet."

Referring to Dr. Costello's opening remarks, Mr. Deitch noted that drugs provide "a hypnotic way out" of the isolation of city life for more and more youths. To overcome this problem, more than just money or police action is needed; there must be responsible concern with the addict as an individual. "At Daytop Village the addicts learn not only to become drug free, but to become autonomous, responsible members of society. The whole environment of Daytop Village is structured to teach the individual that the world doesn't owe him anything. The patient is confronted with reality daily. He learns that he can accept it and often change it to his benefit."

Howard Leary, Commissioner of the New York City Police Department, pointed out that most citizens have only visual contact with the police, while only a few have personal contact with them. As a result, much of the ordinary citizen's understanding of the police's increasingly complex role comes from what he reads in the newspaper. He pledged action by the police to bridge this gap.

He also pledged immediate action by his office on any reports of illegal activities by police officers, and a report to the individual making the complaint. In response to a question about the proposed Civilian Review Board, he predicted that such a board "will make clear to the public that offenses by policemen do not exist nearly to the extent that even the most conservative advocates of a civilian review board have alleged." Commissioner Leary also promised continued investigation of new methods of countering drug addiction.

Frank Arricale, Executive Director of the New York City Youth Board, discussed the growing problem of unemployment among youths: "We have 80,000 young people, between the ages of 16 and 21, out of school, out of work, out of hope, out of direction. This is a growing army, reaching into the pre- and early teens. We have 14 and 15 year-olds joining the army of the aimless and hopeless. It is necessary to make a distinction between middle class delinquency and ghetto delinquency. In the middle class the delinquent has 'strayed away from the ranch.' In the ghetto, crime and anti-social behavior impose themselves as a way of life." In response to a question about Youth Board programs on employment for school dropouts, he pointed to the creation of cadet positions in the police, housing, fire and sanitation departments. "The assumption of the Police Cadet Corps is that these dropouts are trainable. We don't believe they're permanently no good." As Commissioner Leary noted, none of the members of the corps is promised a job after finishing training; all are required to take the same tests as everyone else.

PARKS AND RECREATION

The panel on Parks and Recreation was chaired by Mr. Frank C. Montero, former assistant to Ambassador Adlai Stevenson. Mr. Montero opened the discussion by outlining the City's great need for increased park area. He noted that there has been no over-all planning of park needs in N.Y.C.; instead, those neighborhoods exerting the most pressure were the ones that got the parks.

Mr. Montero also discussed the financial problems invloved in the effort to increase park facilities: less than 5% of the City's capital budget and 11% of the expense budget is allocated to the Park Department. Moreover, the City's share of state funds for park development is "unbelievably small."

The role of community centers in light of the increasing complexity of urban society was discussed by Samuel Hock, Executive Director of the Mosholu-Montefiore Community Center. "There is an increasing need," he noted, "for community centers to serve smaller groups of people than they now serve, to help people determine the needs of their areas and the priorities of such needs." The community center also serves to develop leadership and intelligent participation. Local public officials need community support to back up their programs, he said, pointed to their efforts to obtain passage of Medicare.

Mrs. Susan Kinoy, project director of the Kingsbridge Heights Neighborhood Project on Aging, discussed the special needs of senior citizens, who account for as much as 17% of the population in some areas of the City. Living alone or with a spouse, three-fourths of them on less than $200 a month, they face special problems in medical care, in parks, and in transportation. Mrs. Kinoy urged that they be enable to receive overall medical care at a central source of treatment, rather than be burdened with traveling to many clinics for their separate medical needs. "Their problem as it relates to parks," she suggested, "is not to get them to utilize the parks, since they in fact do, but to have them use these facilities together with one another. And it is not parks as such that they need, but such facilities as checker tables and shuffle boards."

She also urged bus passes or free transfers to ease the transportation burden, and noted the need for proper steps for getting on and off buses, and more subway escalators.

Experimental use of housekeeping or home-worker service one day a week, or of a house mother in a house with a large number of old people was suggested. Mrs. Kinoy also noted the need for many kinds of recreational centers, such as clubrooms in apartment house basements, a referral source to neighborhood facilities, and concerts and plays in the park, as well as an increase in the level of social security benefits.

Thomas P. F. Hoving, Commissioner of the New York City Department of Parks, reported on the Parks Department's efforts to contact community groups to find out what facilities and activities the people of the neighborhood want. He expressed an interest in advancing cultural institutions and affairs, such as theatre and musical groups. The Department "does not intend to confine these to highbrow activities, but to help present all forms of recreation which people enjoy, including even day camps and opportunities for instruction for all ages of children.

"The problem as to parks is that there is never going to be enough empty space, so we must make the best possible use of the space we have. Although we are first in the nation for the size of our park land, only seven percent of our park area is accessible to the disadvantaged communities. Accordingly, we are seeking out vest pocket parks, cautiously at first, so as to make sure they will have adequate maintenance and supervision and so as to allow adequate consideration of the community and its wishes."

Congresswoman Martha W. Griffith's 17th District Questionnaire

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, several months ago, I sent a questionnaire to all of the residents in my district. Approximately 100,000 questionnaires were delivered. A total of 11,255 reponses were received in my office. It was a pleasure to have the views of my constituents, and I was particularly pleased by the additional comments made by many of them. The results of this questionnaire follow:

[In percent]

1. Do you favor the legislative record of the Johnson Administration?

Yes	46.51
No	39.7
Undecided	13.8
No answer	-----

2. Do you favor our present policy in Vietnam?

Yes	48.1
No	42.0
Undecided	9.4
No answer	.5

3. Do you believe that Vietnam is:

(a) A civil war	20.8
(b) An attempted communist takeover	67.4
No answer	2.8

4. If there is no early settlement in Vietnam, what do you think we should do:

(a) Maintain present level of involvement	20.3
(b) Withdraw	24.8
(c) Stop bombing	4.6
(d) Escalate—more troops, more bombing, blockade	49.7
No answer	.6

5. Do you feel the recent Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings on Vietnam:

A. Contributed to your understanding of the Vietnam situation.

Yes	51.1
No	23.4
Undecided	10.9
No answer	14.6

B. Encouraged Nort Vietnam to believe that America will withdraw.

Yes	29.6
No	25.8
Undecided	13.7
No answer	30.9

6. Do you favor increased trade with Russia and Eastern European nations?

Yes	55.9
No	29.7
Undecided	10.0
No answer	4.4

7. In the event our economy shows signs of inflation, would you favor increasing:

(a) Corporate taxes	36.1
(b) Excise taxes	29.2
(c) Personal income taxes	17.6

And/or would you favor decreasing federal spending in:

(a) Road building	27.8
(b) Foreign aid	65.9
(c) Pollution project	11.1
(d) Aid to education	17.1

8. In the event of recession, would you favor:

A. A tax decrease:

Yes	61.0
No	6.7
Undecided	5.9
No answer	26.4

B. An increase in federal spending:

Yes	26.4
No	24.6
Undecided	7.6
No answer	41.4

9. What do you believe are the principal problems facing our nation today? (The following are the problems most frequently cited and the precentage of response.)

Viet Nam	30.6
Inflation	26.5
Civil Rights	24.2
Crime	16.4
Government Spending	14.3
Communism	11.7
Education	8.5
Political Dictatorship	6.0
Elderly	1.4

Kingsport, Tenn., Youths Discover Prehistoric Bones

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, national recognition has been received by several young men from my hometown of Kingsport, Tenn., for their exploration and findings in a cave near Gate City, Va.

Dr. Clayton Ray, associate curator of the division of vertebrate paleontology of the Smithsonian Institute, has confirmed that the boys have found the remains of a giant megalonyx, which are estimated to be over 10,000 years old.

The following article from the Kingsport, Tenn., Times describes these findings which are extremely interesting.

In inserting this article for the information of all, I also want to take this opportunity to congratulate Sam Taylor, Tom Hodges, and Sam Pinkerton, who made the discovery, as well as Dr. K. C. Branock of the Tennessee Eastman Co., who contacted the Smithsonian Institute.

The article follows:

ONE OF TWO IN UNITED STATES—RARE BONES ARE FOR REAL SAYS SMITHSONIAN EXPERT

(By Palmer Wells)

A series of mud and calcium encrusted bones found by four Kingsport boys in a Southwest Virginia cave has been confirmed as the remains of a prehistoric ground sloth and a "rare find" by a Smithsonian Institute paleontologist.

Dr. Clayton Ray, associate curator of the division of Vertebrate Paleontology, drove to Kingsport from Washington, D.C. Wednesday to view the bones and to be led to the cave where the youths found the skeleton.

"We are very excited over it," Ray said at the home of one of the boys, Sam Taylor, 18. Its significance, he said, "is that it is one of the best skeletons of this particular kind ever found in this country."

He identified the skeleton as the remains of a giant Megalonyx and estimated the bones are over 10,000 years old. He said the skeleton is probably 90 per cent complete.

"As far as we know," the scientist said, "there is only one other of this type found." That skeleton is at the Museum of Natural Science at Ohio State University, but according to Ray, it has never had a complete description with measurements and other data recorded about it.

"This one is similar and a little better preserved," he added. He said there are perhaps three or four other skeletons of other types of ground sloths, a giant bear-like animal that walked upright and ate vegetation.

Dr. Ray, who was accompanied by Al Myrick, his assistant and a museum technician, agreed with the finders' theory that the prehistoric animal may have fallen into a hole above the cave and was killed or died of starvation.

Ray indicated the museum would like to have the skeleton for exhibit. He said various checks to determine exact age of the bones would be made and preservatives added before it would be reconstructed.

Finders of the bones, Sam Taylor, Tom Hodges and Sam Pinkerton, have declined to disclose the location of the cave but took Ray and his assistant there this morning.

Ray learned of the find through a clipping from the Times-News mailed to the Smithsonian by Dr. K. C. Branock of the Tennessee Eastman Company.

The boys said they discovered the fossil after finding one of the rib bones protruding from the cave floor. They dug away some six feet of mud and silt to find the skeleton almost intact. Efforts to remove it intact failed and it was broken into large sections and carted out.

Bellwood Pays Tribute to Space-Walking Astronaut in Gala Homecoming Celebration

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend the citizens of the village of Bellwood in the 10th Congressional District of Illinois celebrated the homecoming of Comdr. Eugene A. Cernan and paid tribute to his command pilot, Thomas P. Stafford, of the *Gemini 9* flight. I wish that every Member of Congress would have had the opportunity to join in the celebration, for it was indeed one of the finest tributes that could possibly have been paid to the hometown hero and his *Gemini 9* colleague in adding to the indelible chapter which they have written in the annals of space exploration history.

The 2-day welcome was highlighted by a dinner at the Sheraton-O'Hare Inn on Sunday night when hundreds of civic leaders, friends, and schoolmates, and the family and relatives of Commander Cernan paid him deserving honor.

In the two decades I have been in public life I have never witnessed a more awe-inspiring celebration. It was a sweltering hot Sunday afternoon, but this did not keep thousands of residents from turning out in tremendous numbers to line the 2-mile parade route. As the cavalcade move through the village of Bellwood and on to Memorial Park for brief presentation ceremonies, American flags waved from homes, business establishments and in the hands of the multitude of spectators. One could not help but feel the great pride in the response of the citizens and the excellent manner in which the whole day's festivities were conducted. While it was indeed a fitting tribute to our astronauts, it was also a tribute to the people of Bellwood whose interest and spirit permeated the atmosphere throughout the affair.

I had occasion to talk to many of the local folks in my personal walk of the entire parade route. Many were folks who knew Commander Cernan as a youngster in the local Boy Scout troop and later as a fine high school student and athlete. Educational and Scout organizations, members of the clergy, and service and civic groups were all present, not to mention a host of uniformed little leaguers who shouted their congratulations to the astronauts as they passed the viewing stand.

At the banquet in the evening, I had the privilege of sitting with the proud but modest mother and dad of Commander Cernan and met his charming wife, together with Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Stafford. Spending this brief time with them was not only a pleasure but also reflects the caliber of men selected by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for our space program. Perhaps I can best sum up the sentiments of the local townspeople in the words of Andy Puplis, former Notre Dame star quarterback, who was Commander Cernan's football coach at Proviso High School in the late forties and early fiftys. Coach Puplis said of astronaut Gene Cernan.

> He was a good student, a real gentleman, and a really outstanding young man in every respect.

In summary, let me say that this event made me proud to represent the people of our district, and I know that we will all long remember this milestone of historic achievement in man's conquest of space.

Veteran Fired Up Over Burning of Flag

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article and letters:

[From the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Press, Apr. 20, 1966]

VETERAN FIRED UP OVER BURNING OF FLAG: SHOULD BE MADE A FELONY, HE BELIEVES

Hardy a day passes but that somewhere in the United States a flag-draped casket is delivered to a mourning family.

The casket bears the body of a man who gave his life—in Vietnam or some other foreign field—defending his country's honor.

He died that the American flag might still fly.

And yet back here the flag can be burned in public, mutilated or stepped upon with the offense considered only a misdemeanor under the law.

The penalty itself varies among the separate states.

ANGERS COLONEL

This angers Col. John H. Shenkel, chief minute clerk in Allegheny County Criminal Court.

Colonel Shenkel, who holds the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry at Chateau-Thierry in World War I, would like to see a strong national law enacted by Congress.

"I would make the offense a felony," he says, "with imprisonment in a Federal penitentiary."

What touched off his anger was the burning of an American flag last week at the stage production of an avant-garde playlet, "LBJ" in New York's Greenwich Village, attacking U.S. policy in Vietnam.

CHARGES STILL PENDING

Charges against the theater, which could result in revoking its license, are still pending.

But the fact of the flag-burning upsets Colonel Shenkel.

The irony of the present law, as brought up-to-date July 30, 1947, he says, is that it is weakest within the District of Columbia itself.

There an offender can be fined a maximum $100 or sent to jail for 30 days if found guilty of desecration, mutilation or improper use of the flag.

It is somewhat stiffer outside the capital limits.

CITES INCONSISTENCY

Pennsylvania, for instance, has a law providing a $500 fine and year in jail for insulting the flag, and fine of $200 and six months in jail for desecration.

"Even that shows the inconsistency of the law," says Colonel Shenkel. "In my opinion, desecrating the flag is the same as insulting it."

Pennsylvania was the first State in the union to set aside June 14 as Flag Day.

Colonel Shenkel, who heads up the American Legion's Americanism Committee here, is all for Pennsylvania taking the lead in tightening protection for the flag.

THE AMERICAN LEGION,
DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Harrisburg, Pa., May 16, 1966.

Col. JOHN J. SHENKEL,
Chief Minute Clerk, Allegheny County Criminal Court, Court House, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEAR COLONEL SHENKEL: The Department Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania American Legion endorsed a resolution which would recommend to the U.S. Congress, that anyone who desecrates the U.S. Flag, that it be considered a crime and that a fine would be mandated under the law.

This resolution was also adopted by our National Organization when it met in Indianapolis last week. Atempts will now be made to ask Congress to support such legislation.

Commander Klein has asked that I write to you regarding this matter and inform you of he American's Legion's position. H.R. 14162 could certainly be an adequate law covering this subject.

It is always good to hear from you.

Sincerely,

EDWARD T. HOAK,
Department Adjutant.

U.S. SENATE,
May 6, 1966.

COURTS OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: Enclosed are four copies of S. 3207 that I introduced to prohibit the desecration of the flag.

It is rather singular that in various sections of the country our flag has been hauled down, despoiled, spat upon, desecrated and trampled in the mud, yet there is no Federal statute to deal with such offenses.

As I recall, nearly every State in the Union has a statute of one kind or another and prescribes a rather heavy penalty for its violation. It is high time there be incorporated in the Criminal Code of the United States something along the line as the States require, together with a heavy penalty.

Sincerely,

EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN.

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
May 6, 1966.

Col. JOHN SHENKEL,
Chief Minutes Clerk, Court of Quarter Session, Court House, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEAR COLONEL SHENKEL: I congratulate you on the magnificent statement you made in connection with the unforgiveable offense of the burning of our Flag.

You have indeed been a wonderful commade to me in this batle for patriotism and love of country.

With my very best wishes, I am always, with esteem and affectionate salutations,

Sincerely,

MICHAEL A. MUSMANNO,
Justice.

Conference on Community Preservation and Development Held in Bronx County, N.Y.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, as I noted recently, on April 2 a conference on community preservation and development was held at New York University, in Bronx County, N.Y. Following is the summary of the plenary session, and a list of the participating organizations:

PLENARY SESSION

In welcoming the participants to the Conference, President James B. Hester noted that the Bronx campus of N.Y.U., where the Conference was being held, was itself founded in "the American tradition of anti-urbanism." The people who operated the University deliberately removed the undergraduates from the corrupting influence of Washington Square to the open countryside of the Bronx. Today, he noted, the University recognizes the need to participate with the rest of the community in facing the increasing problems of urban life. "Unless universities accept the task of enriching city life, we are ignoring the purpose for which we exist—which is the enriching of human experience. As an institution, we draw much of our character and strength from our neighborhood and we are eager to contribute as much as we can to the vitality of our neighborhood."

Dr. Timothy J. Costello, Deputy Mayor of the City of New York, stressed the City's size and diversity, and the need to develop a sense of identification with the local community to avoid the alienation which accompanies impersonal bigness. He urged the development of a "retail style" of government by the establishment of local City Halls to permit easy access in the immediate neighborhood to all city government services. To help children grow up with an awareness of the historical importance of what happened on the block where they lived, public school teachers must familiarize themselves with neighborhood history. Neighborhood identification does not mean the preservation of ghettoes; instead, the removal of provincialism and isolation will permit the community "to reach out to welcome newcomers and produce the fully integrated fully decent communities that add up to the big New York City of which we are all proud."

The increased impact of the federal government on local communities in the past twenty years was outlined by Representative BINGHAM, co-sponsor of the Conference. He referred to the existing federal programs such as social security and medicare, for reduction of narcotics addiction, and for the improvement of local police forces, and the development of parks and recreational facilities, and called for continued activity by the federal government. "The federal government can afford to assist our cities in these ways. While the tax resources of our cities tend to remain stable, the resources of the federal government grow with the growth in the economy. We can and must carry these federal programs that can make life better for all our people."

Congressman BINGHAM expanded on some proposals he had made for the use in the Bronx of federal funds available under the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1964, including the construction of a memorial to the late President John F. Kennedy, in the form of an outdoor amphitheatre for athletic and cultural events, and more park facilities for senior citizens. He also urged the construction of a riverfront park on the Bronx side of the Harlem River. "This arm of the sea could be a major asset to all of us in this community as a scenic attraction and for recreational purposes," he said. "Its beautification and development could be a tremendous example of federal and community cooperation."

The keynote speech was then given by Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY, who stressed the immense changes New York State was undergoing, and the need to master these changes. His speech appears in full in Appendix A (not printed in the RECORD).

Senator KENNEDY pointed out the great variety of federal programs making funds available to communities, and emphasize the need for the communities to take action to make use of these tools. He suggested the use of non-profit agencies to bring federal money into action.

As an example, he cited Section 703 of last year's Housing Act, which created a neighborhood facilities grant program, administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. "The program," he pointed out, "provides for low and middle income areas. The centers can be community centers—providing a full range of social services—or centers for a particular purpose—like health or recreation. They can be for the residents of the area generally, or for youth or the old in particular. Now you and I know there are dozens of places in the Bronx where such centers are needed—in the South Bronx in particular, perhaps in connection with the recently approved Bronx Park South urban renewal project, and elsewhere.

"Whether your community generates an application for federal financing for a neighborhood center is up to you. You would have to get a public agency to apply to Washington, and you would have to find one-third of the money somewhere. But then a non-profit organization here in the community could contract to operate the center. The law permits that. HUD has $12 million for this fiscal year and will have about $25 million for next year for this program. These are modest amounts. But they have not been used up as yet. And HUD has received no application under this program from New York City or any community in the metropolitan area. In fact, it has received only two applications from the entire Northeast part of the United States."

Senator KENNEDY suggested that the Bronx choose a coordinator, possibly working out of the office of Borough President Herman Badillo, as one way of making effective use of the many federal programs available—more than a dozen relating to mental retardation, and over 200 in education alone. This suggestion was later headlined in the New York Times. In closing, the Senator stressed that "we must help to develop neighborhoods not just for ourselves, but also for those who cannot speak for themselves, who do not know what claims to present."

Mr. Speaker, the following is a partial list of the community organizations represented at the conference:

American Jewish Congress.

AJC, Bronx Women's Division.

American Legion, Riverdale Post, William E. Irwin, Jr., Post #774.

American Veterans Committee.

Ancient Order of Hibernians of Riverdale.

Bedford Park Congregational Church.

Bedford Park Civic Association.

Bedford Park Community Association.

Belmont Community Center.

B'nai B'rith, Riverdale Lodge and Chapter.

Bronx Borough President's Office.

Bronx Boys Club, Columbus Division.

Bronx Civil League.

Bronx Community College.

Bronx Council, Boy Scouts of America.

Bronx County Grand Jurors Association.

Bronx High School of Science.

Bronx House.

Brothers of Holy Cross.

Business and Professional Women's Club.

Catholic Inter-Racial Council, Bronx Chapter.

Catholic War Veterans.

Chester Civic Improvement Association.

College of Mount Saint Vincent.

Community Planning Board #5.

Community Planning Board #14.

Creston Avenue Baptist Church.

Crotona Park North Neighborhood League.

Eastchester Tenants League.

East Tremont Neighborhood Association.

East Tremont YM-YWHA.

Edgehill Community Church.

Fordham Civic Association.

Fordham Heights Community Association.

Girl Scout Council of Greater New York, Bronx Field Office.

Hadassah, Pelham Parkway Group.

Holy Name Societies, Bronx Division.

Holy Spirit Church Legion of Mary.

Holy Spirit School.

Immaculate Conception, PTA, Men's Club, Boy Scouts of America.

Jewish Committee on Scouting.

Jewish War Veterans, Bronx County, Riverdale Post.

Creston Junior High School.

Parents Associations, JHS 44, JHS 80, JHS 82, JHS 113, JHS 141, JHS 143.

Kingsbridge Historical Society.

Kiwanis Club of Riverdale.

League of Women Voters.

Local School Board, District 11.

Manhattan College.

Marble Hill Tenants Association.

MARK, Committee for Civil Rights.

Mosholu, Montefiore Community Center.

Mt. Eden Neighborhood Council.

Muscular Dystrophy Association of America, Bronx Chapter.

NAACP, Williamsbridge Branch.

National Council of Puerto Rican Volunteers.

New York Building Trades Council, AFL–CIO.

Our Lady of Angels.

Our Lady of Mercy School.

Our Lady of Mt. Carmel: Legion of Mary, St. Vincent DePaul Society, Young Men's Sodality, Teen-Age Discussion Club.

Our Lady of Refuge: Holy Name Society, Mothers Guild.

Principals: PS 6, PS 7, PS 26, PS 32, PS 33, PS 41, PS 96, PS 86.

Parents Associations: PS 6, PS 7, PS 8, PS 26, PS 33, PS 46, PS 76, PS 86, PS 92, DeWitt Clinton High School, Theodore Roosevelt High School.

Parents & Principals Education Forum, School District # 10.

Parkside Community Center.

Parkside Tenants League.

Pelham Parkway Citizens Council.

46th Precinct Youth Council.

Riverdale Committee on Intergroup Relations.

Riverdale Community Council.

Riverdale Community Planning Association.

Riverdale Country School.

Riverdale Merchants Association.

Riverdale Mental Health Association.

Riverdale-Yonkers Ethical Society.

Church of St. John the Baptist.
St. Joseph School.
St. Margaret Mary, League of the Sacred Heart.
St. Martin of Tours: Rosary, Altar Society.
St. Nicholas of Tolentine.
St. Philip Neri.
St. Philip Neri School.
St. Simon Stock.
Social Service Employees Union.
Trefford Civic Association.
Tremont Baptist Church.
Tremont Methodist Church.
University Heights Community Association.
University Heights Presbyterian Church.
Visitation Church.
Visitation School.
Welsh Chorale.
William Hodson Community Center.

Washington National Airport and the FAA

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. WILLIAM T. CAHILL

OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. CAHILL. Mr. Speaker, I have, in the past, brought to the attention of the House some of the reasons why Dulles International Airport was not receiving its share of air traffic in the Washington area, and why Washington National Airport was receiving more air carrier traffic than it could effectively handle. I have now discovered an additional reason.

Both airports handle, in addition to commercial aircraft, general aviation such as private planes, small commercial carriers, corporation planes, and so forth.

I have personally pointed out to the House the difference in landing fees for air carriers at Washington National as compared to Dulles International. I have now discovered, Mr. Speaker, a wide difference in the fees charged for general aviation landing at Dulles International and Washington National.

The FAA regulations, effective September 1, 1963, in sections 159.181, relating to landing charges, contains the following schedule of charges for general aviation landing fees at both Washington National and Dulles International Airports.

These fees, Mr. Speaker, are as follows:

WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT

Aircraft weight (in pounds):	*Charge*
3,500 or less	$0.50
3,501 to 4,000	.60
4,001 to 5,000	.75
5,001 to 6,000	.90
6,001 to 7,000	1.05
7,001 to 8,000	1.20
8,001 to 9,000	1.35
9,001 to 10,000	1.50
10,001 to 11,000	1.65
11,001 to 12,000	1.80
12,001 to 13,000	1.95
13,001 to 14,000	2.10
14,001 to 15,000	2.25
15,001 to 16,000	2.40
16,001 to 17,000	2.55
17,001 to 18,000	2.70
18,001 to 19,000	2.85
19,001 to 20,000	3.00

Over 20,000 pounds, 15 cents for each 1,000 pounds, computed to the nearest 1,000 pounds.

DULLES INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Aircraft weight (in pounds):	*Charge*
3,500 or less	$0.75
3,501 to 4,000	1.00
4,001 to 5,000	1.25
5,001 to 6,000	1.50
6,001 to 7,000	1.75
7,001 to 8,000	2.00
8,001 to 9,000	2.25
9,001 to 10,000	2.50
10,001 to 11,000	2.75
11,001 to 12,000	3.00
12,001 to 13,000	3.25
13,001 to 14,000	3.50
14,001 to 15,000	3.75
15,001 to 16,000	4.00
16,001 to 17,000	4.25
17,001 to 18,000	4.50
18,001 to 19,000	4.75
19,001 to 20,000	5.00

Over 20,000 pounds, 25 cents for each 1,000 pounds, computed to the nearest 1,000 pounds.

Mr. Speaker, the figures speak for themselves.

Why, I ask FAA, should there be such a difference in fees at Dulles as compared to Washington National. Should not the fees at Dulles be less than Washington National if FAA is really serious about developing Dulles. If we are to divert traffic from Washington National to Dulles, particularly traffic of private corporations and general aviation aircraft, would it not be better to reduce the fees at Dulles and increase the fees at Washington National.

This is but another example of the failure of FAA to take the necessary steps to reduce the overwhelming traffic conditions at Washington National and to utilize the existing facilities at Dulles International.

I call upon the FAA to take immediate steps to change the existing charges for general aviation landing fees at these two airports. This is but another example of lack of attention to detail and should in my judgment be corrected at once.

Address by Daniel P. Moynihan, American Council for Nationalities Service, May 24, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, one of the most thoughtful addresses I have seen in some time was delivered recently by Daniel P. Moynihan, presently Director of the Joint Center for Urban Studies of M.I.T. and Harvard, and formerly Assistant Secretary of Labor in the U.S. Department of Labor.

Mr. Moynihan's address was delivered at the Golden Door Award Dinner of the American Council for Nationalities Service on May 24, 1966.

What Mr. Moynihan has to say about the role of immigrants in American life and particularly about the process of foreign policy making in our country deserves the attention of all Members of Congress.

Under unanimous consent, I insert Mr. Moynihan's speech at this point in the RECORD:

ADDRESSS BY DANIEL P. MOYNIHAN, AT THE GOLDEN DOOR AWARD DINNER OF THE AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR NATIONALITIES SERVICE, MAY 24, 1966

It has been the custom of occasions such as this for the speaker to address himself primarily to one or another aspects of what have been known as the "contributions of the foreign born to American life." Saving, I am sure, the addresses delivered from this particular forum, these exercises tended to be flawed by a lurking uncertainty on the part of the speaker that was matched only by the absurdity of having to make such a speech in the first place. The most conspicuous fact about the United States has always been and continues to be the degree to which it is a country of the foreign born or their near descendents.

These speeches were not really absurd, of course. It is only that they ought to have been. What was being said was that those who have contributed to the building of the American nation have not been exclusively or overwhelmingly drawn from what was known as "older American stock." Such speeches were responding to the reality that the laws of the United States more or less explicitly assumed otherwise. Beginning with Chinese exclusion acts of the 1880's and culminating in the immigration laws of the 1920's, the formal policy of the nation declared that persons of the "older" American nationalities were to be preferred as immigrants to those from "newer" lands.

THE WASP VIEW OF HISTORY

Much of this immigration legislation was based on assertions of superiority on the one hand and depravity on the other that verged on racism: the present age would, I suggest, find hard to believe the things printed about in offending Greeks, Italians, or Poles in the Congressional reports of that period. But behind it all was a more pervasive attitude which, borrowing on the Whig model in English experience, might be called the WASP view of history. It is the view that depicts American history almost exclusively from the point of view of what came to pass in the English plantations on the Eastern Seaboard, how they were expanded over the continent, and how the views of the original English settlers in time came to prevail in the nation that emerged, determining not only the course of events, but providing early and later comers a model to which they might become assimilated.

Objections to this view are normally based on the argument that this is no longer so: I suggest it was never so. The American continent has been the scene of racial and ethnic anarchy from the Sixteenth Century; it is just that this has somehow been kept a secret. I would someday hope to write a book entitled "Washington's Army" which would measure the emergence of this fact in terms of the point at which the various ethnic groups involved discovered that they too had had a role in the events from 1776 to 1783. Long ago, for example, the Knights of Columbus discovered that a third of those gallant men were Irish Catholics. More recently Vice President HUMPHREY reported to us that 5000 of them were Negroes. In between and from time to time, contingents of the most bizzarre origin are uncovered and reported upon, too often alas at obscure outings in the suburbs of Cleveland, Ohio or Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

TODAY NO ETHNIC MAJORITY IN THE UNITED STATES

If these reports are anything like as accurate as they are earnest, it would appear that Washington's Army was considerably larger than we have realized. Even if it turns out otherwise, the fact will remain that there *were* Irish Catholics, and Negroes, and

Poles, and Jews, and Germans, and so on. The nation has ever been what it is today: the White Anglo-Saxon hegemony has existed more in the American Historical Society than in American society itself. There is today no ethnic majority in the United States. As of 1950, descendents of immigrants from Great Britain and Northern Ireland are thought to make up some 35 percent of the population, after which follow dozens of other groups, ranging from Germans with 14 percent to Turks and others with 0.1 or less. There are more Protestants than Catholics, more Catholics than Jews, more Jews than Moslems, more Moslems than Hindus (probably), more Hindus than Buddhists (presumably) and so on . . . but no majority. And if the American elite is still largely Anglo-Saxon, prize fighters have not been for a century or more and in our time the balance of influence among American scholars as well as American intellectuals for example, has shifted away from the older groups and now clearly has settled among the descendents of Central and Eastern European Jews. Matters are complicated further by the fact that in terms of census data the two American nationalities which clearly rank highest in social and economic status are the Japanese and the Chinese, in that order.

THE END OF THE ERA OF IMMIGRANT POVERTY

The election of John F. Kennedy in 1960 marked the beginning of what may come to be seen as the end of the long period of Waspish hegemony: in any event it set in motion events that led to the disestablishment of the ethnic bias of the earlier immigration laws. That battle is past, and so in measure is the era of immigrant poverty. The American Council for Nationalities Service, for example, still has important work to do, still bears powerful witness to the need for and accomplishments of private agencies in the field of social welfare. But because the immigration laws now tend to discriminate against the unskilled and unpromising, defined by more objective terms than those of Senator McCarran, it has become the fact that given the kind of counsel and assistance that the ACNS provides, immigrants settle into the mainstream of American life with conspicuous success and rapidity.

The question arises whether it is not now possible to make some larger use of this development. I will suggest that there is, and that there is some urgency about doing so. The American ethnic experience has the most powerful relevance to the other nations of the world, particularly the newer ones, and has more than a little bearing on our relations with them.

THE COLD WAR VIEW OF THE WORLD

Within months of its establishment, the United Nations was caught up in the Cold War. Its proceedings have since been dominated by that aspect of international politics.

The point about the Cold War is that it has adopted for its vocabulary a very special, mid-Nineteenth Century view of the world which sees most of the important human relations as revolving around the issue of property relations.

Capitalism, Socialism, Communism. Each of these is a Nineteenth Century ideology. Each is preoccupied with who owns the means of "production, distribution, and exchange." Clearly each responded to the sudden physical appearance of industrial plant and equipment that would have startled any age, and certainly that one.

At first these ideologies competed at the level of domestic politics. Until 1917 there were no Communist or Socialist nations. But in that year, in a sequence of revolutions, Russia became Communist, and thereafter international politics grew more and more to be defined in these mid-Victorian terms. Whatever the true sources of conflict in the Cold War, the rhetoric of the time was allowed to settle into this framework. Recognizing the tactical disadvantages of proclaiming oneself a capitalist island in a sea of poverty, the United States has more or less consistently sought to define the true issue as that of individual liberty. Inasmuch as the West is incomparably the more free society, we have had some advantage from this argument, but only as individuals and nations perceive reality: our opponents are if anything, even more fervent in their rhetorical devotion to liberty, freedom and people's democracy.

FAILURE FOR THE COMMUNIST BLOC

On balance the period of the Cold War has been one of sustained failure for the Communist bloc. Were it not for the present embroilment in Viet-Nam, for example, the past year or so would be seen as one of calamitous setbacks for the Chinese Communists. The Soviet Union is hardly doing better, indeed, its empire in Eastern Europe is clearly beginning to come apart.

SUCCESS FOR THE UNITED STATES

By contrast, these past two decades have been periods of great success for the United States and no little expansion. Barring disaster in Asia, we are going to find ourselves very much involved in the management of world affairs for a generation to come. And in doing so, I suggest, we will increasingly be dealing with issues quite different from those of the cold war, issues for which our national experience provides great guidance, but to which at present we pay but little attention. This, of course, is the emergence of ethnic and religious separatism, generally perceived as nationalism, but taking in fact many different forms.

NATIONALISM IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

The Nineteenth Century that gave birth to the ideologies of property, also brought forth the spirit—it has never quite been a system of thought—of nationalism. In the Twentieth Century this spirit has manifested itself not simply in the effort to establish new nations, or reestablish old ones based on ethnic, racial or religious loyalties, but also in a generally heightened concern for those qualities which make a person a member of one group, and distinguish him from members of other groups.

The troubles began in Ireland, then Poland, then spread through Central Europe. World War I made ethnic relations a world issue. The United States brought the principle of self-determination of peoples to the Peace Conference. There has been no peace since.

The Second World War was very much a struggle of conflicting nationalism, with the all important addition of racism. With the Nazi attempt to annihilate the Jews and other ethnic groups in Europe, and the effort to throw the white man out of Asia, World War II gave a grimly accurate forecast of things to come.

CONFLICTS IN THE WORLD TODAY

Since that time, despite what might be called the presumptions of the Cold War to be the prime source of conflict in the world, what have been the events that have actually disturbed the peace until the recent escalation in Viet-Nam?

Most have involved conflicts between different groups of people who identify themselves in terms of religion, race, or ethnic origins.

Hindu against Moslem in India.
Jew against Arab in the Near East.
Chinese against Malay in Southeast Asia.
French against Moslem in Algeria.
White man against Black man in South Africa.
East Indian against West African in British Guiana.
Chinese against Russian Communists the world over.
Greek Cypriot against Turkish Cypriot.
Watusi against Bahutu in Burundi.
Ibo against Yoruba in Nigeria.
Indian against Spaniard in Bolivia.

Many of the these conflicts—Greek against Persian—go back to the beginnings of history: ancient affairs, in the bone and marrow of mankind.

Among the new nations, conflicts of language, tribe, and religion are a primary source of instability, both internal and with regard to their international relations.

Nor have the established nations of the West escaped this same ordeal. The defections in the Ukraine have come to light as a great factor in World War II. The resurgence of nationalism is presently transforming the satellite world. Belgium is troubled by the Walloons. Austria is raising questions about the Tyrol. In Great Britain a socialist working class constituency defeated the shadow Foreign Minister of the Labour Government, electing instead an opponent who ran on the slogan "If you Want a Nigger for a Neighbour, Vote Labour." In Canada the French were near to tearing the country apart.

ETHNIC CONFLICT IN THE UNITED STATES

The United States has hardly escaped this near universal experience. Ethnic conflict has pervaded our domestic life from the outset. At this time the struggle of Negro Americans to enter fully into the mainstream of national life is the single most pressing of all domestic issues. If we have not yet succeeded in bringing that about, it is a fact that we are the only nation in the world, and I do not except Brazil, that has seriously undertaken to establish a bi-racial democracy.

The current crisis in race relations, in a word, is neither new to America nor to the world. What is distinctive, however, is the astonishing and unprecedented degree to which the United States has been able to resolve these conflicts, as they have come along, one after the other. We have shown a fantastic capacity to absorb an incredible range of ethnic groups, allowing those who wished to do so to retain their identity, enabling those who so desired to assimilate completely and disappear, permitting others to keep some characteristics while dropping others.

If this looked easy in the Nineteenth Century, the world is beginning to find out it is damn hard. America has something to teach here.

We have been able to do what it is clear other nations, and the world itself, must do if we are to create a stable world order.

IMPLICATIONS FOR OUR FOREIGN POLICY

Is it fair to suggest that our foreign policy, and our foreign policy establishment seems hardly aware of this? Somehow a dichotomy has arisen in American public life that separates domestic from foreign affairs in ways that are neither to our credit nor advantage. Domestic politics is vulgar. Foreign policy is genteel. I exaggerate, of course, but not so greatly as you might think. Spend a morning at the Democratic National Committee and an afternoon in the State Department and you will see my point. To a quite astonishing degree, foreign policy making tends to be the preserve of persons and classes and groups who have been kicked out of politics. Edward Banfield and James W. Wilson have noted the exact same phenomena in municipal affairs: displaced groups tend to define as above the battle certain pleasant areas of activity and claim them for their own.

In the case of foreign policy, as of city politics, the displaced groups tend surprisingly to be the older Americans. Mayor Lindsay being a welcome exception in the latter case.

I suggest we are paying a price for this, which is that of not genuinely comprehending the force of these internal ethnic conflicts in other nations, nor of addressing ourselves to their solution. A year ago, for example, the United Nations decided ever so tentatively to reopen the issue of the "multinational state" which had brought so much sorrow to the League of Nations. A conference was called to meet in Ljubliana, nations from around the world sent delegations made up of men of quality, and characteristically men of politics. Almost at the last moment, thanks to Harlan Cleveland, the United States sent me, an Assistant Secretary of Labor, to be joined by a foreign service officer dispatched Teheran. If we acquitted ourselves well enough, the fact is that there should have been a dozen men in the State Department fighting for the chance to go, and they should have been accompanied by Congressmen.

Anyone who went would have learned of the desperate difficulties most nations in the world are having with this subject, and they would have found them all but oblivious of the American experience. The astonishing experience of our Chinese and Japanese citizens, who in one generation have all but ceased to be seen as a race apart, and who appear to reciprocate that view, is known not at all, while Selma, Alabama, and today I should think Watts, is routine knowledge.

PROPOSALS FOR FOREIGN POLICY IMPROVEMENTS

I would propose three things.

First, the American foreign policy establishment must work at divesting itself of the aura of White Anglo-Saxon Protestant gentility, which inhibits its understanding of the world, and the world's understanding of us.

Second, the ethnic diversity of the United States should become a more sustained theme of our foreign information programs, and a subject of much greater study than it has been.

Third, problems of ethnic diversity in other nations should become a recognized area of concern within the foreign policy establishment.

The reality of these issues need hardly be discussed but the significance of them is perhaps greater. In so many ways America appears a finished, a completed nation to the rest of the world, and in ways we are. But in this area we are groping, changing, becoming much as they are. It is perhaps the one experience we can truly share. And for all of us it is a problem we ignore at the most deadly peril.

A Review of the Selective Service Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERBERT TENZER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Speaker, as a result of the increased military callups in recent months, public opinion has focused upon our selective service system and procedures. In response to the concern of our citizens, the House Armed Services Committee is now holding public hearings on the Selective Service Act. First passed in 1940, it has since been extended without significant review for three 4-year periods. It is most imperative that at the present time the Selective Service Act be submitted to a thorough and comprehensive study, to eliminate inequities in the law, in regulations promulgated thereunder, and in the implementation of the act and the regulations.

There are at present over 800,000 men joining our Armed Forces each year. Of this number approximately 25 percent are "draftees." Important, however, is the fact that there are nearly 12 million men between the ages of 18 and 26 who are entitled to know where they stand without the confusion and discrimination which now seems to be the problem in many of the draft boards around the country. Students attending colleges and universities throughout the United States, when they exchange information on the rules and standards applied by their local draft boards, generally find differences which are confusing.

The problem of selection is monumental. At the present time it is accomplished by a system of State quotas, and a complicated system of priorities and deferments, based upon age, marital and educational status, hardship, and occupation.

The increased draft calls resulting from the Vietnam conflict have accented certain inequities produced by the State quota system and have highlighted the uncertainty which faces a young man seeking to plan his future.

Several plans have recently been proposed for reforming the Selective Service Act, two of which have received considerable national attention. The first, proposed by Secretary McNamara, would provide for universal and compulsory 2-year service for all youths, in either a military or social service capacity. I find this proposal impractical and possibly unconstitutional. I have serious reservations as to whether we have the authority under the Constitution to draft men in branches of the Government other than for the military. Besides which the placement of millions of young men in various governmental and social service agencies would be unmanageable. Agencies such as the Peace Corps, whose effectiveness is derived largely from the dedication and motivation of its volunteers might well be adversely affected. The problem of selecting men for military service would still remain. Furthermore, I do not believe that it was the intention of the Congress to establish a precedent for compulsory nonmilitary service.

The second proposal would establish a national lottery plan, under which all young men of age 18 or 19 mentally and physically qualified for the draft would have their names placed into a pool and each would be assigned a lottery number.

Some uniform national guidelines for deferment because of hardship could also be established.

There are approximately 2 million young men who reach the age of 18 or 19 annually. All those who are found to be qualified for the draft following mental and physical examinations, would have their lottery numbers placed into a device suitable for the purpose. From this device would be selected on a national basis, the number of men required to be chosen, for a particular month or for the full year. For example, on January 1 each year the names of those young men who passed their 18th birthday during the previous year would be placed in the pool. On December 31 of the same year, any young man whose name was in the pool but whose number was not drawn from the device to fill the quota is no longer vulnerable and thus all his uncertainty is eliminated.

Although this proposal does not solve all the problems relating to our draft laws, it does provide a basis for discussion and merits further investigation. A determination would have to be made as to whether or not there should be deferments for college students and for what period of time—that is, to the end of the current school year or until graduation. Rules and standards for other exemptions on a uniform national basis would also have to be established. We must insure that a small segment of our society is not called on to carry alone what our late President John F. Kennedy called the burden of freedom.

Mrs. Fred (Kay) Miyasato Gains National Recognition as Cafeteria Manager

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, it is too seldom that proper recognition is given to those among us who are constantly performing the real hard work behind the scenes, without any quest for glamor, fame, or fortune. One such dedicated citizen of Hawaii has finally achieved national recognition. She is Mrs. Fred (Kay) Miyasato, cafeteria manager at the 2,000-student Roosevelt High School in Honolulu, Hawaii. Her accomplishments in mass feeding were published in the May issue of the 175,000 circulation, National Business Women magazine.

Mrs. Miyasato has also been honored by Hawaii's Business and Professional Women's Clubs. She was selected as "Woman of the Year" by her Kaneohe club and "Woman of Achievement" by the State federation.

Her most recent recognition came for her work as volunteer chairman of the Disaster Food Service Committee. She was awarded the "Mahalo Certificate" by the Hawaii chapter of the Red Cross for her work in conducting mass feeding courses and in feeding victims of natural disasters in Hawaii.

News of some of her achievements appeared in the Friday, June 17, issue of the Honolulu Advertiser. I now submit the article for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

FOOD EXPERT GETS BPW NATIONAL RECOGNITION

Mrs. Fred (Kay) Miyasato, cafeteria manager at Roosevelt High School, has achieved national recognition by the Business and Professional Women's Clubs. A story about her appeared in the May issue of the National Business Woman, a publication that is circulated to almost 175,000 U.S. business and professional women.

Mrs. Miyasato has been previously honored by the local Business and Professional Women's Clubs. She was chosen "Woman of the

Year" by the Kaneohe BPW club of which she is a charter member, and was named "Woman of Achievement" by the State Federation. Currently she is serving as finance chairman for State BPW.

Mrs. Miyasato who has 22 years experience in cafeteria management, is responsible for feeding 2,000 teenagers at Roosevelt. She supervises a staff of seven as well as planning and authorizing food purchases.

She is immediate past president of the Hawaii State School Food Service (affiliate of the American School Food Service) and is president of the Oahu chapter of that organization. She serves as a trustee of the Windward Oahu Community Association, is an associate member of the Hawaii State Association of Parliamentarians and is chairman of the Food Disaster, Preparedness and Relief Committee of the American Red Cross and is a member of the Hawaii Government Employees Association.

She is Oahu's candidate for the HGEA's "Outstanding Member of the Year" and will attend the state convention on Kauai this weekend. She will compete with other nominees from the neighbor islands.

Mrs. Miyasato lives in Kaneohe with her husband, Fred, a supervisor with the Post Engineers and her son, Robert, a senior at the University of Hawaii.

Congressman Roncalio Introduces Bill To Amend Title 10 of the United States Code

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. TENO RONCALIO

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to equalize the retirement pay of members of the uniformed services of equal rank and years of service.

This legislation is designed to right a terrible wrong done to our Armed Forces, a wrong that broke faith with the very men who have just cause to expect fair treatment from their Government.

During the past 100 years, military retired pay has been based upon current active duty rates, and the permanent statutes made provision for such computation until 1963.

During all of this period, active duty pay rates were set comparatively low in relation to civilian rates, largely because the retirement system was far more liberal than that existing in the civilian economy or other Federal Government service.

Persons entering the armed services during that period had every reason to believe that the Government would fulfill its promises by continuing to provide the favorable retirement system.

Certainly if these retirement benefits were to be reduced, these men had reason to expect that provision would be made to protect those who entered the service under that system.

These were certainly the expectations of those veterans who chose to remain in the service at the end of World War II to form the hard core of our peacetime defense. With their experience and skills, America was kept strong, and yet the promises made were not kept.

In 1958, as a temporary measure, and in 1963 by revision of the existing statutory authority for such raises, the formula for computing military retirement pay was reduced so as to grant raises in the future only in accordance with—but slower than—increases in the cost of living index.

Ironically, this occurred during the very period that social security benefits and private pension plans were being liberalized and active duty military pay was being increased.

Under the cost-of-living formula, the older retirees who have less opportunity to supplement their retired pay by outside employment and whose financial needs are often greater will continue to see their income decline in relation to younger comrades.

Such lower standards breaks faith with those who made the service a career at a time when it was more profitable to do otherwise. It likewise raises grave doubts in the minds of men actively serving now. They can be somewhat apprehensive about their own treatment in the years to come.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is just. It is necessary to honor our commitment of veterans past and insure fair treatment in the future. I therefore urge my colleagues to support this legislation to equalize retirement pay for service men of equal rank and years in service. It is in the Nation's interests.

Nailing a False Statement About the Grand Canyon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. RHODES

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, in light of the current discussion relative to the construction of dams on the Colorado River, I am pleased to insert in the RECORD an excellent editorial, "Nailing a False Statement About the Grand Canyon," which appeared in the Arizona Daily Star, of June 20, written by Mr. William R. Mathews, editor and publisher. This editorial points out again that the immoderate statements made against the construction of Marble Canyon and Hualapai Dams are not based on fact. I hope it will help to clarify in the minds of my colleagues the true situation surrounding the construction of these dams:

NAILING A FALSE STATEMENT ABOUT THE GRAND CANYON

"The Southwest's ambitious Colorado (River) Basin plans call * * * for the virtual obliteration of the matchless scenic splendor of the Grand Canyon." (From the Seattle Times of June 12, 1966.)

The statement quoted above is a falsehood. Since the Seattle Times presumably is a responsible newspaper, the assumption must be that the Times was fed the lie which it so gullibly swallowed. It is quoted as evidence of the distorted, emotional attack Arizona faces in relation to construction of Bridge Canyon and Marble Canyon Dams on the Colorado River, so that water can be imported inland as far as Tucson.

Arizona is the Grand Canyon State—it has boasted such on motor vehicle license plates for nearly three decades. The Grand Canyon is its principal tourist asset. For Arizona to damage the beauty of the Grand Canyon or to destroy its scenic splendor is unthinkable to Arizonans.

The Grand Canyon is a mile deep. Its inner gorge is 1,500 feet deep. Even if the dams were to be built within the Grand Canyon—and neither is—each would have to be from 1,500 to 5,280 feet high to do what the Seattle Times statement charges Arizona is trying to do.

Bridge Canyon Dam, the one that would obliterate the scenic splendor of the Grand Canyon if either dam did so, would be well out of the Canyon to the west, and would be only 670 feet high. Marble Canyon Dam would be northeast of the Canyon, and not a drop of its water would involve the Canyon in any way.

Bridge Canyon Dam would be in Lake Mead Recreational Area, at the head of Lake Mead, where Bridge Canyon joins Granite Gorge. The farthest this dam would back water eastward toward the Grand Canyon would be to a point well west of the scenic portion of the Canyon. The shore of the new lake would lie about 13 miles along the edge of the Grand Canyon National Park, at a point not visible from any park lookout.

The headwaters of that lake would be about 80 river miles west of Grand Canyon Village.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica is authority for the fact that while the Colorado River winds for 105 miles through Grand Canyon National Park, the "most impressively beautiful section" of the Grand Canyon involves 56 river miles, all within the park. This area is located between Hermit's Rest on the west and Hopi Watch Tower on the east. No dam, no impoundment of water, no disruption of any natural beauty could be seen by a visitor not only to that 56-mile stretch, but for many, many miles on either side.

The Grand Canyon is a gigantic affair, and those who write of "virtual obliteration of (its) matchless scenic splendor" as a result of the construction of Bridge Canyon and Marble Canyon Dams are simply not telling the truth.

The truth is that neither dam will damage the Grand Canyon, that the Colorado River project is being fought with the same rabid and senseless and irresponsible methods that have characterized previous fights on reclamation projects, and that not only Tucson and Arizona and the Colorado River Basin states, but the nation will suffer if the proposed dams are not built.

Milwaukee's July 4 Celebration: The Circus Parade

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, every community across this great land of ours is preparing appropriate observances to commemorate the birth of our freedom, the Fourth of July. And yet I think it is correct to say that the finest and most elaborate program of all will be held in my own city of Milwaukee, Wis.

The "Old Milwaukee Days" observance July 1 to 4 will include an authentic, old-time circus parade, concerts by the New York Philharmonic and Duke Ellington's Orchestra, together with a spectacular fireworks display on the Milwaukee lakefront.

As the editorial from the Milwaukee Sentinel of June 18, 1966, assures, there are exciting and colorful days of pleasure and fun ahead in Milwaukee.

The editorial follows:

Pleasure Ahead

If you haven't already invited friends or relatives to visit you in Milwaukee during the exciting and colorful days just ahead, you had better hurry.

In the next 30 days, four major events are scheduled. The first will be the West Allis western days, June 20–26. The second will be the Festival of Arts June 25–26—admission free.

Then comes an event which has drawn national and even international attention. It is Old Milwaukee days, to be held June 30 through July 4. The grand climax of this annual event is the unique and spectacular circus parade. But the days include much more free entertainment, including symphony, jazz and band concerts and a tremendous fireworks display the night of July 3.

Finally, there will be the national clay court tennis championships in Milwaukee July 11–16. This is the second most important tennis meet in the country, surpassed only by the Forest Hills competition.

This only sketches the highlights of some of the summer excitement in store for Milwaukeeans and their guests.

Through the four events outlined there runs a common thread—Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co. financial sponsorship. Old Milwaukee days costs hundreds of thousands of dollars a year to produce. Schlitz co-sponsors the Festival of Arts with the Friends of Art. For the West Allis western days, Schlitz puts up the rodeo prize money. For the tennis championships, Schlitz has underwritten the cost to the extent of $10,000 a year for a three year period.

Schlitz is indeed to be commended for its generosity in helping to make our community a national center of summertime festivity.

I might note, Mr. Speaker, that the warm commendations extended in this editorial to the Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co., for their support of this entire program is undoubtedly warranted. Into this observance have gone many hours of time and effort and extensive financial support. The detailed plans were ably described by Mr. Paul G. Hayes in his story in the Milwaukee Journal, of June 19, which I should like to insert at this point:

Small Army Attacks Big Parade's Details

(By Paul G. Hayes, of the Journal Staff)

Fact: Duke Ellington and Leonard Bernstein have individual tastes in pianos.

Result: Ben Barkin Saturday was tracking down two pianos.

Fact: Circus wagons from Baraboo arrived in Milwaukee aboard a truck, not a train, in 1963.

Result: Two men from New York were in Baraboo trying to figure out how to update a color film about 1963's July 4 circus parade.

A small army of men has been set to work chasing down details to make sure that everything planned for Old Milwaukee Days goes just right.

ARMY NEEDED

The job needed an army because something has been planned for almost every hour from Thursday, June 30, through Monday, July 4.

The rundown:

June 29: The Circus Parade Limited, a 19 car train pulled by a 1923 steam locomotive, will be loaded with 50 circus wagons from the Circus World Museum in Baraboo.

June 30: The train will leave Baraboo at 6:15 a.m. with three passenger cars loaded with reporters, photographers and dignitaries. It will arrive at Milwaukee's lake front at 1 p.m. and unloading, a job done by draft horses will take place immediately.

CONTINUOUS ENTERTAINMENT

July 1: The first of three days of continuous entertainment will start at 9 a.m. and lasts through 8:30 p.m. at the circus show grounds at the lake front. Entertainment will include circus acts, clowns and band and calliope concerts. There will be no admission charge. At 8:30 p.m., Duke Ellington and his orchestra will play a free open air concert at Washington park.

July 2: Continuous entertainment at the lake front show grounds. At 8:30 p.m., Leonard Bernstein will direct the New York philharmonic orchestra in a free open air concert in Washington park.

BELL TO PEAL

July 3: Continuous entertainment at the lake front show grounds. At 2 p.m., a series of nine band concerts will begin in a portable bandshell near the Memorial Center. The concerts will last until 10 p.m., when the annual fireworks display will be fired from the car ferry Badger and from the McKinley marina.

July 4: At 8:30 a.m., Milwaukee youngsters will gather at their schools where they will be given a United States flag. County Executive Doyne will raise a flag over the Memorial Center.

At 8:45 a.m., Mayor Maier will ring the city hall bell, signaling the children to form parades for the annual march to 30 county parks where programs have been planned.

The fourth annual Schlitz circus parade will begin at 2 p.m. in downtown Milwaukee. It is scheduled to last an hour and 40 minutes. The route is three and a half miles long.

At 7:35 p.m., the evening programs will begin in most of the parks, followed by fireworks at 9:45 p.m. and dancing at 10 p.m.

BARKIN, FOX CONFIDENT

Despite the expanded program for this year's festival, both Barkin, public relations counsel for the Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co., and Charles P. (Chappie) Fox, director of the museum, said things were under control. The brewery and the museum sponsor the parade.

Besides the free concerts in Washington park, a major addition to the festival, there is more that is new this year.

The parade is larger. Five wagons have been added, bringing the total to 50. Total units number 92.

The parade has been refined into three parts.

PARADE'S INTEGRITY GUARDED

It will start with 60 antique and classic automobiles, none built after 1915, from Michigan and Wisconsin.

Then an addition to the parade follows, the "Salute to Our Country," featuring military bands, drum and bugle corps and military units.

The third part is the famous circus parade. Fox guards its integrity jealously. If a unit is not typical of an old time circus parade, it can't march in it.

Bands must have uniforms which could have been seen 40 years or more ago. Each year the museum's stock of uniforms for both man and beast increases. Typical additions this year include 20 suits of armor ordered from Italy. They will be worn by members of the Burlington Saddle club.

New floats include three "living tableaus," re-creations of famous scenes which Fox said were authentic in old parades.

One will be "Washington Crossing the Delaware," portraying the scene in the famous painting. "This will be the first time we'll find out what the scene looked like from the other side," said Fox.

The others are the Statue of Liberty and Betsy Ross sewing the first American flag.

There will be no circus playing in Milwaukee as in past years, but circus acts were contracted for from the George A. Hamid Circus Co. for the show grounds and to provide lions, tigers and elephants for the parade.

Rules have been tightened for the 30 bands in the parade. They cannot perform maneuvers. Those have delayed the parades in the past. Nor can they carry identifying banners or have drum majorettes.

NO BAND CONTEST

There will be no band contest this year. Instead the prize money which formerly went to winning bands will be divided and distributed to bands. A spokesman said that competition was ruled out this year because band uniforms and music had been dictated by the parade planners.

Winners of the coaster wagon and doll buggy contests sponsored in the parks by the Fourth of July commission will not be displayed in the parade. The problem of getting the winning vehicles downtown was too great, the spokesman explained.

Instead the winners will receive $25 savings bonds and trophies from the brewery. Gil Guetzkow, secretary of the commission, said the winning entries would be paraded in the parks at the same time as the circus parade downtown.

Neither Guetzkow nor Barkin felt that this was a conflict.

Mr. Speaker, I bring this outstanding program of events to the attention of my colleagues as a way of extending to them and everyone a cordial invitation to visit Milwaukee July 1–4 and witness this observance. For their complete reference I am pleased to enclose at this point a memorandum which describes Old Milwaukee Days—1966.

The memo follows:

Memorandum on Old Milwaukee Days

For a few days of fun and thrills for the whole family, topped by the world's only mammoth, authentic, old time circus parade, Milwaukee will be the place again next July. New features for 1966 should make the celebration an even greater attraction for circus fans, rail fans, parade fans, horse enthusiasts, amateur photographers, music lovers and almost everyone.

The circus parade on the Fourth of July, it is promised, will outshine any that have ever been presented. And what started out as a one day show three years ago has now been expanded into a long weekend of free holiday entertainment called Old Milwaukee Days, July 1–4, sponsored by the Jos. Schlitz Brewing Company.

Actually, the festivities open on June 30. That afternoon a steam drawn circus train arrives bringing 50 historic parade wagons. And for the next three days the gay wagons, fine draft horses, circus acts and music will be featured at the Circus Showgrounds.

There will be free evening park concerts by Duke Ellington and his Orchestra on Friday, July 1, and the New York Philharmonic on Saturday, July 2. For Sunday evening, July 3, there will be band concerts and a spectacular fireworks display at the Milwaukee lake front.

It all began back on July 4, 1963, when the Wisconsin State Historical Society's Circus World Museum at Baraboo, Wisconsin joined forces with Schlitz to mount the biggest and best circus parade ever. The original versions of this dazzling pageant had vanished from the streets of America nearly forty years before.

For each succeeding year the parade has been expanded and embellished to make it even more colorful and thrilling, drawing crowds equalling the entire population of Milwaukee. Millions more saw the parade via television and radio.

Old Milwaukee Days—1966 will offer nearly five days filled with entertainment and excitement in a non-stop series of free activities designed to amaze and delight everyone. The 20-car Circus Parade Limited always draws a huge audience of circus and rail fans and a swarm of photographers along its 120-mile route from Baraboo to Milwaukee. Even bigger crowds watch the unloading of the wagons in the traditional way, with horse power, at Milwaukee's lake front.

The world's greatest collection of circus parade wagons will go on display July 1, 2 and 3 at the Showgrounds where entertainment, music, exhibitions and refreshments will be provided. The arrival of more than 200 prize draft horses from around the nation will again signal new activities as these thoroughbreds are formed into six, eight, ten and twelve horse matched teams and hitched to their respective wagons for practice runs.

The Fourth of July fireworks display, scheduled this year for 10 p.m., Sunday, July 3, is unquestionably the nation's greatest, they say in Milwaukee. It is certainly unusual. To give crowds that number in the hundreds of thousands the best possible view, the show is presented from a big Chesapeake & Ohio carferry, anchored off shore and from the land fill in the harbor.

The capstone of Old Milwaukee Days is, of course, the Schlitz Circus Parade at 2 p.m. on the Fourth. Again it will be the biggest ever, with even more wagons, horses and specially made costumes. New this year will be a troop of knights in armor and a number of living tableaux depicting great moments in American history.

More than 30 outstanding bands and drum and bugle corps will be in the line-up. Among them will be the famous Mattatuck Drum Band of Waterbury, Conn., in uniforms of the Revolutionary War period, the Polish-American Mummers String Band from Philadelphia, and the Signals Regimental Trumpet Band of Toronto.

Preceding the circus parade proper will be a fleet of magnificent antique automobiles. This will be followed by "A Salute to Our Country," featuring military units, including the U.S. Air Force Academy Band and U.S. Marine Corps Drum and Bugle Corps.

Old Milwaukee Days is a unique celebration. In one sense the fun and excitement is that of "the good old days." In reality, those good old times never were as glittering and dazzling as Old Milwaukee Days.

The Promise of American Life—Commencement Address by Frank E. Smith, Director, Tennessee Valley Authority at the University of North Carolina, June 5, 1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN A. BLATNIK

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. **BLATNIK**. Mr. Speaker, on June 5, the Honorable Frank E. Smith, who served for so long as an effective Member of the House of Representatives and who is now on the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, delivered a commencement address at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro.

In his address, Frank Smith ably outlined the challenge that faces our young people. With eloquence he pointed out "one of the privileges of youth is your tendency to ignore the long stretch of time. So, though you have very likely not realized it, your generation will dominate our society for the remainder of the 20th century."

It was against this sort of a background that Frank Smith pointed out that "contributions to the intellectual and spiritual progress of man are not all made by manning a microscope or a computer."

His address on how our young people can join in the quest for quality in American life is of such signal value that I take pleasure in inserting his address in the RECORD at this point:

THE PROMISE OF AMERICAN LIFE

(Commencement address by Frank E. Smith, Member of Board of Directors, Tennessee Valley Authority, at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Greensboro, N.C., June 5, 1966)

More than fifty years ago a young scholar named Herbert Croly published a book called "The Promise of American Life." It still ranks as one of the most influential books in American history. Woodrow Wilson's New Freedom and Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal both reflected the ideas it encompassed. In that book Croly first voiced the concept that massive government intervention should bolster the economic system in times of stress, a remedy commonly accepted today by all political faiths.

Today the American economic system, working in collaboration with government, has achieved a state of prosperity and stability virtually undreamed of a few years ago. Those of your generation fortunate enough to receive above-average education enter a world where economic security is almost a fact of life.

There are, of course, significant exceptions to this prosperity and security. There are regions of the country in which industrial expansion, automation, and change have been too swift to accommodate all the unprepared human beings involved. The most striking examples of these archaic economies, with their resulting hardship, are the coal regions of Appalachia and the cotton country of the deep South, but there are others, equally acute if not equally publicized—the remote forest areas of the Far West, for example.

Aside from the regions where there is special hardship today, there is another kind of exception with an even more crushing type of hardship—that of the disadvantaged and the uneducated, whatever their race, or their age, or their locale. You will recall that in heralding our new world of unaparalleled economic security, I carefully limited the guarantee to those members of the new generation who had the benefit of an above-average education. For the young Negro who fits this definition, today's opportunities have never been equalled. By contrast, however, the uneducated Negro actually faces the probability of falling even farther behind his educated brother than he already is.

If, without forgetting our obligation to improve these exceptions, we accept the success of the American economy, what then is to be the promise of American life for your generation?

One of the privileges of youth is your tendency to ignore the long stretch of time. So, though you have very likely not realized it, your necesseration will dominate our society for the remainder of the 20th century. I suppose you have to reach my age bracket before you begin to realize that the actuaries count you better than half done, and to balance the years and what you've done with them against the span and spirit of man.

I don't think anyone would take issue with me if I said the 20th century has been the most cataclysmic in history, for both good and ill. We necessarily believe that the good outweighs the ill. But the 20th century is two-thirds gone. In terms of the promise of American life, what, for the next 34 years, will it be? Or perhaps the more important question is, what should it be? I am an optimist, and I believe that the answer to the second need not be far removed from the answer to the first.

On that premise, what must the promise be? First of all, it must bring to full reality the promise of equal citizenship given in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. In the great social and political revolution of the past few years, the last important legal barriers to this reality have fallen. The Federal Government is fully committed to the task of eliminating second-class citizenship. In the days ahead here in the South, we should not be content until our state and local governments reach the same commitment.

There is every reason to believe that this goal can be achieved. One of the great hopes for the future of American life is that there will be lifted forever from the white Southerner the burden of conscience of race which he and his forebears have had to carry for three hundred years. There is every reason to believe that the affluence of our economic system will continue through your lives and beyond. Enlightened business leadership, as well as enlightened governmental policy, will both contribute, for both have now accepted their responsibility to maintain full employment and the fullest possible prosperity.

As I mentioned earlier, however, there are still blight and hardship in the midst of this unprecedented national prosperity. There is no reason why they should be allowed to remain. The War on Poverty, with all of its imperfections, is evidence of the national will to reject economic deprivation for any citizen. The commitment to the future must be continuing efforts to increase the efficiency of our economic system so that it can utilize the productive labor of every citizen. The pressures for a larger labor force today, both skilled and unskilled, provide ample proof that our American system can be so improved that it will offer economic security for every citizen.

The scourge of poverty and hunger will be eliminated in its entirety only by an economic system that operates always at the top level of efficiency.

Active government intervention has been necessary in the past, and it will undoubtedly be necessary in the future. The greatest need, however, for our economic system is a better educated citizenry. Better prepared workers and managers can provide greater productivity for the system, and thus enable continual improvement in wage and salary levels. Better education is therefore probably the best contribution that government at all levels can make to the American future.

Flowing from the potential productivity of our economic system, there is good reason to believe that every citizen should be able to earn a return above the level we have come to define as poverty. For that matter, there is no reason why our standards for measuring poverty should not become broader every year. Tomorrow's minimum standard should be, and can be, what is regarded as a medium standard today.

It is easy to belittle the potential of economic utopia and talk about the dole and the alleged adage that the poor must always be with us. Of course, there will always be individuals whose personal handicaps, physical or psychological, are so great that they cannot meet a useful responsibility in society, but there is no real evidence at all to support the theory that Americans will not respond to valid opportunity with productive work. The contrary is being proved every day, as labor supply becomes more difficult and valuable new additions to the labor market are regularly drawn from groups heretofore considered useful for only the crudest of unskilled work.

Even though we recognize that we are not likely to achieve a *complete* economic utopia, I think we can all safely accept the fact that for most of our society, the struggle for bare existence is behind us. Just a generation ago this was a fiercely real struggle for most Americans, and it is not surprising that there has been much comment about the seeming obsession with personal economic security on the part of my own generation during the two decades since World War II.

All but the exceptionally underprivileged of our society are now reasonably assured of economic security. Does that leave a meaningful goal for the generations who will grow into maturity and dominance during this last third of the century? I believe it does, but, even more, I believe the realization of that goal can offer more to mankind than civilization has ever had the opportunity to achieve. In a word, that goal should be quality—the quality of life.

The quality of life will be much improved by the elimination of racial injustice and discrimination. It will be further improved by the elimination of economic injustice, which denies a reasonable opportunity to earn the level of livelihood that makes possible present-day standards of comfort and security. The quality of American life will be improved, too, by the new recreational opportunities and facilities essental for vigorous people with healthy bodies to enjoy.

But the most important addition to the quality of life must be an intensely personal one, the greater individual capacity to absorb, appreciate, enjoy, and extend the lasting values of the intellect and the spirit which are the supreme contributions of our heritage of Judea-Christian civilization. We need to build and preserve a physical environment which permits an appreciation of esthetic qualities that our ancestors were denied by the sometimes grubby and mean affairs of the daily struggle for existence. Exposure to artistic creation, nature's and man's, can help develop an appreciation for qualities of life too often unknown to much of our population.

It will be your task to build a society that gives free and full reign to the development of man's intellect. Thus the economic growth essential to America's future must include varied education, from the basics needed to comprehend and communicate to the scientific and inventive genius upon which we have come to depend. But much beyond these fundamentals, education must be a stimulation of the intellect to help us achieve more of the finite and infinite capacity of the human mind.

For too long we have depended upon luck and circumstance for the men who have left the marks of achievement on their fellow man and on succeeding ages. Far from disparaging these achievements, let us create for the future a citizenry keenly perceptive enough, and appreciative enough, of the intellect to assure us that there will be no unrecognized or undeveloped genius. An educational system that offers opportunities limited only by each man's capacities and initiative is the only way to achieve this.

We have been talking about the American future and the American institutions which must create it, but we all realize that a parochialism which would limit our progress or our failures to national boundaries would doom us. Full economic achievement is vastly dependent upon economic expansion in the rest of the world. The American economic system influences the whole world and is in turn influenced by factors throughout the world. The attainment of a stable and peaceful world is basic to fulfillment of the promise of American life.

We are far more mature about the world in general than ever before. Hopefully, our maturity will let us approach the problems of world relationships in such a way that we will not collapse into obliteration of the civilizations we have achieved.

The steadily developing maturity which has marked our relationship with the Communist powers is an example of the progress that has been made and that must be continued on a vastly greater scale. No political doctrine is more abhorrent to the American people than that of totalitarian Communism. We have checked its spread in the world at considerable sacrifice in both blood and money. Striving to hold this aggressive ideology in relative checkmate, we have come to realize that we have to coexist with it or face the witless alternative of a war of annihilation. We have seen healthy evidence that the same pressures for a better life which motivate us also influence the people of Russia, with a resulting, if reluctant, acceptance of a balance of power while the needs of individual citizens are met. There is reason to believe that some of the same inevitable pressures are beginning to work in China. Nothing has changed enough to warrant relaxing our guard against the aggression of the Communist powers, but there is certainly a faint outline of the way out of the dilemma of armed camps at permanent standoff. Unremitting search for an end to the cold war must be continued, for without its eventual solution, the promise cannot become reality. That solution must rest on a common realization that the ideals of human life hold no place for human slaughter.

This, then, is what the promise of American life should be. Its fulfillment is essential, and it doesn't really matter whether we want it selfishly in order to achieve our own hopes for our own country, or in order to attain the universal hope of peace and brotherhood for the world, because intelligent American leadership is also essential to permanent world peace and stability.

We will not succeed, however, without the kind of activist, discontented, provocative minds that have always made the greatest contribution to our country's achievements. Those minds do not grow out of placidity. In spite of the relative physical comfort and security we have now, and to which we will grow even more acclimated in the future, we will succeed only through hard work and sometimes frustrating struggles. It is these struggles which offer the true challenge and the ultimate excitement for you and your generation.

The popular notion that we can live without stress and conflict is one of the philosophic errors of our time. A world so cushioned and sheltered against experience would not be worth the trouble to the healthy, intelligent human. Another passing fad is the notion that drugs or other artificial stimulants are needed to induce excitement and revelation. The world around you, for anyone who bothers to examine it, is full enough of excitement, in the fight for a better life, and of the revelation of the heights to which man's spirit can soar in the process.

So far, everything I have urged upon you could as well have been said at any university, or before any audience. But what I am about to say has a real significance for each of you. It refers to another current notion—and one I would ask you to consider with care. We are told from every sort of forum that we have wasted the talents of women, and so we have. I would deny the whole theme of my statements today if I suggested that you should not pursue careers and seek in that way to add to our intellectual community and our progress. But I do suggest that it also lies with you to develop successors worthy of the climate you must strive to create, and that you should not shortchange the importance of the children who will one day shoulder your tasks to such an extent that you fragment your energies and your talents and in the end achieve nothing so much as the destruction of your own serenity.

A great deal of what we call civilization is, in fact, tradition, and to a large extent tradition is the province of home. It survives, to sustain, by being passed on, and children do in fact become what their parents inspire them to become. I hope you will remember, with confidence and a great deal of satisfaction, that contributions to the intellectual and spiritual progress of man are not all made by manning a microscope or a computer.

In whatever realm you elect to work, and upon whatever path you choose to follow, my invitation will be open to you. I invite you to join in the quest for quality in American life.

Strategic Air Command Observes 20th Anniversary: SAC's 8th Air Force Headquarters at Westover Air Force Base, Mass., 11th Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, as Representative of the people of the Second Congressional District of Massachusetts, I wish to call your attention to an important event which has just taken place—the observance of the 11th anniversary of the establishment of 8th Air Forces Headquarters at Westover Air Force Base, near Chicopee Falls.

The 8th Air Force is one of the major subordinate commands of the U.S. Air Force's Strategic Air Command, which this year is celebrating its 20th anniversary as the Nation's primary deterrent to aggression.

I would like to preface my remarks about the Strategic Air Command with the following short quotation by its commander in chief, Gen. John D. Ryan, on the occasion of its 20th anniversary:

> Over the past 20 years Strategic Air Command has improved its effectiveness through the development of its organization, weapons and tactics. This evolution has been stimulated by the Communist threat and the developing role of the United States as a leader of free nations. Most of all it has been paced by the ingenuity and drive of SAC's professional manpower.
>
> The record of the first 20 years of the Strategic Air Command is the proud story of a great achievement. Never before has a military force of such tremendous power been dedicated to preventing war. Historians have claimed for centuries that the worst

wars could be prevented if weakness were not such a temptation to an aggressor. In SAC, an attempt is being made to profit from this lesson of history.

Residents of my district take particular pride in the fact that Headquarters of the 8th Air Force has been located within its borders since 1955. Commanded by Lt. Gen. Horace M. Wade, the 8th Air Force has operational control of jet bombers, tankers, and intercontinental ballistic missile units on some 18 bases, generally within the Eastern and Southeastern States, although certain of its units are located in the Midwest as well as Labrador and Puerto Rico. It has 65,000 personnel.

Daily, we in Massachusetts see evidence of SAC's awesome power as its aircraft fly through our skies. This is the visible evidence of the might of the U.S. Air Force and the Strategic Air Command.

Less apparent, even in Massachusetts however, is the SAC force maintained constantly ready in the Westover AFB alert area, as well as in similar areas at all other SAC bomber and missile installations.

In addition to maintaining this powerful force to help deter aggression and prevent the outbreak of an all-out thermonuclear war, SAC B-52 crews are, at this moment, carrying out area saturation bombings of Vietcong targets in Vietnam, denying sanctuary to the enemies of war-torn South Vietnam. In the past month, the giant B-52's completed 1 year of bombing missions in southeast Asia, and one of our 8th Air Force units, the 484th Bombardment Wing at Turner AFB, is now participating in that conflict.

At the same time, KC-135 crews are refueling both SAC bombers and Tactical Air Command fighter and reconnaissance aircraft operating in that theater. SAC is the single manager of all aerial refueling tankers, and its aircraft can be found in all areas of the world, carrying out their mission and preserving their to our aircraft when and where they need it.

For these reasons I wish to commend the officers and men of the 8th Air Force and the Strategic Air Command and recognize their unparalleled contribution to the peace and security of our Nation. For more than 20 years SAC has been a primary military deterrent to nuclear war.

On behalf of my constituents, I wish to extend to SAC and its personnel at Westover Air Force Base and throughout the globe, our best wishes for a second 20 years of continued success in carrying out their mission and preserving their proud motto: "Peace is our Profession."

Pittsburgh Attacks City School Problem

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the Wall Street Journal has been running a series of special articles—"Cities That Try"—on the way in which some cities are mounting vigorous attacks on specific urban problems. My own city of Pittsburgh was the subject of a June 17 article on the way in which city school problems are handled. Writer Robert L. Bartley concludes that the Pittsburgh experience "does indicate that the battle to improve urban schools is not yet hopelessly lost."

Under leave to extend my remarks I ask that the entire article be included at this point in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Friday, June 17, 1966]

PITTSBURGH ATTACKS CITY SCHOOL PROBLEM

(By Robert L. Bartley)

PITTSBURGH.—Contact with urban school problems can fill a man with apprehensions, and William H. Rea, the tall and trim school board president here, finds his anxieties centering on one fact: Affluent citizens are fleeing to suburbs, leaving the poor and the Negro increasingly isolated in central cities.

"I don't know if the schools can solve this problem. But if it can't be solved, I don't see any future for our urban centers. Our school system is 38% Negro, and increasing one and a half or two per cent a year. All experience shows that accelerates rapidly once you get over 50%. So we've got five or six years to slow it down. If we can't do that—well, I think we've had some position of leadership. Pittsburgh is sort of a bellwether. If we collapse here. . ."

His discourse trailing off, Mr. Rea leans back to stare glumly into space, obviously far from confident Pittsburgh can meet the test he defines. For whites so far show scant sign of reversing their exodus, and civil rights leaders are growing impatient with the schools' step-by-step approach to integration.

Yet school leaders here at least are not floundering. They are proceeding on a carefully charted course, reflecting both aggressive professional leadership and a school board unusually well insulated from the harsh reality of urban politics.

That course is to emphasize educational quality above all, including immediate integration. To that end, Pittsburgh is investing heavily in compensatory education for slum children. It has landed a hefty slice of foundation money for experimenting, and led a successful drive to get Pennsylvania's urban schools a larger share of state aid. It recently passed a $50 million bond issue as a start toward replacing all of its present 23 secondary schools with four to six centers serving 5,000 pupils each.

The huge schools are intended as what Superintendent Sidney P. Marland, Jr., calls "the massive solution" to the problems of educational quality and integration. They will, of course, draw students from large enough areas to facilitate integration. They will also help upgrade vocational training by coordinating it with academic offerings.

Most important in Mr. Marland's mind, though, they will be able to offer specialized, small-attendance courses—mandarin Chinese, computer programming—at least as exotic as those in suburban public schools. They will, he says, "provide a superior high school program that will hold the families in the city that are tending to leave. . . . By having excellent first, you'll have the whites. You'll have a stable situation in which integration becomes feasible."

The new schools, however, will take another four to ten years to complete. In the meantime, Pittsburgh is trying a flock of experiments to solve its problems. It has adopted voluntary transfer plans to ease integration. A new "scholars program" offers a souped-up curriculum for advanced students. An "upward-bound" program tries to motivate bright but disinterested pupils with special offerings including an advance taste of college life.

At the moment the biggest push is for compensatory education in Negro slum neighborhoods. The pupil-teacher ratio in predominantly Negro elementary schools, for instance, is 29.3 and scheduled to drop to 27.3 in September. In other elementary schools it averages 30.3. The hope is that special attention will give slum pupils the academic skills and appetites they so often lack. Then, Mr. Marland explains, "when they choose to, they can leave the isolation of segregation through their own power."

Compensatory education efforts include team teaching, under which a group of teachers handles a large number of pupils. This gives the teachers flexibility to group and regroup children according to individual needs. Pittsburgh started team teaching in five slum schools five years ago, has it now in 41 of its 88 elementary schools.

HELP FOR THE EARLY GRADES

A second compensatory effort is preprimary education, which tries to prepare slum children for early grades by giving them some of the background they lack but middle-class children take for granted. The idea has been well publicized in the poverty war's "Project Head Start." But instead of a crash program of a few weeks, Pittsburgh's preprimary pupils get classes four half-days a week for 11 months a year. Preprimary education started in seven schools two years ago, has since expanded to 39.

Compensatory education, unfortunately, has yet to yield measurable results. The original preprimary students are only now finishing kindergarten. As for team teaching, a participant such as Loraine Modrak, a team leader in the Homewood-Brushton slum's Belmar Elementary School, will testify, "I've found that the children's attitude has improved. They see all the preparation that goes into it. This shows them someone really cares." But schools with team teaching have shown no noticeable general improvement in standard tests.

Phyllis Lewis, assistant director of compensatory education, says that high student turnover in slum schools makes it hard to assess team teaching on a school-against-school basis, and that the system lacks staff for more sophisticated measurement. She says, "The whole educational climate has improved; the children are really learning when they are there. We feel eventually this just has to be reflected in achievement scores."

"After four years, you should be able to see if a child can read better," snorts the Rev. LeRoy Patrick, head of the educational committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. "I see nothing on the horizon that indicates the quality of education will be improved in ghetto schools."

While the civil rights movement in Pittsburgh has not been notably militant, the NAACP picketed the school administration building for three days this spring. Mr. Patrick says his group wants compulsory busing of students to guarantee that every school comes close to the city-wide ratio of white and Negro pupils. White parents are vocal about schools, he says, and "when we get our children in your schools, you're going to see that the educational quality is maintained."

Public school officials in Pittsburgh have been willing to confer repeatedly with civil rights leaders, and have accommodated some requests. The voluntary transfer program, for example, now permits transfer not only to schools actually operating below rated capacity, but to any with an enrollment-capacity ratio below the city average.

The school board and administration, however, seem unlikely to budge from the tough-minded policy spelled out last year in a 52-page manifesto, "The Quest for Racial Equality." The report noted that the requirement of integration "is a sudden and jarring extension of the job of the schools," opposed compulsory busing or quotas, and laid stress on education improvement and the projected large high schools.

One reason the school board is unlikely to change course is that it is far removed from any outside pressure and especially free to follow its independent judgment for better or worse. Most school systems are somewhat isolated from municipal politics; few carry that idea as far as Pittsburgh.

ELECTED BY JUDGES

The school board has no budgetary ties to City Hall. Its members are selected by the 11 judges of the local Court of Common Pleas. Appointments are for staggered six-year terms. When vacancies occur, the judges rely heavily on the city's civic leaders, mostly businessmen or their wives, but with a sprinkling of labor leaders and prominent Negroes.

Independent onlookers say that because most members are especially busy with their own affairs, actual policy tends to be set by a few members who are constantly active. They cite, for example, Mr. Rea, president of the real estate management company Oliver-Tyrone Corp., and Mrs. Leland Hazard, wife of a retired Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. executive. One observer comments, "The system seems to result in a weak board and a strong superintendent."

This setup, instituted in 1911 following school system graft scandals, has drawn occasional theoretical criticism. Judge Henry Ellenbogen, president of the Common Pleas Court, recently said it would be a good idea to study a full-time paid board. Kenneth Eskey, education writer for the Pittsburgh Press, wrote that the board "tends to be somewhat remote from the men and women who send their children to public schools." (President Rea's children, for example, have attended private schools, though he says he would now send a child just reaching school age to the public system.)

The board's active members, however, have tended to be proven leaders and especially dedicated, owing at least in some part to their method of selection. A great disadvantage of an elected board, Mr. Eskey allows, is "you wouldn't have Bill Rea or anybody like that on the board."

Also, it's far from inconceivable that a healthy aspect of a "weak board" is that it does in fact attract strong superintendents. Most Pittsburgh observers, both in and out of the school system, think highly indeed of the last two superintendents. Mr. Marland, who previously ran the elementary schools in the education-happy city of Winnetka, Ill., is the only superintendent named to President Johnson's task force on education. His predecessor was Calvin E. Gross, now dean of education at the University of Missouri, who left Pittsburgh to become superintendent of New York City schools, a post he left amid controversy.

POLITICAL BIAS ABSENT

Mr. Marland obviously likes the present board, and his first compliment is "They are completely without political arrangement, which I think is important." This means, he continues, "They can attack an issue on its merits without regard to the political bias of a constituency they may represent." Also, he says, the lay leaders are "dedicated to the welfare of the child and willing to work long hours."

The school system's leadership has also been critical in finding more money for schools. The team teaching project and many other efforts at compensatory education were started under Ford Foundation grants. Early in 1965 Pittsburgh received the Foundation's first "comprehensive school improvement" grant, nearly $2.5 million for across-the-board improvement in schools.

"They had superior leadership in the board of education and the superintendents," remarks a Ford Foundation official. "Pittsburgh could accept that money and move fast."

Mr. Rea also was active in the 1965 push to get more Pennsylvania state aid for urban schools. "From October till this passed the day before Christmas I spent almost all my time in Harrisburg. I was there whenever the legislature was and sometimes more."

The ultimate bill revised a formula which favored rural schools by giving the most aid to districts with the smallest tax base. The new formula gives additional aid to districts with a high population density and with a high proportion of children from families with annual incomes of less than $2,000. Dense districts such as Pittsburgh also are guaranteed aid of up to 50% of their construction costs, which run higher than in rural areas.

The new subsidy formula let Pittsburgh propose its new bond issue for construction without including a tax increase. It got 74% of the vote. These will be the first new high schools in the city for over 40 years. The last school referendum, in 1953, called for a 1½ mill increase in real estate taxes, and gathered only about 20% of the vote.

Mr. Rea says the state aid measure passed because Governor Scranton, interested in equalizing educational opportunity, added Republican support to Democrats naturally interested in helping their urban constituencies. Also, the Pittsburgh Council for Public Education, a civic group with leaders such as Edward D. Eddy, president of Chatham College and Erwin R. Steinberg, a dean of Carnegie Tech, organized a campaign which put some 2,000 volunteers on street corners to encourage letter writing, and flooded the legislature with more than 20,000 messages.

The additional state aid, along with a mounting infusion of Federal funds now reaching school districts, will certainly improve Pittsburgh's chance of meeting its school problems. But perhaps the money comes too late to reverse the exodus of whites. Perhaps that exodus would continue for other reasons even if the schools were dramatically improved. Perhaps no type of compensatory education can overcome the environment a slum child faces the moment he leaves the schoolroom. In short, despite vigorous efforts, any progress with the school problems will be an uphill and uncertain fight in Pittsburgh as elsewhere.

Similarly, it is not quite enough to say that Pittsburgh's vigorous efforts result simply from the formal arrangements by which it picks its school board. Mr. Rea notes, "The same system didn't work in Philadelphia," which recently abandoned selection by judges for another system of indirect selection.

In part, the strong leadership may result from chance. And doubtless it results in part from a local tradition—much encouraged by the influential establishment centering on the Mellon family—of businessmen furnishing disinterested leadership for civic improvement. One close observer from out of town recalls a civic improvement program from long ago: "There is a dynamic in the city generated over the past quarter-century. Maybe it all started when they got rid of the smoke."

Despite the necessary caveats, the example of Pittsburgh does indicate that the battle to improve urban schools is not yet hopelessly lost; some approaches are still worth trying. It also indicates that at times, strong civic leadership is given the opportunity to develop and operate by being several steps removed from the push and pull of democracy.

Lt. Gen. Mark W. Lance, Retired

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, on June 23, 1966, interment services for Lt. Gen. Mark W. Lance were held at Arlington National Cemetery. Now he rests in this great and beautiful setting where so many of his brothers in arms also have been buried.

He was former adjutant general of Florida. He gave long and able service to the State and Nation and while adjutant general, he was recognized as one of the outstanding men in that field throughout the Nation. Popular everywhere, and beloved by those who knew him best, the memory of Mark Lance holds a secure niche in the hearts and minds of the people of our State.

I am privileged to list for the inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the résumé of his military service and a copy of the general orders of the Military Department of the State of Florida announcing his death.

[General Orders No. 38]

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DEPARTMENT, STATE OF FLORIDA, OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL, STATE ARSENAL,
St. Augustine, June 18, 1966.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF DEATH LT. GEN. MARK W. LANCE, RETIRED

It is with profound sadness and the deepest feeling of irreparable loss than announcement is made of the death of Lieutenant General Mark W. Lance, (Retired), former Adjutant General of Florida. General Lance's death occurred at his home in St. Augustine, Florida, 17 June 1966. Funeral Services will be held at the Trinity Episcopal Church in St. Augustine, Florida at 1400 hours on Monday, 20 June 1966, with interment in Arlington National Cemetery Fort Myer, Virginia, 23 June 1966.

A veteran of World War I and II, General Lance began his long and distinguished military career 25 April 1917, when he enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve. He entered the active Naval Service during World War I and advanced to the grade of Chief Machinist's Mate prior to his release from active sea duty June 1919. He remained in the Naval Reserve until his discharge in 1921.

General Lance entered the Florida National Guard in 1927, attaining the rank of Captain in 1927, and Major in 1936. He responded to the call of the President in 1940 and entered Federal service as Commanding Officer, 2nd Battalion, 106th Quartermaster Regiment, 31st Infantry Division. He was reassigned January 1942 to Assistant Chief of Staff G–4, 31st Infantry Division and assigned Chief of Staff, September 1945. He departed the continental United States, March 1944 and participated in the campaigns of New Guinea, Morotai, and Southern Philippines attaining the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in 1942 and Colonel in 1946, while serving on active duty. He was relieved from active duty 18 April 1946. Following World War II, he continued his service in the Florida National Guard and was assigned to the 51st Infantry Division as Assistant Chief of Staff G–4. He was appointed Adjutant General of Florida, 16 April 1947, and promoted to Brigadier General with subsequent promotion to Major General, in which capacity he continued to serve until his retirement, 27 April 1962.

His decorations and awards included the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal, American Defense Service Medal, American Campaign Medal, Asiatic Pacific Campaign Medal with three Bronze Service Stars for New Guinea, Morotai, and Southern Philippines and a Bronze Arrowhead for the Morotai Campaigns, The World War II Victory Metal, The Armed Forces Reserve Medal with two Hourglasses, The Philippines Liberation Ribbon, The Florida Cross, The Florida Distinguished Service Medal, The Florida Service Medal and The Florida Active Duty Ribbon with Bronze Cluster.

General Lance served his Country and State for over thirty-nine years. As a citizen soldier and the Adjutant General of the State, he brought the Florida National Guard to a position of outstanding eminence in every respect.

The death of General Lance is a great loss to the State and Nation. The many military men who had the privilege of serving with the General respected him as an outstanding troop leader and a combat experienced soldier. The memory of this outstanding officer will long serve as an inspiration to Guardsmen who follow in his footsteps.

By command of the Governor:

Henry W. McMillan,
Major General, Line,
the Adjutant General.

Official:

Vernon F. Sikes,
Brigadier General, AGC, Assistant Adjutant General.

Distribution. AB.

RÉSUMÉ OF THE MILITARY SERVICE, LT. GEN. MARK W. LANCE, FLORIDA NATIONAL GUARD, RETIRED, DECEASED

Lieutenant General Mark W. Lance, Florida National Guard (Retired), was born in Marshall, North Carolina on 27 April 1895. He attended the Asheville High School, Asheville, North Carolina and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina. He completed military courses at The Quartermaster Motor Transport School, Holabird Quartermaster Depot, Baltimore, Maryland and the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

He began his military career, 25 April 1917, when he enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve Forces. He entered the active Naval Service 30 April 1917, serving during World War I and advancing through various enlisted grades to the grade of Chief Machinist's Mate prior to his release from active sea duty, 12 June 1919, and transfer to the Inactive Naval Reserve. He remained in the Inactive Naval Reserve until his discharge 24 April 1921.

His first assignment with the Florida National Guard was his appointment to Captain, 25 January 1927, as Commanding Officer, Headquarters Battery, 56th Field Artillery Brigade at Avon Park, Florida. He was transferred 20 June 1933, to the Quartermaster Section, Headquarters, 31st Infantry Division in branch of Quartermaster and duty as Assistant Quartermaster. The Quartermaster Section, 31st Infantry Division was redesignated Headquarters, 106th Quartermaster Regiment, 19 May 1936, at which time he became Battalion Commander, 2nd Battalion in this newly organized Regiment and promoted to Major, Quartermaster Corps effective 5 June 1936. It was in this capacity of Battalion Commander, 2nd Battalion, 106th Quartermaster Regiment that he entered Active Duty with his unit on 25 November 1940. He was reassigned 14 January 1942 to Assistant Chief of Staff G-4 for the 31st Infantry Division. While serving in this assignment he was promoted 4 July 1942 to Lieutenant Colonel, Quartermaster Corps.

He departed the Continental United States, 1 March 1944 for service in the Asiatic Pacific Theater. He was assigned Ordnance Officer, 31st Infantry Division, 12 May 1944 through 19 July 1945, at which time he was reassigned to the position of Assistant Chief of Staff G-4. On 19 September 1945, he was reassigned Chief of Staff for the 31st Infantry Division. He participated in the campaigns of New Guinea, Morotai, and Southern Philippines prior to his return to the United States, 19 December 1945.

He was promoted to Colonel, Quartermaster Corps, 4 January 1946, released from active duty 18 April 1946 and reverted to his State National Guard status in the grade of Major with assignment to Headquarters Detachment, Florida National Guard. Having accepted an Officer Reserve Corps appointment as Colonel, Ordnance Department on 4 January 1946, his Federal service is credited therein through 10 September 1946, during which time his National Guard status is creditable as State Service only. He was appointed in the Florida Army National Guard as Lieutenant Colonel, Ordnance Corps, 11 September 1946 and assigned to duty with Headquarters, 51st Infantry Division as Assistant Chief of Staff G-4. It was in this assignment that he was appointed Adjutant General of Florida, 16 April 1947, and promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, Adjutant General's Department. He was promoted 1 January 1950 to Major General, Adjutant General's Department in which capacity he continued to serve the State of Florida as Adjutant General until his retirement, 27 April 1962.

His death occurred in St. Augustine, Florida, 17 June 1966. Funeral services were held in the Trinity Episcopal Church, St. Augustine, 2:00 p.m., 20 June 1966, with interment and military services in Arlington National Cemetery at 10:00 a.m., 23 June 1966.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mae Grass Lance and three daughters, Mrs. Ralph D. Porch (Jean), Anniston, Alabama; Mrs. James E. McCord (Marquita), Memphis, Tennessee and Mrs. Edward E. Conner (Gloria), of Jacksonville. Nine grandchildren also survive.

After 30 Years: The U.S. Merchant Marine Is Still Sick

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ED REINECKE

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. REINECKE. Mr. Speaker, under previous permission to extend my remarks I wish to call to the attention of the House a timely article in the July 1966 issue of the American Legion magazine dealing with the "U.S. Wartime Shipping Sickness" by Robert Angus. The article is quite lengthy, and therefore I shall not insert it into the RECORD at this point. However, each House Member does receive this magazine, and should study this article carefully.

The article is timely, Mr. Speaker, because yesterday, June 28, 1966, marks the 30th anniversary of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. This anniversary passed unnoticed by this administration. At least so far they have ignored the legal obligations of the U.S. Government under this law, to promote the development of an adequate merchant marine to meet both the commercial needs of this country, and the emergency needs which face this Nation. And after 30 years of this law we find our merchant marine marooned on the rocks of indecision. After 30 years of this law we find our merchant marine in sixth-rate position in the maritime world. And after 30 years of this law we find that this administration still has not given to the Nation the long-lost, anxiously awaited "national maritime policy" which it promised 18 months ago.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday, June 28, the 30th anniversary of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, would have been an excellent and appropriate time to announce the national maritime policy. In fact it would have been a politically dramatic time to do so. And political dramatics are important to this administration. But there was nothing but silence. A silence, Mr. Speaker, like the gray stillness of a dark, foggy night at sea. The kind of dark, still, foggy silence which would strike apprehension into the hearts of mariners. Without the beacon of leadership from this administration our merchant marine will sink into the night of chaos and neglect.

Rocky Mountain News Assails Plan for Huge Power Dams in the Grand Canyon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 23, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, in an editorial published on June 22, 1966, the Rocky Mountain News in Denver, Colo., assails the proposal to construct two huge dams in the Grand Canyon.

The newspaper calls the plan for the dams "clumsy, costly and unimaginative."

"This abuse of a natural wonder might be justified as a last-resort measure if this plan alone would provide the needed water. But that is not even the purpose of the plan," the News comments.

I include the text of the editorial hereafter:

GRAND CANYON GIVEAWAY

The West needs water—and should have federal help in getting it. But not at the expense of the Grand Canyon.

Congress is getting ready to act on a clumsy, costly and unimaginative plan to finance a diversion of Colorado River waters to dry areas of Arizona.

The U.S. Reclamation Bureau wants to slap up two dams, a $511 million job just below Grand Canyon National Park and a $360 million structure just above it. The impoundments would flood 13 miles of the inner canyon within the national park.

This abuse of a natural wonder might be justified as a last-resort measure if this plan alone would provide the needed water. But that's not even the purpose of the plan.

Instead, the dams are intended merely as a financing device. They would produce hydro-electric power, the sale of which would pay for a $500 million aqueduct.

This is absurd. If the Government wants to finance the aqueduct by power sales it could do so much more cheaply and efficiently by building steam or nuclear generating plants.

Further, construction of the dams would waste the very water that is in such short supply—through seepage in the dams' porous sides and evaporation over the vast reservoir surfaces.

The architects of this clumsy scheme obviously don't dare risk a proposal to go into the power business in a businesslike way—locating efficient steam or nuclear plants near potential markets.

Most of the ultimate consumers are in California. This would draw down on them the ire of a well-organized private power lobby.

Instead, under the guise of a "reclamation" project, they prefer to take something away from all the people, who don't have well-heeled lobbyists to protest.

The interests of true national economy probably would be better served by just paying for the aqueduct out of the general fund. The whole nation, after all, will profit from development of arid regions of the West.

Meanwhile, this cynical and unimaginative scheme—known as the Colorado River Basin Project—should be pigeonholed.

Statement by Sargent Shriver, Director, Office of Economic Opportunity, Before the Subcommittee on Employment, Manpower, and Poverty of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I insert in the RECORD the statement by the Honorable Sargent Shriver, Director, Office of Economic Opportunity, on the antipoverty program before the Subcommittee on Employment, Manpower, and Poverty of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee on June 21, 1966.

Mr. Shriver's statement follows:

STATEMENT BY SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT, MANPOWER, AND POVERTY OF THE SENATE LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE COMMITTEE, JUNE 21, 1966

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

Within the past two weeks, three unspectacular events took place. They did not make national headlines. They did not change the course of human events. But the very fact they did happen is significant. And, in a very real sense, it is the reason why I am here today.

LINDSAY'S WAR AGAINST POVERTY

On June 10, the Mayor of New York City came to Washington to discuss his city's War against Poverty. He brought with him the top professional leadership of the New York program. They argued their needs and their problems with great skill. But the Mayor also brought with him, as his most effective advocates, four representatives of the poor themselves. Men and women who live in the target areas of the City, who can speak from firsthand knowledge and insight. Twenty months ago, this incident could not have taken place.

VISTA VOLUNTEERS TO APPALACHIA

One week ago, in the small hours of the morning, two troop trains left Union Station in Washington. One carried draftees to their Army basic training center. The other took 250 young men and women, the first of a 500-man task force to Appalachia where they will spend the Summer as VISTA Volunteers, living in poverty areas, working with the poor. Twenty months ago this incident, too, could not have taken place.

JOB CORPSMEN IN KANSAS

In Topeka, Kansas local newspapers carried lengthy stories about the devastation caused by tornadoes and floods. They outlined the immense task of clean-up and restoration which would be necessary. And in a very matter-of-fact tone, they mentioned that a good part of the work would be carried out by 200 Job Corpsmen from a nearby Conservation Center. Twenty months ago, this also could not have happened.

As I said, these were small events as historians might judge them. But they represent a change in the history of this country which has been profound.

THE FIRST 20 MONTHS OF THE YEAR ON POVERTY

Twenty months ago, there was no such concept as representation of the poor; there were no VISTA Volunteers; there was no Job Corps, training young men and women to be constructive members of society.

There was also no such program as Head Start; or Neighborhood Youth Corps; or Community Action; or Foster Grandparents or Green Thumb; or Legal Services to the Poor. Today, twenty months later, these names have become commonplace; part of our national vocabulary. We may discuss them, argue them, differ as to their merits or their effectiveness. But the fact is that, in the first twenty months of the War on Poverty, we have made them work.

The Nation has been aroused by the "paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty." And so there need be little surprise that in a mere 20 months the program has . . .

—recruited the largest army of part- and full-time volunteer Americans in our country's history.

—affected the lives of 4 million impoverished Americans in the slums of 800 urban and rural communities; in 200 migrant camps and shanty towns and in 100 of 250 Indian reservations.

—established the first national program for children of the slums, which today has reached about a million of them and their parents.

—provided legal services for the poor in 116 different projects in 104 communities.

—created the first poverty research center in the Nation, which today is operating at the University of Wisconsin.

—founded, through Upward Bound, a slum-to-college program for 25,000 high school boys and girls.

In the first 20 months, we even have won a grudging acknowledgement from some who originally opposed this legislation. These critics now agree that a War on Poverty is truly necessary—a fact they denied a short two years ago. Now they repeat the familiar cry: "We can do it better."

In these first 20 months, we clearly have begun!

THE UNIVERSE OF NEED

But, in spite of this beginning, we have today reached only:

30 percent of the children of the poor.

15 percent of the youth in the slums.

2 percent of the illiterate.

And a scant 5 percent of the aged.

We have only begun to touch the universe of need which I will talk about today—a universe that has within it the total spectrum of those without hope, those without skill, those without knowledge, those without medical care—those without adequate justice; in short, all those who lack one or more, or maybe all of these, which rob them of what all American are entitled to—the opportunity to succeed.

Our request for fiscal year 1967 is 17 percent above the last fiscal appropriation. One could very well ask why we request so little when the need is so great. The $1.7 billion for the coming fiscal year will keep this program moving forward. True it is a budget for troubled times. And under other circumstances would have been larger. But the essential point is this: Anything less would be viewed as scandalous by our constituents—the poor—and clearly harmful to our country.

We look at the War on Poverty as a system of mutually reinforcing programs breaking through the mutually reinforcing causes of poverty which keep people poor.

The major parts of our system include programs for job opportunity, programs for educational opportunity, and programs that attack other social and economic factors which cause a man to be poor. These include systems to attack the problems of health, of housing and of equal justice in the courts of our land. All of these programs are necessary as part of our total system.

Because our primary objective is opportunity for people to remove themselves from poverty, the job programs are essential. Economic opportunity in the United States means the opportunity to work at gainful employment.

But educational opportunity is necessary to make job opportunity meaningful, because much of the employment problem of the poor is caused by inadequate education.

Other social and economic programs which attack poverty are necessary because neither education nor employment comes easy to someone who lives in the degrading environment of a slum. Neither education nor a job can bring someone out of poverty who lives in a broken home with no wage-earner in the house, insufficient food, no medicine, no books and not even the basic knowledge of family planning available to most Americans.

In the twenty months of the War on Poverty, we have reached a significant portion of that universe of need, in some categories. But in others we have just begun to skim the surface. Reaching the universe of poverty does not necessarily mean bringing all of that universe out of the slum in one single attack. But to bring the people in our target groups out of poverty does require, as a minimum, reaching them with essential services.

PROJECT HEAD START

Let's look first at Head Start. There are about 2.5 million poor children in the 3-to-5 age group who are not reached by any program or combination of programs capable of giving them a chance to get out of poverty. These 2.5 million comprise the Head Start universe of need. In fiscal year 1967 we will reach about half a million of these in our summer program and 210,000 in our full-year program.

That total of 710,000 equals 30 percent of the universe of need of poor pre-school children. The cost of reaching that 30 percent is $327 million. To reach all of them would require $1 billion.

Head Start is very popular in the United States these days. A House of Representatives Committee has proposed that more money be spent on it than even we suggested. But most people don't even know as yet or fully recognize what Head Start really is. Head Start is not a typical pre-school education program. If it were, it wouldn't really be new. Educators have talked about pre-school programs for years—ever since the Germans invented the kindergarten in the 19th century. But Head Start is not a kindergarten or a government-paid-for baby-sitting service adorned with crayons, stuffed animals and picture books.

THE FIVE COMPONENTS OF HEAD START

Head Start is in reality a microcosm of community action. Its effectiveness comes not simply from a professional teacher, but must be accompanied by the doctor, the dentist, the parent, the volunteer, the social worker, the speech therapist, and the psychologist as well. Within Head Start are the multiplicity of systems that attack the multiplicity of poverty causes. Head Start, in short, includes five components never before combined in any nationwide program.

1. Medical and dental services to the impoverished children.
2. Social services into the child's home environment plus education of the child's parents.
3. Services aimed at the general develop-of the child psychologically.
4. The intensive use of volunteers at no cost to the taxpayer.
5. School readiness.

Head Start, like other parts of community action, is a concerted attack on a significant cause of poverty. Local health and welfare agencies—many of them private agencies—work with school systems to provide family counseling and medical and dental attention for the children. Public health and welfare agencies provide assistance to 80 per cent of the projects. Medical and dental societies provided services in 43 per cent of the programs and much of this work has been given free-of-charge.

Volunteers provide a wide variety of tasks—classroom aides, transportation services, baby sitters for parents of Head Start children, counseling and guidance. More than 100,000 people gave their time and talent free-of-charge to make Head Start a success.

INVOLVEMENT OF THE POOR

One of the operating principles of Head Start, as is true throughout the Community Action Program, is the involvement of the poor. Parents help plan and develop Head Start centers; representatives of residents of the areas sit on policy boards; and the poor fill 45,000 non-professional jobs in Head Start classrooms. Furthermore, our evidence shows that we were effective in getting the parents and the professionals engaged together in carrying out local Head Start programs.

CREATION OF NEW CATEGORIES OF WORK

A major emphasis throughout the Community Action Program is to create new categories of work for people with limited training. In Head Start, we multiply the effectiveness of our attack on poverty by improving the education and health of children and at the same time, we improve the employment opportunities for adults. In Minneapolis, for example, 200 mothers were taken off Welfare rolls and put to work as teacher aides. In almost every major city, members of the Neighborhood Youth Corps were used in the centers.

SUPPORT ENLISTED FROM OTHER FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Another factor in effective Community Action is the enlistment of support from other Federal programs. Most of the food requirement for Head Start came from the various programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, such as the special milk and school lunch programs.

In some communities, the medical component was supplemented by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's child health grants and maternal and child health services. This summer some cities will use Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act for the educational component of the program and use OEO funds for the health, family counseling and other supporting services.

From this record, I believe it is clear that Head Start is a success—not because it is a Federally-managed program, but because it carries out the key principles of community action. It brings together all of the different resources within different local agencies on one target—the child that is poor, and his family.

BEYOND HEAD START

Beyond Head Start, between the ages of six and fifteen, there are about eight million poor children. A major government weapon against this universe of need is Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. But the schools should not be asked to do this job alone. And they cannot do it alone. As in Head Start, the poverty problem here is not simply a better textbook, a more modern school building, a better teacher.

To illustrate how pitifully ineffective our national effort today is, here is one example—we have reached 300,000 of these eight million with tutorial services—almost none of them with health and other specialized services. A vast additional effort must be undertaken with this age group.

THE JOB CORPS AND THE NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS

Among the young there are today three million impoverished 16 through 21-year-olds. The Job Corps and Neighborhood Youth Corps serves a portion of this universe of need. Jobs and the skills to obtain and hold them are the problem here. While the unemployment rate for the general population today is low, last month the out-of-work rate for the group I'm talking about was 12.7%, compared to 4% for all working Americans.

In fiscal 1967, we propose to have 125,000 enrollment opportunities for young men and women through the Neighborhood Youth Corps. Because some of the enrollees will graduate during the course of the year, we estimate that we will affect about 200,000 out of the universe of one million in-school poor.

THE DROPOUT PROBLEM

The tougher problem is the dropout. We are doing a better job of reaching a substantial proportion of this universe of need. There are today about 500,000 high school dropouts who are poor, jobless, unmarried and in need of help. This number will decline and by fiscal 1967 we expect it to average around 400,000. It will decline because the economic situation is expected to continue to improve, and because dropouts, happily, are declining.

By 1967, Job Corps will provide education and training for about 52,000 per year. Neighborhood Youth Corps will provide for about 100,000 annually. By fiscal 1967, therefore, we expect to reach about 40 percent of those who need these services. We think this proportion is properly high, because of the critical stage in life represented by these years.

ELEVEN MILLION ADULT ILLITERATES

A universe of need in which we have not made a major impact is among the 11 million adult illiterates who are poor. These are Americans who have less than an eighth grade education and whose reading performance usually is significantly below the last grade they completed. They need basic education just to get on the first rung of the job ladder.

Our proposal for fiscal 1967 leaves us far short of making a real dent in this very sizable universe. We expect to reach about 300,000 with adult literacy programs. For those we do reach we make a real effort—as in Project Star in Mississippi where, incidentally, white and black Americans sit side by side in the classrooms. In Project Star we make an effective effort to tie literacy training to job training, home improvement, informed consumer practices and other objectives that have a tangible impact on the students' lives, and the lives of their families.

We are testing and experimenting with educational materials and teaching techniques to determine their effectiveness in motivating adults to read who cannot write or, for that matter, read their names. In a Kentucky reformatory, for example, we are using prisoners to teach their fellow inmates and in other parts of the Nation we are using graduates of the adult literacy program to teach those who follow. Some of our early results show that high school graduates, who are well motivated with sufficient orientation, can serve effectively as teachers. A formal teacher's certificate is not necessary.

REACHING THE UNEMPLOYABLES

Between the ages of 22 and 54, there are 9.5 million people in poverty of whom we estimate some 4 million could benefit from some work and vocational training. Many of these already have basic work skill which needs to be upgraded. The Manpower Development and Training Act programs are an answer for this. Some, however, need work experience and basic training. This is accomplished with Title V and manpower programs run through Community Action Agencies. Through all of these programs, we expect to reach 250,000 of this universe in 1967. It is, I believe, particulary important that we reach many of these unemployables, with training and work programs at a time when employment opportunities are good. Under these circumstances, it is opportune for people to move from work experience programs into the private sector as fully and productively employed individuals.

THE AGED POOR

There are 5.4 million older Americans in poverty. We will spend about $50 million in fiscal year 1966 on programs of direct benefit to them. Through Operation Medicare Alert, 467 projects in 47 states assisted in explaining Medicare benefits to 4 million older Americans. As you know, all neighborhood-related Community Action Programs are open to the poor regardless of age. We shall participate at a high-level conference at Notre Dame University in August, meeting with selected authorities in the field of aging, to further refine our long-range goals. We shall assist community action agencies in establishing meaningful and effective programs for older Americans. As you realize, the greatest assistance for the elderly must come from the primary mission agencies, especially those providing income maintenance. Only when we restore the dignity of sufficient income will the aged poor begin to rejoin the community.

COMMUNITY ACTION—KEY TO THE SUCCESS OF THE WAR ON POVERTY

I come now to Community Action. CAP is specifically designed to coordinate, originate and supplement a multitude of programs in a multitude of disciplines and geographic areas. For precisely this reason, I feel that it is the key to the success of the entire War on Poverty.

The complexity of Community Action can be traced back to its beginning. In the presentation made to the Congress in the original hearings of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, we said the Community Action Agency was to be the catalyst that would provide a coordinated solution to the previously fragmented approaches to the problems of the poor. We said it would do this through:

(a) identifying total needs;

(b) mobilizing all available resources (including other Federal, State, local and private agencies);

(c) establishing priority needs;

(d) developing innovative programs; and,

(e) funding programs for the gaps that existed.

The report of this committee of the Senate added on July 12, 1964, these specific purposes of Community Action:

". . . to encourage communities to develop broad programs which will enhance employment opportunities, improve human performance, and better the conditions under which people live, learn, and work. The essential elements of a broad community effort will typically involve programs in the area of employment, job training, and counselling, health, vocational rehabilitation, housing, home management, welfare, and special remedial and other non-curricular educational assistance for the benefit of low-income individuals and families.

"The range of programs and projects that may be undertaken by a community under this part is limited only by the needs of the area and the ingenuity of its leaders in developing practical and promising ideas."

Community Action is the local device through which many of OEO's services are carried to the poor, and CAP is the conduit through which many other Federal services are coordinated for delivery to the poor. The purpose of Community Action is to concentrate the resources of the entire community, as well as the Federal Government, on changing the abominable conditions under which the poorest segments of the community exist. The primary universe for Community Action is roughly sixteen million poor people who live in concentrations of poverty—in both urban and rural areas. Our coverage in urban areas is much better than it is in rural areas. This is not because we want to slight rural areas; it is because many rural areas, particularly the poorest ones, lack the organizing skills that are necessary to organize an acceptable program. We are working with these rural areas, particularly through the State technical assistance staffs and with frequent help from VISTA volunteers. But it is a long hard job.

At the present time, we estimate that about 70% of the Nation's poor live in areas that are served by Community Action Agencies. This does not mean that 70% of the Nation's poor are benefitting from our programs. Many Community Action Agencies are still small, or have only one or two services available, or are new and have not yet made their impact on the community. In my view, the expansion and coverage by Community Action agencies and the filling out of services supplied by them is the crux of the War on Poverty. This is the instrumentality through which will will reach the hard core poor.

The principal instrument for delivering the needed services throughout the ghetto areas and in rural poor counties is the neighborhood center, established in the midst of the population needing help most badly. Through these centers CAP is bringing together existing services, and, where these are inadequate, establishing new ones. In many fields, such as manpower training and health services, where other local and Federal agencies have established programs, the role of CAP is to supplement these programs and bring them together. In other fields, such as early childhood development—the Head Start program I have just discussed, legal services to the poor, health services to the poor, and preparation of poor youth to enter college, as in Upward Bound, CAP has broken through new ground. Let me reiterate that each of these elements in Community Action reinforces the others.

We have made a start in establishing these local organizations, in coordinating old programs, and in creating new ones as was mandated by this committee. We have also been making large-scale and effective use of the poor themselves as employees of many of these programs; by 1967, more than 50,000 poor will be working in Community Action Programs. But this is only a beginning and if CAP is to have a chance to prove itself we need your continued support.

PREDICTS 10 YEARS TO WIN THE WAR POVERTY

Let me conclude by discussing two questions which I am frequently asked:

Can the War on Poverty really be won?

How long will it take?

The answer to the first is: Yes.

The answer to the second is: In about 10 years.

During the last decade American scientists and engineers gained enough knowledge to say that by 1970 we would have a man on the moon. Now we have the knowledge to set 1976 as the target date for ending poverty in this land.

What we can accomplish will depend, of course, on what the nation feels it can devote to this effort and the President and Congress believe it should appropriate to it. However, I am willing to say that with expenditure levels which are modest we can reduce poverty in the first five years to about 12 million people, 20 million fewer than we have now, and in the second five years we virtually can eliminate it as a scourge of mankind.

By 1976, the 200th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, we can finish the job.

Those who wrote that Declaration said that among the rights that should be equally available to all Americans were Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness. Today, as I have tried to indicate this morning, we have not yet reached the point where we can claim that every American has equal access to these rights. One-sixth of our population—the poor—are still far from such equality. For the poor, the Pursuit of Happiness still is dominated by the pursuit of bare necessities. For the poor, the Pursuit of Liberty still is dominated by the inability to afford and obtain justice. For the poor, not even the right to life itself is an equal one; the poor still have shorter lives, poorer health, higher infant mortality rates.

But a decade from now these need no longer be true.

With your help we can celebrate the 200th Anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence by achieving for all Americans, fully and finally, the right to equal life, equal liberty, and an equal opportunity to pursue happiness.

Spiraling Interest Rates

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AL ULLMAN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, each new day brings new evidence of the damage being inflicted upon our economy by spiraling interest rates. The effect on the availability of mortgage money is particularly acute.

In a two-part story in the Christian Science Monitor of June 28 and 29, Financial Editor, Richard A. Nenneman, surveys this aspect of the tight-money situation. Although his study is centered on the California mortgage picture, the problem is similar in my own State of Oregon and throughout the Nation.

I recommend Mr. Nenneman's articles to all who are concerned about the crisis in the mortgage market:

MORTGAGE PRESSURE: HOME SAVINGS MOVE ADDS TO RATE STRAIN

(By Richard A. Nenneman)

LOS ANGELES.—The decision of Howard Ahmanson's Home Savings and Loan Association, largest in the nation, at the end of last week to raise its interest rate on passbook savings to 5¼ percent places an additional strain on the savings and loan (S&L) industry.

Lytton Financial Corporation immediately announced it would meet the Home rate. Many other S&Ls, however, denounced the move.

One referred to Home's hike as a "maverick" move, and was particularly concerned about its effect on smaller S&Ls. Many of them cannot make a prudent case for going any higher.

However, there is a possibility that a good portion of the California S&Ls will feel forced to go to 5¼ percent on July 1. Home Savings may have been just the first to do its arithmetic.

TIMING INTERESTING

Interestingly, the announcement came right after the House Banking Committee had failed to agree on legislation which would have limited the interest rate banks could pay on smaller certificates of deposit (CD).

A plan had been offered to restrict interest on CD's under $100,000 to 5 percent. This would have included almost all personal savings, the kind S&Ls are also competing for. Had this plan become law, S&Ls would probably have felt safe with their 5 percent rate.

With no action by Congress and money still getting tighter, every financial institution is doing all it can to hold its present savings deposits.

Many banks are offering CD's at various fractions over 5 percent. At least one bank in the Los Angeles area, which had put out CD's at 5½ percent, has quietly been renewing them for a full 12 months at that rate. (CD's are not too generally issued for more than 6 months.)

PRESSURE STRONG

Once a bank has lent out money it got from a CD, it naturally must do all it can to hold the deposit.

Bankers are hoping that with high rates on loans, demand will eventually soften. Then, it will not be necessary to hold all the CD money as it matures. Some of it can be allowed to drift away by offering less interest on CD renewals. But this point has certainly not been reached at mid-1966.

S&Ls face an identical problem. With very little money to lend, interest rates on home loans in southern California have risen from 6 to 7 percent in just six months, an incredible 16 percent increase.

With no extra cash to make new loans, the S&Ls cannot afford to see their savings withdrawn in July as they were in April. During that month (after the first quarter dividends were paid), S&Ls nationally lost about $700 million in savings accounts. Some $400 million of this was here in California.

GROWTH NECESSARY

Besides the need to hold what they have, the S&Ls must continue growing during a period of rising rates. To pay increasingly higher interest on their savings, they must put a good number of new high-rate loans on their books.

In this respect, S&Ls operate at a great disadvantage to commercial banks. The largest part of a commercial bank's notes mature every 90 days, and rates can be adjusted if the loans are renewed.

But home mortgages are for 25 to 30 years. A certain percentage of them are paid early. But the whole portfolio of an S&L turns over slowly. While it can charge 7 percent on new loans, it has to make a lot of them to increase its average earnings on all loans.

One S&L official estimated that the rate on anything but new homes would settle down to 7½ to 8 percent.

It is likely that no S&L can afford to pay a rate over 5 percent. Some cannot even afford that.

The 5½ percent rate which Home announced will actually cost even more. It is accompanied by a 5¾ percent rate on large accounts held for three years.

But afford it or not, the S&Ls may feel they would face worse financing problems if they had the kind of attrition in July they had in April. So they will do what they need to hold their deposits—and hope for a downturn in demand and in rates by autumn.

Seen as a holding action, it is similar to the case of a family that is living in a house it can't afford. But it thinks things will be better next year—and, meanwhile it would rock the boat too much to make a move. So it does the best it can to sit tight.

RATE WAR UNSOUGHT

Surely no one wanted a rate war between S&Ls and bank CD's. Each institution is doing what it can to take care of its customers, its loan commitments, and its own balance sheet.

Eventually, higher taxes, or a cooling off of demand, or a decision to loosen up the money supply will bring some easing in rates. There is a feeling here, though, that the rate structure for housing may stay somewhat higher than it has in the recent past.

(First of two articles; next—the outlook for the savings and loan industry in California.)

INTEREST BIND TESTS S & L GROUP

(By Richard A. Nenneman, business and financial editor of the Christian Science Monitor)

LOS ANGELES.—The California savings and loan industry is faced with an immediate problem. It also has to do some adjusting or growing up. But the outlook for the industry is sound, and there is still growth ahead.

The immediate problem is the interest-rate structure. The money market has forced the West Coast savings and loan associations (S&L) to increase recently their interest rate to 5 percent. Very possibly they may go to 5¼ percent beginning in July.

But they can't alter their average rate of return on their mortgage portfolios fast enough for the differential between the two rates to earn them an adequate income.

Moreover, the large supply of unsold homes and the high rates for mortgages discourage new building and buying.

The United California Bank estimated in 1965 that by mid 1966 the inventory of unsold homes would be worked down to normal. Because of tight money this year, this estimate now has been pushed back to 1967.

However, Ray Jallow, UCB's chief economist, says his bank still thinks that from 1968 through 1975 California will experience another housing boom similar to that of the 1950's.

STATE GROWING

One reason for optimism like Mr. Jallow's is the continuing growth of California. A few years ago there were predictions that the migration to the West Coast was slowing down.

But California is still growing by almost 600,000 persons a year.

At least half of this is from immigration. With a couple hundred thousand more family units arriving there each year, new housing is bound to remain a strong industry.

These prospects should help the fortunes of the S&L industry. It is predominant in residential financing. And it is likely that mortgage interest rates will not decline to their former levels for some time. This will help the S&L's earnings.

Other than the present interest-rate bind, California S&Ls do have some sore spots, as does every other industry.

For instance, the S & Ls here have enjoyed some of their growth by attracting "foreign" savings—that is, deposits from outside the state. About 20 percent of the $21 billion in California's S & Ls—some $4 billion—is from other states.

It is this outside money that the S & Ls now are in most danger of losing. Some of it has been repatriated to the East as bank Certificates of Deposit interest rates became competitive with or passed the S & L rates.

WITHDRAWALS TALLIED

California S & L had net withdrawals of $400 million in April. They hope July will not see such a repetition, but outside money is normally more rate-conscious and apt to be moved.

Another problem comes up in talking with men within the S. & L's here. There is some friction between the state-chartered institutions and the federal ones.

The federals assert that supervision of the state institutions has not been as stringent as federal examinations. They also say it has been too easy to get charters for new state S & L's or for new branches.

The federal government has set such difficult requirements to satisfy that some assert it has weakened the role here of the federal S & Ls.

State-chartered companies whose stocks are publicly held are also a source of some additional friction. These companies, besides having the problems common to the rest of the S & Ls have a group of stockholders to please.

PRICES SPOTLIGHTED

Many of them have gone public only in recent years. They are naturally concerned with the prices of their stock. Since 1961, the stocks of a representative batch of S & L holding companies have fallen in a stock index (in which 100 was the base in 1959) from a high of almost 400 to 80.

Some of the nonstock companies complain that the publicly traded companies are too concerned with growth and present earnings. They say this has led them to take some unwise positions to show good current results.

Although the outlook for growth is good, the unusual days of the past 10–15 years appear to be over. From 1950 to 1964, the S & Ls here had an average compounded growth in savings of 22 percent annually. This declined to 17 percent in 1964 and only 9 percent last year. From the looks of things now, says Mr. Jallow of UCB this year may see only a 2–3 percent increase in savings.

The long-range outlook, though, is for building activity to pick up within the next year or so. The S & Ls, although not growing as fast as previously, will continue to grow and to finance a great part of the state's construction. Out-of-state deposits may not come in as readily as in the past.

A slower growth rate, efforts to become better and uniformly regulated, less of a tendency to act only with the present year's earnings in mind—these are not the direction of an industry in decline, but merely of an industry that is reaching maturity.

Address by Samuel J. Lefrak

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, recently an address was brought to my attention which impressed me very much. The address was made by Mr. Samuel J. Lefrak, who is president of the Lefrak organization, one of the world's largest builders of apartment housing. He is an outstanding citizen of his city and State, devoting much of his time to civic and philanthropic enterprises, and is perhaps the leading developer in my own home county of Queens.

Mr. Lefrak is an outstanding example of a resourceful and responsible businessman. In his talk before the Sales Executive Club of New York, Mr. Lefrak aptly sums up his business philosophy with the observation that the business must "give the customer what he wants, merchandise is fairly, squarely, and honestly, charge him a price that he is willing to pay, and you just may have a sales success on your hands."

In addition to his sound advice on selling and marketing techniques, Mr. Lefrak sees a greater need for responsibility to "our youth, community, government, and society." His observations on the roles and responsibilities of business in such problems as inflation, employment, and the war on poverty are a challenge to all businessmen to help to create a better life for all. I submit this speech for insertion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, in the belief that it will inspire and instruct all who read it:

NEW DIMENSIONS OF BUSINESS RESOURCEFULNESS

(An address by Samuel J. Lefrak, president of the Lefrak organization, before the Sales Executives Club of New York, Roosevelt Hotel, Tuesday March 15, 1966)

FOREWORD

Today's business success depends to a great extent on intelligent and resourceful marketing and sales techniques that keep pace with the growing sophistication of the American consumer. The effective application of these techniques requires a penetrating and imaginative understanding of today's human needs.

Sam Lefrak, one of the nation's leading builders, is an outstanding example of the business leader who possesses this insight and resourcefulness. In this talk before the Sales Executive Club, he offers to the business community many valuable nuggets of wisdom for successful marketing and sales. He aptly sums up his basic business philosophy with the observation that the businessman must "give the customer what he wants, merchandise it fairly, squarely and honestly, charge him a price that he's willing to pay, and you just may have a sales success on your hands."

There is much to learn and profit from Sam Lefrak's highly interesting and stimulating address.

FRED J. BORCH,
President, General Electric Company.

TEXT OF ADDRESS

We at the Lefrak Organization like to think of ourselves as salesmen, marketers and merchandisers. I am here today to talk to you as a salesman.

Why? Because we are salesmen. We have to be. And the concept we are selling is simple, basic and fundamental to all mass merchandising, whether it is the aproned clerk who offers you the detergent that makes your automatic washer "clean like it's ten feet tall," the automobile salesman who urges you to get rid of the "dinosaur in your driveway," or the food company that proudly and justifiably boasts that "babies are our only business."

The concept? Give the customer what he wants at a price he is willing to pay. This is nothing new with Lefrak. We did not invent it. We just believe in it—and so do you, or you would not be successful executives today.

In our own sphere, our company has embarked on mass urban renewal and rehabilitation programs—programs which nationally and locally have lagged behind for generations and failed to keep up, even with current needs, let alone the future.

Our nation's builders will be faced, during the next decade, with hundreds of thousands, even millions of Americans, who will be looking for housing, and these same builders must develop specialized thinking in order to accommodate the public.

In our organization, mass merchandising is the key and mass production the means to an end. In these times, the successful mass merchandiser must be the designer and administrative expert who can, with agility, walk the tightrope of construction and management that spans the gap from the banking interests to the consumer. This is not easy. The successful marketer must constantly be looking for new methods of technical advancement, new and improved products, and new techniques to bring these products to the marketplace.

It is just that simple. Slow down just once, stop to look around, and you'll follow Jack Benny's Maxwell and the Gold Dust twins into the limbo of forgotten products. Nobody has to ask why. Sales techniques that parallel America's economic growth have been growing steadily more sophisticated in every field except real estate development! And while I recognize you're all not in that field, its problems do not differ significantly from your own.

Just about every industry has realized and recognized that the consumer has a much greater amount of discretionary income than ever before. He is better educated—and he knows what he wants. The auto industry knows this only too well, but the real estate industry is still using merchandising, advertising, sales promotion and selling techniques that would have been considered obsolete by a British marketer at the turn of the century.

In the buyer's market of the forties and fifties, the old techniques worked. But today, they're outmoded.

We think we have found at least part of the answer by taking a leaf from Detroit's book of merchandising strategy. The auto makers tell you of power accessories, luxury appointments, dashboard tape recorders and reclining seats, not just of four wheels and an engine.

The apartment dweller and home buyer cares even less about the basic four walls. They want the same degree of luxury in their home that they have come to expect in the vehicle they use for trips to the supermarket. They want the paneled family room and the General Electric automatic push button kitchen with a built-in automatic self-cleaning electric range, garbage disposal unit, and imaginative interior and exterior styling innovations.

We have a long way to go. There is still no comparison between the way Detroit and the real estate industry merchandise their respective products.

The real estate industry must learn where it is going, and must learn that you can't sell a thirty or forty thousand dollar home—or a luxury apartment—with untrained sales people using over-the-counter techniques. The sophisticated buyer refuses to sit still for that kind of treatment.

You, as sales executives, know this because your buyers are just as sophisticated, and as in any highly competitive selling situation, sales personnel must be trained, informed, and thoroughly familiar with their competitor's products. The old blanket statement that "this product is the best" is no longer believed.

We have taken a new approach at the Lefrak Organization. We have tried to offer the buyer real attractions and advantages. We try to apply marketing techniques never before attempted in the real estate industry. We tell people about the swimming pools and other recreational facilities, unique and unusual room layouts and kitchen facilities. We establish a fashion theme and carry that theme throughout advertising and promotional efforts.

We have developed some unusual themes. "1+1=3" is just one Lefrak theme used to convince the public that we offer an extra measure of living pleasure; that our product has an extra dimension.

Perhaps you recognize our billboards along the Long Island Expressway. (Most times you're going slowly enough on the road to read each one three times). Fighting traffic, just think how effective can be the simple slogan: "If You Lived Here, Daddy, You'd Be Home Now."

Throughout the six-year history of marketing Lefrak City, we have gone out of our way to be unusual. In our campaigns we have done everything from proclaiming the advantages of "Total Living" to holding "Year-End Inventory Sales." We have used newspapers, radio and television aggressively, added special inducements such as rent control, unusual sales, inventory clearance and even the "red tag."

When we tried the hard sell, we were told it affected our "image." The soft sell did not produce the consumer acceptance we were striving for. What did the trick was the smart sell—"It Doesn't Cost More, It Just Offers More." "You Can Now Afford Lefrak City . . . The Price Is Right." "Elegance Without Extravagance."

That is the approach we found effective. And we backed it up with tenant testimonials that spoke about the happiness, the good life, the better life we offered them. We employed good, sound marketing principles aggressively and effectively.

And I would like to take this opportunity to applaud the newspaper industry. There is no question about the effectiveness of newspaper advertising. In my opinion there is no medium as effective as the newspaper to draw customers to a huge development. It needs supplementary back-up of radio and television, of course, but without newspapers, we could not have done the job.

But what are we really doing? We are selling a better way of life. As sales executives, it's up to all of us to practice selling this way of life every minute of every day.

We can all learn an important lesson from Henry Ford, that hard-headed genius. In a sense, he was both the most brilliant and most stubborn salesman in history. He was stubborn because he refused to give the customer anything but black cars. "They can have a Model T in any color," he said, "just as long as it's black."

But he was brilliant, too, because he fashioned a production system designed to fit market needs. His real genius was selling. Henry Ford was a salesman. He held his price at less than $500 per car and he sold millions, because his invention of the assembly line had reduced the production costs. Mass production was the result, not the cause, of his low prices.

The Lefrak Organization is unique in the real estate business. We have tried to follow Maestro Ford's lead. We have never considered any price as fixed. We have never considered any costs as fixed. It is our policy to tailor our operation to the point where we can reduce the price, still give value, and increase our sales.

No one—and, again, it doesn't matter what business you may be in—can successfully and repeatedly sell an overpriced product or service. The consumer just will not buy it. You must be competitive. And one of the best ways of competing is simply to determine what the customer is willing and can afford to pay, and then tailor your operation accordingly.

If you think it cannot be done, you're wrong. We have done it. We determine the selling price, then go about finding a way to adjust our costs accordingly. It is surprising how this method forces everybody—your employees, contractors, and suppliers—to work at peak efficiency. The low price makes everyone dig for profits. We discover more about our manufacturing and selling costs under this forced method than by the customary—and often leisurely—investigative process.

After all—no responsible executive these days needs to be told that it takes much more than a "better mousetrap" to have customers beat a path to his door. In fact, the better mousetrap theory of getting and keeping customers has probably never been more than a naive half-truth.

The marketer who is successful knows that people first have to believe in his product or service enough to make them dissatisfied with what they now have. You have to get the product to them in the form they want, and that encompasses all of the elements of the "marketing mix"—advertising, sales promotion, salesmen and their managers, designers, warehouses, wholesalers, retailers—even expense accounts.

Each is very costly!

So what happens? We hear the common complaint that selling costs too much. We don't get a big enough noise for our dollar. We have a frantic search among sales executives for new—and sometimes bizarre—promotional devices. We are looking for magic shortcuts to success.

We find ourselves flooded with wild consumer contests, useless giveaways, and sales meetings on ocean liners headed for San Juan. We are confronted with tasteless, meaningless and often silly advertising messages. But the fact remains that there is no magic shortcut. And there never was. The customer is insulted—and he simply shuts off his hearing aid.

The result is even less return for the promotional dollar. It all boils down to one simple fact: Give the customer what he wants, merchandise is fairly, squarely and honestly, charge him a price that he is willing to pay, and you just may have a sales success on your hands.

After all, isn't this really the responsibility of honest business? Isn't this the base on which such mammoth organizations as the Ford empire are built? Would General Motors be in business today if it were not for its reputation of fair dealing? For providing honest value for the consumer's dollar.

Of course this is true. And it is the keystone upon which all business success is built.

As American businessmen, prepared to enter new depths of business dimensions, we must be more keenly conscious of our responsibility to our youth, community, government and society. To conduct our affairs intelligently, avoid pitfalls that endanger economic progress and not waste our strength in futile efforts to hold back history, we must grasp accurately the changes taking place around us.

Regarding private enterprise . . . I would like to stress one point right here and now: I think we are all sick and tired of having the word "profits" spat out with scorn . . .

The economic base of our society is built on private enterprise, and upon this foundation we have constructed a complex structure of welfare benefits, unemployment compensation, social security, and citizen welfare. This social structure has itself precipitated and supported our high-consumption and extremely affluent society that in turn provides productive, dependable, and increasing markets for private enterprise. Prosperity and economic sophistication has been responsible for the diminishing attacks on business, while private enterprise's fears that social reform must inevitably lead to socialism are slowly being deflated.

Through fiscal and monetary policies, government has even helped to strengthen private enterprise, while at the same time sponsoring the most elaborate social welfare programs in American history.

Nevertheless, social problems which have developed throughout the past few decades can no longer wait for business to support corrective action.

Beginning from grass roots level, now is the time for businessmen to accept the role of leadership in meeting and solving today's problems. We must look at environment beyond the limiting scope of business and secular involvement. Before pressures reach a boiling point and erupt in bad or ineffective legislation, we must solve our own industry related social problems.

Insofar as public needs are concerned, however, I am not suggesting that we abandon independent judgment and succumb to government pressures.

Quite the contrary! As a businessman I believe that business today has a duty to resist government action which we believe to be harmful, unsound, or inefficient.

The relative merits of a program to cut down the death toll on our highways or to reduce air and water pollution are not the debatable issues. These are undoubtedly worthy projects but they are also economic questions and what we need in each instance is a careful cost-benefits analysis to determine the surest way of implementing such improvements in terms of benefits the entire community will receive.

Programs that go beyond those required by laws or demanded by public opinion must be undertaken by business. Not in resisting change should business make its influence felt, but in sponsoring strong corrective action.

To the youth of our nation business leaders certainly have a responsibility which they can no longer ignore. Several years ago a college student survey exposed business as one of the least desirable areas of opportunity for our young educated citizens. Young men and women felt that there were more rewards in the pursuit of non-business careers, such as social work, teaching and the like. Selling—and what is industry and business but selling—ranked way down on the students' totem pole of future achievement. Such an attitude is unthinkable in a free enterprise community. If talented college-trained men and women forsake business for other endeavors from where will our future managers come?

Business is not only a respectable career, but a highly desirable one, and we owe it to ourselves to make this truth known to the youth of this nation. We can do it through our own efforts, and by helping such organizations as Junior Achievement both nationally and locally. It is squarely up to us, and for our own benefit and if we seem a bit selfish in this respect, I think we are entitled to do so.

Industry has another and equally clear-cut obligation toward the specific problem of equal employment opportunity. On a nondiscriminatory basis, qualified emplyoees must be sought after and given equal access to training and promotion opportunities. This is the necessary counterpoint which will destroy the ignominious pattern that has denied opportunity and understanding to our fellow citizens.

Another real problem confronting us is the question of inflation. To compete in foreign markets, carry out mass domestic programs and further stimulate economic growth, we must throw up our own economic barriers against this spiraling giant. What better way is thereto fight inflation than through our own business tools and methods? After all, who knows the disease better than we do?

Government and industry must stand shoulder to shoulder in the solution of these problems. Nevertheless, to permit the establishment of programs that have the best chances of accomplishment, our common objectives need a more meaningful two-way communications network between government and industry. In this give and take, both business and government have a responsibility to stand up for what each believes right. However, the cooperative spirit that has been built up in recent years must not be jeopardized because of disagreements which might arise.

The delicate line between the resigned acceptance of governmnt dictation and the total rejection of it must be walked by both parties. To find that line is a basic responsibility of the business community. If both parties keep in mind common objectives and concentrate on programs aimed at the underlying causes of the problem and not just the superficial symptoms, that line can be found.

I suggest that the cooperative spirit between industry and government generates a common bond by which they can together attack and intensify the war on rising costs and inefficiencies in both public and private sectors. These very factors tend to contribute to inflation at home while weakening our competitive posture abroad. We must concern ourselves with the practical measures for increasing the production of goods, especially those most suited for export.

To achieve a greater overall economic stability we have an increasingly important responsibility to stabilize our production, employment and purchasing activities. I do not doubt for a moment our eventual improvement in this area with today's greatly improved management techniques.

Another crucial area of business responsibility is the war on poverty. A broad scale attack on the problem has been launched by the present administration. The attack promises to be a huge and costly effort without precedent in our history. To be successful, this program must be well conceived and well executed. Its effects should be far reaching . . . its benefits manifold.

If it is not—if the program fails—it could lead to tragic waste, cynicism, despair and social upheaval, because stripped of its slogans and possible deficiencies the present attack on poverty is striving for two things: the prevention of ills before they arise, and curing—rather than containing them—when they do arise. Meanwhile, the resources so necessary in developing a meaningful corrective approach to social ills are being provided for by our industrial economy. The most deeply rooted problems are being defined and treated by science and technology thereby attacking them on a more rational and effective basis.

Still, enormous pressures on human skills are being exerted by the technological revolution, and our economic progress could be increasingly impaired by the lack of adequate numbers of highly skilled people, not only scientists, doctors, lawyers, engineers and teachers, but mechanics, carpenters and bricklayers. A vital necessity is an adequate training program to cover these future exigencies.

Any businessman can clearly see that we are on the threshold of immense growth potential, a golden era stimulated by new technologies and the revolutionary impact on the science of management.

It is absurd, in the face of such promise, to continue to think of our job market as a limited and finite pie that must be cut into smaller pieces for more and more people.

We can easily supply jobs for all. Given competent and willing workers, I know that our economy can and will provide equal employment opportunity. But, if this is to be achieved, the huge portion of our people that continue to lag behind—unproductive, poor, depressed and each day increasingly unable to deal with the complexities of existence and earning a living in a technological society—must be guided to help themselves find peace and security.

This is the area in which we as industrialists, manufacturers, salesmen and sales executives must have the courage and wisdom to set the proper pace and example. As businessmen, we must rely on capturing the essence and spirit of the word "resourcefulness." It was resourcefulness that made our forefathers great. It was resourcefulness that helped them develop this nation. Certainly, we must be as resourceful as they, and emulate their ingenuity, enterprise and hard work that have enabled this nation to enjoy the luxuries we now take for granted.

Was it not this hearty breed of pioneers who invented the automobile, built the roads, developed mass production, brought the bathroom indoors, packaged the food and developed the channels of distribution? Did they not shorten the working hours, raise the pay, light our homes and place before us our television sets? Did they not steal the scrubbing brush and washboard from our wives and give us dishwashers and automatic laundry matchines?

Of course they did!

Business has made it possible for our children, our wives and our nation to enjoy the finest and most productive life since the beginning of time.

Just looking around you is a revelation. Our appliances, automobiles—all of the luxuries of yesteryear that are the accepted necessities of today. And if the local evidence does not convince you, look abroad.

What is it that friends and enemies alike envy us for? Our culture? Our philosophy? Our art? Of course not! They compare us with the Soviets and see that we have three times the railway mileage, fifty times more cars and at least four times the consumer goods of all kinds.

What they admire in America is the power of our economy, the sophistication of our technology, the affluence of our society.

Yes indeed, gentlemen, business is responsible. And it is even more responsible for the preservation of this way of life that we have come to enjoy. Whether this preservation takes the form of intelligent negotiation with government, the sponsorship of economic programs in this country, or the fervent support of our boys—now fighting and dying in the jungles of Vietnam to protect our way of life—it is our responsibility. And with God's help, we accept it.

(*Note.*—Samuel J. Lefrak has been president of the 60-year old Lefrak Organization since 1948. His firm is considered one of the world's largest builders of apartment housing. Lefrak City, a $150 million planned apartment community in Forest Hills, Queens, which will have 25,000 residents when completed in 1966, is the Lefrak Organization's largest undertaking to date. With its on-site school and nurseries, shopping centers, recreation and entertainment facilities, Lefrak City is described as an outstanding example of the "total living" concept.

(Mr. Lefrak was graduated from the University of Maryland and has done graduate work at Columbia University's School of Finance and Harvard University's School of Business Administration. He devotes considerable time to scores of civil and philanthropic enterprises, is a patron of the arts, governmental adviser and sportsman.)

The 25th Anniversary of the Death of Paderewski

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, today, June 29, marks the 25th anniversary of the death of one of the world's cultural giants.

Ignacy Jan Paderewski was a man of genius. He gave the world some of its greatest moments of music. He inspired countless thousands of people to strive, as he had, for greater human liberty, greater independence of thought, greater dignity for all men.

Paderewski was born on November 6, 1860 at Kurylowka, Poland. When still a child he started his musical studies.

At the age of 12 he entered the Warsaw Conservatory and afterward continued his studies in Berlin and Vienna. Paderewski's career as a virtuoso began with his great concert in Paris on March 3, 1888. After that concert he was given the nickname, the "Lion of Paris." Following his successes in London he arrived in the United States where he gave concerts all over the country and the American press of 1891 was full of enthusiastic reports on his concerts. He was acclaimed by the American public as the "King of Pianists."

In the next few years, Paderewski toured almost the whole world and was acknowledged as an artist of the highest degree. He was also recognized as a very talented composer and his opera "Manru," playing at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, was a success.

At the beginning of the First World War, I. J. Paderewski gave up his artistic vocation in order to take part in political activities for the cause of his beloved Poland. Under his influence, as well as that of his friend, Col. House, President Woodrow Wilson in 1917 made known his statement on the independence of Poland and a year later, in his famous 14 points, President Wilson dedicated one of these points to Poland for which he claimed liberty and independence.

In 1919, I. J. Paderewski became Prime Minister of the Polish Government and he was the first Polish delegate to the peace conference at Versailles. Together with Roman Dmowski, he signed the peace treaty by which Poland regained her independence.

In 1922 he went back to his artistic vocation and again as a virtuoso he astonished the world, especially as a performer of compositions of another great Pole—Chopin. During many years he gave an opportunity to millions of listeners almost everywhere on the globe to admire his music. He made friends everywhere, especially in the United States where he had many friends among outstanding Americans.

When the Second World War started Paderewski once more devoted all his time to the cause of Poland as President of the Polish National Council. As in the case during the First World War he made an extensive propaganda in order to form a Polish Army. This necessitated numerous trips and speeches. On one of his propaganda tours he became gravely ill and died in New York. By special order of the President of the United States, Paderewski is buried in Arlington Cemetery in Washington, D.C.

Paderewski was admired by the whole world as a great artist, fluent linguist and an ardent patriot. He was one of the most outstanding men of the epoch. Much literature has been written about Paderewski, numerous articles and many poems.

Sumner Welles, the Secretary of State at that time, writing on Paderewski said that the spirit of Paderewski remained and that his influence, character and genius will live forever as an inspiration for all those who struggle for the highest ideals of humanity, that the American Nation is proud to have him among their friends, that great Pole, who among his other merits was instrumental for better understanding between the Polish and American people, and for strengthening the links of friendship between the nations.

Ignacy Jan Paderewski is one of those of whom memory will never die.

Sierra Club's Exemption

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. RHODES

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, there have been many articles written impugning the motives of the Internal Revenue Service for a warning it issued to the Sierra Club. The warning pointed out that certain actions of the Sierra Club might be inimical to its tax-exempt status. The case for the Internal Revenue Service is presented by Commissioner Sheldon S. Cohen in this letter to the editor of the Washington Post, which was printed on June 28, 1966:

SIERRA CLUB'S EXEMPTION

Your editorial of June 24, "Penalizing Conservation" appears to overlook some significant factors. If these had been taken into account, you might not have been led to the conclusions that our action "appears . . . to be an attempt at intimidation" or that "Internal Revenue singled out the Sierra Club for harsh treatment."

The law provides for some seventeen categories or organizations which may be exempt from Federal income tax. The law varies in the requirements imposed on the several types of exempt organizations.

Certain organizations such as the Committee of One Million may be tax exempt under provisions of the law which do not proscribe attempts to influence legislation. Contributions to such organizations are not deductible. Legislative activity by Chambers of Commerce, labor unions and certain other organizations is permitted under the statute governing their exemption.

When an organization has violated the requirements of its particular exemption, IRS observes due process, including the right to conferences, in revoking exempt status. A fairly recent example is the revocation of exempt status of Life Line Foundation.

In the case of tax exempt groups such as the Sierra Club, the law provides that an organization eligible to receive contributions deductible by the donor, may not devote a substantial part of its activities in attempts to influence legislation.

On June 9, the Sierra Club placed full-page advertisements in two of the Nation's leading newspapers, the *New York Times* and *The Washington Post*. These advertisements contained a mass appeal for funds to help the Sierra Club fight a bill currently pending in the Congress, coupled with an urgent solicitation of public effort in opposition to the bill. Thus, the Sierra Club set in motion a nationwide campaign to influence legislation which could reasonably be expected to be vigorous and continuing. On the basis of these facts some atcion on the part of the IRS was clearly indicated.

The Sierra Club is listed in an IRS publication entitled "Organizations Described in Section 170(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954." The general rule is that a taxpayer is assured of deductibility of contributions to organizations listed in this publication. However, an exception, which is set forth in the Introduction to the publication, is that this assurance does not extend to persons who are aware of an organization's activities which result in its disqualification to receive deductible charitable contributions.

Anyone who responded to the Sierra Club's appeal for funds on June 9 would obviously be aware of the Club's campaign to influence legislation and, if the Club were later determined to be disqualified to receive tax deductible contributions, would be denied tax deductions for contributions to the Club.

Under the circumstances, the IRS felt it was under a duty to warn the Club and possible contributors of the consequences if the Club were subsequently determined to be disqualified to receive tax deductible contributions.

This was done without pressure or influence exerted by anyone, since IRS has the responsibility of administering the tax laws as enacted by Congress.

The IRS announcement emphasized that the merits of the Colorado Dam legislation have no bearing on application of tax law which the IRS has the responsibility of administering. In fairness to all taxpayers and to all other exempt organizations, the IRS is expected to act equitably and expeditiously without regard to the justification or popularity of the cause.

SHELDON S. COHEN,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
WASHINGTON.

The Cost of Learning

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, the need for a tax credit for college education has long been recognized by many educators, public officials and Members of the Congress.

Unfortunately, circumstances have prevented, to date, the passage of the legislation necessary to make such a tax credit part of our American system.

One of the most eloquent exponents of this cause has been the Reverend Virgil Blum, S.J., of the Marquette University Department of Political Science.

In a recent article in the Marquette University magazine. Father Blum pointed out the growing need for tax credit legislation as a relief for the dire financial problems of hundreds of American colleges and universities.

Father Blum points out that 90 percent of Federal and private endowment funds go to some 100 "prestige" institutions of higher learning. He asserts that if our private colleges are to survive, and if a State monopoly on education is to be avoided, then steps must be taken now to provide these schools with adequate financial assistance.

Perhaps the most effective way in which this can be accomplished, he suggests, is the establishment of a tax credit for college education. With the hope that my colleagues will peruse Father Blum's persuasive argumentation, I insert his article in the RECORD at this point:

[From the Marquette University magazine, summer, 1966]

THE COST OF LEARNING

(By Virgil Blum, S.J.)

Federal and voluntary support of higher education has skyrocketed in recent years. Federal support soared from $1.7 billion in 1957–58 to an estimated $3 billion in 1965–66, and voluntary support rose from about $800 million in 1956–57 to $1.2 billion in 1962–63.

Yet hundreds of colleges and universities are in dire financial straits. The problem is somewhat analogous to the problem of area food shortages. While farm productivity has increased sharply in recent decades, millions of people throughout the world are, nevertheless, on the verge of starvation.

The problem is the same. It is one of distribution. Ninety percent of all federal support goes to 100 major universities, and well over 60 percent of all voluntary support goes to the same 100 institutions.

In other words, the federal government and voluntary contributors support, for the most part, the big state universities and prestige private universities in research and graduate education.

What impact does such federal and voluntary support for selected universities have on the teacher market? Salaries have been forced up sharply, and teaching loads have been forced down abruptly.

With federal and private support, "big name" universities are able to pay salaries of $10,000 to $25,000 a year, and to reduce teaching loads from 12 to 6 or even 3 hours a week to enable their teachers to engage in scholarly research.

Few alternatives are open to other colleges and universities. If a college doesn't compete in salary scales and teaching loads with good schools, it soon finds itself saying goodbye to its best faculty members.

Such competition isn't bad. It's good. Competent teachers deserve salaries that are competitive with salaries of professional people, and the scholar needs time for research.

But the problem is, where is the non-prestige private institution going to get the money? This is a complex matter, and, with few exceptions, every private college and university in America is struggling with it.

The problem, it seems to me, can only be solved by a combination of factors that will substantially increase the current operating income of the non-prestige private colleges and universities. I mean a more equitable distribution of federal funds; a more equitable distribution of voluntary funds; and sharp increases in tuition charges.

Apart from construction loans and grants, the federal government provides our private colleges with virtually *nothing* to help them in the costly public service of educating nearly two million students. Construction grants solve no problems; they tend to aggravate them! Schools need operating funds. They need new funds to support research, if not the teaching, activities of their faculties.

It's more than a bit unfair for the federal government to support almost the entire research and graduate programs of the "big name" schools, and force the "poor country cousin" universities to go it alone, or nearly alone.

It's interesting, but regrettable, that corporations chiefly support the same 100 universities supported by the federal government. But they do. The same is true of foundations and individuals. As a result, the same private universities that get from $10 million to $40 million a year from the federal government, get from $10 million to $40 million a year from voluntary sources.

While state universities get somewhat less in voluntary contributions, they share equally in federal grants. Moreover, state tax support for higher education is mushrooming. For example, in 16 states from across the nation, state tax funds for *operating* expenses zoomed from $392 million in 1960–61 to $853 million in 1966–67. This is an increase of 117 percent in six years, with the increase in Wisconsin reaching 154 percent.

How do private colleges compete with that? Well, in part they don't have to. Ninety percent of the freshman increase in 1962 was in public instruction. In enrollment, private schools are nearly at a standstill. Yet, while private colleges have empty classrooms, the cost of education escalates. And this challenge must be met by private colleges, or education in America will become almost totally state controlled.

To avert state monopoly in education (which may have dire consequences for free enterprise in the economy), greater support of the "poor country cousin" private schools is imperative. It has been said that a corporation contribution of one dollar to a private college will save it two dollars in state taxes for public universities. If true, perhaps the same is true of individual contributions.

Right now, every student in the non-prestige schools is being subsidized by the faculty—paid for in low salaries and heavy teaching loads. To lift this burden from teachers (and their families), higher tuition is necessary. But higher tuition in private colleges will drive a growing proportion of students to public institutions, where the education-commodity is sold at an 80 percent discount, with the taxpayer paying the difference.

To meet the problem of a growing tuition gap between public and private colleges, and to ensure parents some measure of freedom of choice in the education of their children, Senators ABRAHAM RIBICOFF and PETER DOMINICK recently made efforts to get the federal government to give parents a tax credit on tuition and fees paid to colleges.

Unlike a tax deduction, the education tax credit would be subtracted directly from the amount of income tax a parent or other taxpayer owes the federal government.

For example, the Ribicoff-Dominick bill provides for a credit of 75 percent on the first $200 paid in tuition and fees, 25 percent on the next $300 and 10 percent on the next $1,000. A parent paying the Marquette tuition of $1,300 (1966–67) would receive a federal tax credit of $305. This amount he would then subtract from his federal income tax liability. The credit would in effect reduce his tuition bill to $995.

The Ribicoff tax credit would allow parents to use pretaxed earnings for the education of their children. This would actually be no great concession, since parents make an extremely important contribution to the economic, social and cultural welfare of our nation by sending their children to college.

Although there are some arguments against the adoption of the tax credit, I agree with Senator Ribicoff that they are all "specious" and do not, therefore, merit your attention in this limited space. It's the eternal problem: Who will control the education of your children? Or, will parents have a choice in the education of their children? As tuition charges continue to rise, parents need tax relief if they are going to have a meaningful choice in their children's education.

In 1964 the Ribicoff-Dominick tax credit measure failed to pass in the Senate by a vote of 48 to 45. With tax increases to meet the heavy costs of the Vietnam war, the tax credit measure was foredoomed to failure this year. Yet it failed to be adopted by only six votes.

Parents need help. Once the Vietnam war is concluded, an education tax credit may be theirs for the asking—or demanding. One thing is certain: Tax credits will not be served up to parents on a tray. There are powerful interest groups opposed to giving them this relief. Hence, parents must prevail upon their elected representatives to support the Ribicoff-Dominick tax credit plan.

Once public opinion has been informed, lawmakers may well be more willing to give help to high tuition-paying parents than parents themselves are apt to realize. This was illustrated in Wisconsin in 1965. The state legislature passed by overwhelming majorities a tuition-grant bill which provides grants to college students paying tuition in excess of $400 a year. The grants range from $100 to $500 a year, depending on taxable family income.

By 1969–70 our nation will face the gigantic task of educating more than seven million college men and women. To meet this tremendously important challenge competently, the nation needs all our public and private institutions of higher education. Moreover, it needs private colleges that are vigorous and highly qualified to do the job; it cannot, therefore, allow them to deteriorate and to pass out of existence.

Private colleges need the support of both the federal government and voluntary contributors, so that diversity in education will be maintained as essential to our pluralistic society.

A Contribution Toward Peace: Foreign Aid

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CORNELIUS E. GALLAGHER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 6, 1966

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, we live in an increasingly interdependent world in which the well-being of one nation directly affects the peace and security of our own country. During the last two decades the United States has contributed to the economic and social progress of poorer nations through foreign assistance. By such efforts our Nation has made untold and immeasurable contributions to the peace and security of the free world by helping to eliminate the problems of poverty which so often are the major causes of hostilities.

Last month, the Administrator of the foreign aid program, David E. Bell, delivered the commencement address at Tuskegee Institute in which he recounted our Nation's foreign aid efforts throughout these years and their tangible results. But, as Mr. Bell told the graduates, we are midstream in our efforts to help the developing countries through which we hope to "establish the conditions for lasting peace." We cannot predict the final outcome, but the work of the foreign aid program and other international efforts for economic and social progress can "eliminate the major causes of conflicts and can wipe out the basis for violence based on despair. While they are not sufficient to assure peace, they are necessary to that end."

As Mr. Bell pointed out in his address, the true value of economic aid is an investment in the people who are willing to help themselves. The key to economic progress is to release the energies of these people to increase their own opportunities. This is a fundamental principle of the aid program today, which has accounted for the success of U.S. efforts in Western Europe, Japan, Taiwan, and the present progress of recipient nations. It has been a worthwhile investment that costs less than one-third of 1 percent of our national output, and yet is a lasting investment in our own future.

I would like to submit in the Record Mr. Bell's address:

Commencement Address by the Honorable David E. Bell, Administrator, Agency for International Development, Department of State, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., May 30, 1966

It is a privilege for me to be invited to speak to the graduating class here at Tuskegee. This Institute represents one of the most unusual and significant achievements in American education. Starting with nothing but the vision and the indomitable will of one man, building a school with his own hands in the midst of an indifferent—even hostile—society, Tuskegee Institute has over the decades become a strong and respected educational institution and a constructive force in the South and in the nation. Over the years, Tuskegee has liberated from the bondage of ignorance many thousands who had no other chance for education. It has been the home of important scientific discoveries. Today, Tuskegee is fully accepted as a major Southern center for higher education and research, and is confidently looking forward to broader and greater service in the years ahead.

The story of Tuskegee is a magnificent American accomplishment. You who are graduating today should feel great pride in your school. And anyone who is asked, as I have been, to speak on this occasion should feel greatly honored.

But there is a different and special reason for me to welcome the chance to speak at Tuskegee. This is an Institute which was built to serve the disadvantaged—those who through no fault of their own face extraordinary obstacles in trying to achieve a better life—obstacles of poverty, ignorance, and prejudice. Those of us who are engaged in United States foreign assistance programs are also working with the disadvantaged—the disadvantaged millions in Asia and Africa and Latin America—millions who are poor and uneducated and often face ancient barriers of prejudice. I suspect that those of us working today with the people of the underdeveloped countries have much to learn from the experience of Tuskegee in working with the people of the developing South over the last 85 years.

I would like to say a few words on this occasion about our work in the developing countries, not only because of the lessons Tuskegee can teach us, but also because the problems of those countries will be of major concern to those graduating here today for the rest of their lives.

For these graduates will live in an increasingly international and interdependent world. You were born as World War II was ending. That war marked the end of isolation for the United States and the beginning of a full-scale commitment to take part in world affairs. You have grown up as children of the first generation of Americans that has deliberately sought to use American influence, American ideas, American power to affect world events in directions we thought to be constructive.

The United States did not come to this decision easily. The attitudes of a century of isolation died hard. It had been comfortable to think of ourselves as protected by our two great oceans, to concentrate on the tasks of developing our own continent, to let the rest of the world take care of its own problems.

It had been comfortable—but it no longer made sense. World War I taught us that we could not stay aloof from a major war in Europe. World War II taught us we could not stay aloof from a major war in Asia. It was painfully obvious that if we were going inevitably to be in on the crash landings, we had better make sure we were in on the takeoffs. The conclusion has been challenged time and again, and time and again reaffirmed. It was eloquently stated just the other day by Prime Minister Pearson of Canada, himself a Nobel Peace Prize recipient. Canada, he said, is "deeply involved in the world's affairs . . . because we have learned over fifty years that isolation from the policies that determine war does not give us immunity from the bloody, sacrificial consequences of their failures."

Accepting the inescapable wisdom of this view, the United States since World War II has been deeply engaged in the effort to establish the conditions for lasting peace in the world. We have been seeking to work with other countries to stifle small wars before they could become big ones, to settle international differences by persuasion and agreement rather than by fighting, to ease the problems of hunger and poverty which have so often bred violence. These two decades have been far from easy. The costs have been high and we should not minimize them. We have spent billions of dollars, and, more important, the lives of many of our young men in Korea and now in Vietnam. It is no wonder that President Kennedy called this period "a hard and bitter peace."

But we should not minimize either the very substantial record of constructive accomplishment which we have written in these twenty years.

Freedom was preserved in Western Europe, in Greece and Turkey, in Japan. A military counterweight was constructed—and used—to contain the Soviet Union while its policies gradually began to change. Economic growth began to lift ancient burdens in many countries of Africa, Latin America, and Asia. Great international enterprises like the Alliance for Progress and the Peace Corps have been launched.

Today we are in something like midstream in the great effort to establish the conditions for lasting peace. It would be foolhardy to seek to predict the outcome, on this Memorial Day of 1966 with our young men fighting in Vietnam, and the uncertain giant of China learning to use nuclear power.

But in my own field of economic assistance a cautiously hopeful outlook is indicated, and the Americans working around the world for the Agency for International Development—including a number of Tuskegee graduates—feel some confidence they are learning how to tackle the problems of economic growth.

Everyone is familiar with the rapid and successful reconstruction of Europe and of Japan in the decade after World War II. Those countries then were laid waste as the result of the war; they were hungry; their societies were badly shattered. But within a decade, by their own efforts and with very large assistance from the United States, they were back on their feet, and since then they have been moving forward rapidly.

Incidentally, they have not forgotten what foreign aid meant to them; last year the countries of Western Europe and Japan together provided over $2.5 billion in assistance to the developing countries. The Western Europeans, in fact, in recent years have provided more aid to the countries of Asia and Africa and Latin America than we provided to Europe under the Marshall Plan.

American assistance to post-war Europe and Japan was a brilliant—and a well known—success. It is not so well known that there have been some even more impressive successes for our aid programs in the developing countries. The typical tourist or journalist who visits the countries of Latin America and Africa and Asia is impressed with the poverty he sees. And there is no doubt they are poor—desperately poor, with inadequate diets, inadequate schools, inadequate housing.

But the fact of poverty—as you here at Tuskegee can testify better than perhaps anyone in this country—is only a statement of a problem, not a reason for despair. And those of us who work day in and day out on the problems of the developing countries are learning to apply the same sort of practical, down-to-earth solutions you have applied at Tuskegee.

Let me illustrate. The island of Taiwan 15 years ago looked like a hopeless place, crowded by refugees from the Chinese mainland and with no prospect other than indefinite dependence on the U.S. taxpayer. But the result has been otherwise. Wise policies, very hard work by the people of Taiwan—both Chinese and Taiwanese—plus major assistance from the U.S. have resulted in very rapid economic and social progress. Taiwan did not make the mistake, as some other developing countries have done to their cost, of overlooking the importance of agriculture. A major land reform was carried out which transformed thousands of tenant farmers into land owners with the incentive to care for and invest in their land. Farmers associations were helped to introduce new varieties, to obtain fertilizer and other needed supplies. As a result, agricultural production has risen rapidly and steadily. So have industrial production and exports. Taiwan today is a bustling, thriving place, with steadily rising standards of education, health, and family income. The result has been that in June of last year the United States was able to terminate economic aid to Taiwan.

I do not wish to overstate the case. This process has not made the people of Taiwan rich. The average per capita income there is still under $300 per person per year, which compares with something over $2700 per person per year in the U.S. There is much work to be done for many years in Taiwan to raise further the standards of education and health and housing. But the key point is that through their own efforts and our help, the people on Taiwan have now reached a position in which they are capable of making further steady progress by their own efforts.

Now this I submit is both an extraordinary achievement and a most illuminating illustration. It demonstrates the true value of economic aid—not as a handout, but as an investment—where the people we help are prepared to do everything they can for themselves. This is a fundamental principle of our aid program today: we are prepared to provide help only to those who are prepared to undertake strong self help measures. We intend to provide aid not as a permanent support but as a temporary help until the developing country has gained enough momentum to go forward on its own—without further assistance from us—and at that point we intend to bring our aid program to a close, as we have done in Taiwan and some 26 other countries so far, and as we expect to do, country by country, over the years ahead. Economic self-support and the end of economic aid cannot come quickly in some very poor countries, but they can be achieved in time in all—and that is why the first principle of our assistance—a principle that rings true here on the campus of Tuskegee—is to provide our help to those who are determined to use their own maximum efforts to help themselves.

A second principle of our economic aid, and this too is a rule that is easy to understand here on the Tuskegee campus, is that we must start in each area with the special and unique characteristics of the people who live there. The resources, the opportunities, the problems of each country are different from those of every other country. You have to start from where they are.

In Ethiopia today, at a place called Gondar, there is a Public Health College and Training Center which was set up in 1954 with the help of the United States and other sources of foreign aid. The school at Gondar does not turn out M.D.'s. Instead it turns out health workers, persons from rural communities, some of whom have graduated from high school but most of whom have perhaps the equivalent of one or two years of high school, who are trained at Gondar in the minimum essentials of sanitation and medicine.

The health workers graduated from Gondar are extremely valuable in present-day Ethiopia. They are showing Ethiopian villagers how to establish and maintain clean water supplies. They are participating in campaigns against smallpox, tuberculosis, and other major diseases. More than 500 health workers have graduated from Gondar thus far and they are having a major influence in improving the health standards of the Ethiopian people—far more influence than could possibly have been achieved in this period of time by trying to concentrate on turning out full-fledged M.D.'s. There are only a handful of students in Ethiopia each year with sufficient education to seek an M.D. degree, and Ethiopia cannot wait the many years that would be necessary before a sizable number of M.D.'s could be turned out to attack the current pressing health problems.

So the school at Gondar is a sound approach to the problem of raising health standards in Ethiopia today. It fits the conditions there now. But it is also important to recognize that the conditions in Ethiopia are changing, and the school at Gondar has been designed so that it too can change over the years to come. As the general level of education in Ethiopia rises, and as the level of income in Ethiopia rises, there will be more people who are capable of receiving advanced training in medicine, and it will be possible economically to support more better trained health personnel. As that occurs, I expect to see the school at Gondar gradually add higher and professional levels of training until some day it becomes a full-fledged center for advanced education and research in medicine.

Now this too, I believe, is a highly illuminating illustration of how to work in the developing countries by starting where they start, and developing a flexible and realistic plan that meets the present problem and can change and grow over time. You here at Tuskegee can appreciate the significance of this story very well because Tuskegee, like Gondar, in its early years turned out graduates who did not have advanced or professional training. But the training they did have was for them an enormous step forward, which advanced greatly their ability to solve their own problems and those of their communities. And gradually over the years Tuskegee has added advanced and professional training and research until today it is a full-fledged university in all but name.

Let me cite just one more illustration. In a town called Santo Domingo de los Colorados, in Ecuador, a rural electric cooperative was started two years ago. Santo Domingo is a small rural community in which the people are very poor. An American advisor, Mr. John Taylor, who is incidentally manager of the Walton Electric Cooperative in Monroe, Georgia, went down to Santo Domingo for A.I.D. and talked with the people there about what rural electric co-ops were like and what they could mean to the community. The idea caught hold, a co-op was started, and the results have been remarkable. The co-op started with a couple of small diesel generators that were in the community, but had never operated more then 12 hours a day and with frequent breakdowns. The co-op took over these inadequate facilities and obtained some further equipment from the United States, much of it as a donation from the Kentucky State REA Co-op Association. For the last 18 months the co-op in Santo Domingo, Ecuador, has been operating effectively 24 hours a day; it is collecting its bills and making money for its members.

The effect on Santo Domingo has been dramatic. Women are acquiring radios and refrigerators. Electric machines such as water pumps, silage cutters, saw mills are replacing the manually operated tools of yesterday. New small industries are springing up. And around the town well-lighted playgrounds and community meeting rooms are new gathering places, particularly for youth.

This is not an unusual story by American standards. But in Ecuadorian terms it is remarkable. And the reason it is remarkable should be clearly understood. This is not a story which simply describes the benefits that electricity can bring. What is remarkable is that a group of poor people in Ecuador found a means to organize themselves, to pool their energies and their wisdom, and together to broaden and increase the opportunities in their own community. The amount of external aid that went into Santo Domingo was not large. What made the difference was to find a means—in this case a rural electric co-op—by which the energies and initiative of the people of that town could be harnessed together for their own mutual benefit.

Now this is perhaps the most profound lesson we have learned in these twenty years of foreign aid. The key to social and economic and political change in the developing countries is to find ways and means to release the energy and the ideas of the people of those communities. Over and over again the story has been the same. Whether the unit under consideration is the individual family or farm or business, or a larger grouping such as a co-op, a local government, a labor union, a school district, the essential objective is to find ways to enable people to apply their powerful energies to work for the improvement of their families and their communities.

This again will be no surprise to you here at Tuskegee. It has been your mission and your achievement to open opportunities and release the energies of individuals and local groups in Alabama and throughout the South. And I suspect that this will continue to be the heart of your mission in the future, on an increasingly broad scale, and taking advantage of your unique experience in building multi-racial relations in small groups and local communities on a constructive and democratic basis.

The illustrations I have given relating to Taiwan, to Ethiopia, and to Ecuador show how large are the opportunities in the world today to build constructively toward progress and peace. I could give dozens of other illustrations, many of them based on the work of people from Tuskegee, such as Dr. Ernest Neal who was Director of your Rural Life Council until 1953 and is now Deputy Director of the A.I.D. Mission in the Philippines, or the agricultural expert who is known well and widely all over Eastern Nigeria as "chicken Charlie" Davis because of the fine work he has done in introducing to the Nigerian farmers better varieties of chickens and better methods of caring for them, but who would be known somewhat more sedately in this community as Charles L. Davis who received a Master's degree in Agriculture at Tuskegee in 1950.

All the illustrations are examples of the ways in which, in spite of the conflicts and difficulties of these last 20 years, we have been learning to contribute to economic and social progress in the developing countries. Even today in Vietnam, in the midst of military hostilities on a sizeable scale, we are able to help build toward a better future. In the last three years, our aid program in Vietnam has helped to build over 6,000 school classrooms, and to turn out over 8 million textbooks—the first textbooks ever provided to many Vietnamese village school boys and girls. Our medical assistance is reaching many thousands of rural and small town Vietnamese who have never had access to such help before.

Indeed one can go further. Our help and advice in local government, agriculture, land reform, transportation, and other fields of economic and social improvement, are vital to the success of the struggle in Vietnam. Military action is unavoidable in order to fight off the military attacks of the Viet Cong and of the North Vietnamese troops. But military action by itself could never restore peace in Vietnam. It is essential gradually and step by step to reestablish local security in the villages and hamlets against terrorist assaults by the Viet Cong, to rebuild effective local government responsive to the needs and interests of the people in the rural communities, and to help enlarge their opportunities for progress in education, in health, in agriculture, and in other elements of rural life. This is the focus of A.I.D.'s work in Vietnam. Its importance is attested by President Johnson's personal interest, and by his sending Orville Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture, and John Gardner, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, to Vietnam for personal reviews of our aid work there and recommendations as to how it can be improved.

In summary, then, the economic assistance work of the United States around the world represents a great endeavor to enlarge the opportunities and liberate the minds and energies of our fellow man in many countries. It is a fundamental part of our country's effort to create the conditions of peace in the world.

I do not wish to claim too much. Economic and social progress are not enough to prevent war. Human passion and folly and stubbornness remain. But economic and social progress can eliminate major causes of conflicts and can wipe out the basis for violence based on despair. While they are not sufficient to assure peace, they are necessary to that end.

Sometimes it is asked whether we can afford to help the people of other countries when there is so much to be done here at home. The answer is very clear. There is no reason why we cannot do what is necessary in the United States and also provide strong assistance abroad. You may have seen Secretary McNamara on television recently before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee when this question was put to him. He replied that as a resident of the District of Columbia he was ashamed of the inadequate budget provided for the schools there. But, he said, this is not a question of limited resources, it is a question of will. We are an affluent nation that could easily put more resources into our own educational system. It is not money we lack, but determination.

Secretary McNamara's view is clearly the correct one. Our economic assistance programs today are costing less than 1 per cent of our national output and less than 5 per cent of our national budget. They are not standing in the way of putting more money into the Great Society programs here at home. We have the resources to do both what is essential to security and peace abroad, and to do what is essential for progress and welfare here in the United States.

But there is still one final point. As we seek to contirbute to economic and social change in the developing countries, we are finding more and more that it is a process in which we have much to learn as well as much to give. The American young people who have been abroad under the Peace Corps have come home with a new perspective on how to bring about change in the United States, and they are active by the dozen in the poverty program, in efforts to improve education in slum areas, and in many community development activities in our towns and cities. The same thing is true of the Americans who work for A.I.D. When one gets in the habit of asking how should this society in which I am living be changed for the better—and this is the question that is asked every day by our A.I.D. missions in all the countries where they work—one does not forget that question when he returns to the U.S. The question is equally relevant in our society, and some of the methods we have developed to bring about change in Calcutta or Monrovia are likely to have application in Cleveland or San Diego.

For these reasons I would urge those of you who are graduating from Tuskegee today to consider seriously the possibility of working, at some stage in your careers, in one part or another of our foreign assistance activities. Those of us in the field now are convinced there is no more challenging or satisfying work to be found. And Tuskegee, with its gerat tradition of contributing to the development of the United States, has a tremendous amount to contribute to the development of an international community of progress and freedom.

Politics in Poverty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ALBERT H. QUIE
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, the longer the President's war on poverty program operates, the more cases of mismanagement and political patronage are uncovered.

Another in a long series of such incidents has been brought to light by Richard Starnes, Scripps-Howard staff writer, which appeared in the June 29, 1966, edition of the Washington Daily News. Titled "Politics In Poverty: The Letcher County Tragedy," it reveals a depressing practice of manipulating the underprivileged to gain votes.

Seldom in the Nation's history has a Federal program failed so many in so short a time.

I ask my colleagues to read this article carefully, for it is one of the most callous cases of political manipulation that has come to my attention.

With Congressman CHARLES E. GOODELL, of New York, I have introduced legislation to start an opportunity crusade as a substitute for the lagging war on poverty. I believe this legislation will truly help the underprivileged and eliminate flagrant instances of political patronage, such as the example outlined in the article to follow:

[Washington (D.C.) Daily News,
June 29, 1966]

POLITICS IN POVERTY—THE LETCHER COUNTY TRAGEDY

(By Richard Starnes)

WHITESBURG, KY., June 29.—The War on Poverty in this starved Appalachian community is a story of cynical politics-as-usual and callous indifference to the disinherited Americans who cling to these beautiful, savagely inhospitable mountains.

The Letcher County courthouse machine, an interlocking feudal directorship as serpentine as anything ever put together by the Medici, rules the War on Poverty, just as it does every other enterprise in Letcher County.

Federal war-on-poverty funds are routinely used as political patronage.

Jobless fathers in the Work Experience Program (which, nationally, is a $59.5 million skirmish in the poverty war) customarily obtain their jobs through political patronage. They keep the jobs by heeding the iron discipline of the Democratic courthouse gang, and often lose them when they stray from the rigidly defined path of political orthodoxy.

"THEY LET YOU KNOW"

Hapless, helpless men who are trapped in the lowest stratum of the Great Society live in a twilight world of despair, fear and eroded self-respect. Some have been lectured on the wisdom of changing their political registration, others have been told how to vote—"Hell, mister, they even let you know what store you got to trade in."

Losing a job in the Jobless-Fathers Program (called, with a species of wry mountain humor, the "Happy Pappys") is a disaster of a magnitude that the outlander finds difficult to comprehend. In addition to losing his job, the victim also loses (for a minimum of 90 days) his right to participate in the Food Stamp Program, which is a Federally financed welfare measure administered by state welfare departments. In these mountains, dismissal from the "Happy Pappys" is rightly regarded as a catastrophe.

What it means can best be described in the words of a toilworn man who was fired.

"They tell you I was fired because I refused to attend adult education classes," said the broken-down former miner who is 48 and looks 60, "but that just isn't the truth. The truth is I was fired because I was a Republican. They told me I'd be fired if I didn't change my registration, and I was."

MATTER OF UNDERSTANDING

The man is squatting on a scrabbed gully far up a mountain hollow as he talks. Patiently he shifts his position so that a mule whose halter he is holding can reach a clump of green; it is the understanding act of a man to whom the imperatives of an empty belly are terribly real.

"What'll we do? Well, Buddy, we've made it this far and I guess we can find some way of toughing it the rest of the way. I cut a mine timber for one of the truck mines every once in a while, and . . . he nods a sweat-stained straw hat toward the mule . . . "We get a little work plowing. And I guess we can eat acorns if we have to. I hated to lose the job and especially the food stamps, but I still think in this country a man ought to be able to vote for who he wants." * * *

Regulations governing jobless fathers, food stamps and the myriad other relief programs that are the economic mainstay of eastern Kentucky are complex, arcane, seldom available for public scrutiny. They offer the hard-nosed county political machine ample opportunity to whip the recalcitrant poor into line.

"It is a fact," the mule man said, "I didn't get to the adult education classes regularly. But I had no way of getting there half the time. It's eight miles, and you've seen yourself how difficult it is to get up and down this holler—even in daylight."

Not all are so meekly reconciled to being cashiered from the War on Poverty. One, dismissed from the Happy Pappys a month ago, is profanely angry as he seats a visitor in a herniated front porch rocker. He said:

THE WHYS

"I'm a registered Republican, and I don't give a damn who in this state or county knows it. Before I was thrown off the job I was in a Jobless-Fathers gang that worked on the state highways. I have heard a county road supervisor stand up in front of us in the Highway Department garage and read us a letter telling us to vote for Judge James Caudill, County Clerk Charlie Wright and State Rep. Bill Jordan."

(Judge Caudill is the chief county executive; the others are two of his principal equerries.)

"We were told," continued the Republican-and-proud-of-it, "that if we didn't vote right we'd be out of our jobs."

He grins proudly as a fair-haired child clambers into his lap. "They claim the reason I was fired was that I refused to take a job that was offered to me. T'ain't true. I was offered this job in a foundry in Indiana, at $3 an hour. I borrowed the money from a neighbor to get up there, and when I reported for work they told me the job only paid $1.80. I just couldn't keep a family down here and myself up there on that kind of money, so I came back home."

At the head of another hollow, the head of a young family says:

"The real reason I was fired from the Happy Pappys is that I spoke out against some of the things we had to do.

"They treated us like convicts. I worked—all of the men have worked—on jobs on private property. Working on state highways is one thing, but building a driveway next to a new brick house that's owned by a truck mine operator is something else again. Yes, I spoke out against it, and I was fired and I lost my food stamps. No, I can't tell you how we'll make out. I'm still trying to get . . ."

". . . reinstated," a once pretty wife supplies.

TO THE MINES

"Yes, reinstated, but I don't know if I'll make it. When you've got no education you don't stand much chance. People with the education can blow you right off the map. No, Buddy, I don't want to go back into the mines if I can help it. I was eight years in the mines. I don't want to go back."

That same refrain is heard time after time. A species of boomlet is going on in the bituminous coal industry, and jobs are to be had. But jobs are in truck mines (contemptuously called "dogholes" here in the coal country) and it would de difficult to find more dangerous work this side of Viet Nam.

"The big rail mines are mechanized and safe," one local authority explained. "but the dogholes are not subject to any effective safety regulation. Ventilation is poor or absent entirely. Seams are narrow and cramped. Often the men do what they call 'pillaring out' a mine that has already yielded all the coal that can be safely extracted. But huge piers of pure coal have been left in place to support the overburden (that is, the mountain under which the coal is found) and these pillars are tempting.

"It is quick and easy—and profitable—mining as long as the roof doesn't cave in. But it is terribly dangerous, and these men know it. Even if they escape being smashed up, after a few years something like battle fatigue sets in. They just plain get scared to go back to the dogholes."

Coal mining is the only industry (other than welfare) in Letcher County. It is inextricably mixed up with the War on Poverty. Coal operators are beginning to complain that poverty-war programs are encouraging men to stay out of the mines. And the director of the Letcher County Office of Economic Opportunity sadly concedes that some of the complaints lodged against men in the Jobless-Fathers program have originated with truck-mine entrepreneurs eager to man their dangerous pits at the prevailing wage of $12 a day.

The Most Reverend Humberto Sousa Medeiros

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ELIGIO DE LA GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege recently to attend in Fall River, Mass., the consecration of the Most Reverend Humberto Sousa Medeiros as bishop. On this occasion the Reverend John Paul Driscoll delivered an eloquent sermon on what makes a bishop, in the course of which he presented a moving portrait of Bishop Medeiros as "a man with the heart of a pastor." Today the Most Reverend Medeiros will be installed as Bishop of Brownsville, Tex., the district I represent in Congress.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to insert this sermon in the RECORD as a tribute to both Bishop Medeiros and Reverend Driscoll:

"I am the good shephered."

Your Excellencies, Most Reverend Fathers in God. My dear brothers and sisters in the Lord.

We all know how the needs of the people have forced a bishop to fill many roles: administrator, money-raiser, builder, arbiter, disciplinarian. Yet the bishops themselves, gathered together in the Second Vatican Council, testify to their awareness of their true role in the Church. And so we find them telling us in their Constitution on the Church: "As vicars and ambassadors of Christ, bishops govern the particular church entrusted to them by their counsel, exhortations, and example, as well, indeed, as by their authority and sacred power, which they use only for the edification of their flock in truth and holiness, remembering that he who is greater should become as the lesser, and he who is the more distinguished, as the servant."

To put it briefly, the bishop is above all else the pastor. He is the shepherd of the flock, the father of the family of God, the apostle of Jesus Christ, the visible embodiment of the heavenly High Priest.

The constant guidebook of every bishop is and should be St. Paul's epistles to Timothy and Titus. And what do we find there? That a bishop should give his days and nights in crushing financial worries? No, although financial worries he must bear. That a bishop spend long hours in meetings, committees, organizations? No, although these will clamor for his attention. That a bishop be immersed in building, in a thousand administrative details? No, although all these will cry out for his time and efforts.

What do we find? "Be an example to the faithful in speech, in conduct, in charity, in faith, in chastity. Until I come be diligent in reading, in exhortation and in teaching . . . Meditate on these things, give yourself entirely to them that your progress may be manifest to all. Take heed to yourself and your teaching, be earnest in them. For in so doing you will save yourself and those who hear you."

And again: "But you, O man of God . . . pursue justice, godliness, faith, charity, patience, mildness. Fight the good fight of the faith, lay hold on the life eternal."

And finally, and especially: "I charge you in the sight of God and Christ Jesus, who will judge the living and the dead by his coming and by his kingdom, preach the word, be urgent in season, out of season; reprove, entreat, rebuke with all patience and teaching . . . work as a preacher of the gospel, fulfill your ministry."

From this we see that the bishop is called on to be the pastor of the diocese committed to his care; and, even more, that he fulfill his ministry not alone by what he does but above all by what he is. Only the man with the heart of a pastor can do the work of a pastor. The Gospel can be effectively proclaimed by word of mouth only if it first proclaimed by the life of the preacher.

What is it that makes a bishop? It is not alone the power of ordaining or confirming or consecrating. Still less is it any dignity of prelacy or lordship. Ordaining, confirming, consecrating, presiding—all these only serve the main function of the bishop. He is consecrated to do what he cannot do effectively without these powers. He is consecrated to shepherd the Church of God, to be the father of the diocese, the people, the flock entrusted to him.

Father is the oldest and greatest of the bishop's titles. He is the father in spiritual things, the father who provides spiritual nourishment for his people, the father who preaches and teaches. The preaching of the Word of God is the first of his duties because it is the chief way that he exercises his pastoral office. He is the father who counsels and guides. But above all else, he is the father who meditates and prays.

Long ago St. Gregory the Great laid down the fundamental principle of the pastoral office: the pastor of souls must be first of all a contemplative. The Law of God must be in his heart before it can find a ready utterance upon his lips.

It is clear from the consecration rite that the bishop is expected to be a saint. Scholar he may and should be, theologian too. He may have great gifts of nature and industry and experience. None is to be despised. But none can substitute for the one thing necessary—holiness, sanctity, dedication to God's service.

Because he is the father who meditates and prays, the bishop is therefore the father who rules and governs and who reproves and corrects when necessary. Fatherliness comes first. Everything else that a bishop is and does flows from this. Because he is the spiritual father, the good shepherd, he must have power to ordain and confirm and consecrate, authority to preach and teach, the right to govern and decide and be obeyed. These make his fatherliness operative and effective.

Christian tradition as expressed in the rite of consecration has always affirmed that the bishops are primarily the successors of the apostles and continue their work which is to govern the Church and feed the flock "for the building up of the body of Christ." Consecration is not simply the transmission of juridical and liturgical powers. Through the laying on of hands of other bishops, themselves successors of the apostles, the new bishop is chosen by Christ, sanctified by Him, given the Holy Spirit, transformed in soul into an apostle, given the different and higher role of father, shepherd, teacher and guide.

The grace of the Holy Spirit has this day so transformed Bishop Medeiros' soul. Through the sacrament of consecration the Spirit has made him father of the Diocese of Brownsville, its first witness, its representative Christian, source and strength of its sacramental life, font of its religion and witnessing. "You shall receive power when the Holy Spirit comes upon you, and you shall be witnesses for me in Jerusalem and in all Judea and Samaria and even to the very ends of the earth." Bishop Medeiros' witness is to show by word and example what it is and means to be a Christian today. He can say—he must be able to say to the flock—"Be imitators of me as I am of Christ."

The great pattern of the bishop's office is not the feudal lord nor the modern executive but the Good Shepherd who has taught forever by word and act the meaning of that name: "The good shepherd lays down his life for his sheep." And again: "The Son of Man has not come to be served but to serve, and to give his life as a ransom for many." This service St. Peter has described: "Tend the flock of God which is among you, governing not by constraint, but willingly, according to God; nor yet for the sake of base gain, but eagerly; not yet as lording it over your charges, but becoming from the heart a pattern to the flock." It is the service of the suffering servant of God, service in the full likeness of Christ, service of the cross: "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all things to myself."

We have heard the Holy Father call himself—Paul, Bishop, Servant of the Servants of God. If this must be said of the Pope, it must be said of every bishop, must be the formula that best describes what a bishop is. It not only defines his role, it serves as the abiding guide of the relationship with his flock.

Today with fondness and love, in unrestrained joy, do we see in the holy, humble, brilliant, gentle person of Bishop Medeiros an apostle of Jesus Christ, a father of the flock, a good shepherd, a servant of God and men.

As a young man of fifteen, Bishop Medeiros, with his saintly mother and his loving sister and brothers, Natalia, Lionel and Manuel, followed his father to this city from his native village of Arrifes on the Island of Sao Miguel, Azores. Often have we heard him say, I am a farmer's son. His father, a Portuguese farmer, had all the simplicity and sturdy faith of this dedicated people. Living close to the sea, taking a livelihood from the land, they hold as a proud heritage their nearness to God and utter dependence upon Him. How fitting that God has chosen a farmer's son to tend His vineyard. For every bishop is a fountain of living water springing up to eternal life, a fountain of life and holiness causing the desert to blossom like the rose, watering the fields and making them white for the harvest.

It is said of a king of France that on being praised for his handsome appearance he would say, Thank you, I look like my mother. We knew Bishop Medeiros mother as a woman of simplicity and graciousness and sacrifice, of true piety, yes, sanctity. To her God was like the air around her and she lived in His love. She could be no other to have given God such a son. She spoke little English and yet none was really needed: she spoke the language of courtesy and holiness, readily felt and understood by all. All who know Bishop Medeiros, Catholic and non-Catholic, testify to this love of God and men in him. And to this he would only say, I look like my mother.

We are all aware of his brilliance in the classics, philosophy, theology and scripture. Having an almost pentecostal gift of tongues, he speaks Portuguese, English, Spanish, French, Italian, German, Latin, and delights to read the Old Testament in Hebrew and the New Testament in Greek. Yet he is singularly unimpressed, almost unaware, of his accomplishments. Going to take oral exams for his doctorate at Catholic University he asked a priest friend to pray for him. The friend replied that he would rather pray for the poor professors who had to give him the exams—they would need it more.

A man with the heart of a pastor, he was truly pleased when some young men of his beloved St. Michael's Parish came one day with a basketball trying to repay his kindness by having him shoot baskets with them. With his delightful sense of humor he said. And I got some in, too. Well, a few.

A theological expert at the Council he was sought out and respected by bishops and theologians. Yet he recalls how during the depression he swept floors in a mill for sixty-two cents a day. Without embarrassment he says, We were poor.

He is a trained artist and loves music and literature. Yet he loves more the poor soul overcome by life and frailty and sleeping on the railroad tracks near his rectory, and he reaches out to this brother in Christ, gives him of his own meager funds, even his clothes, and then grieves, because having done all he could he would yet do more.

In the twenty years of his priesthood, in parish work, in chancery work for his beloved Bishop Connolly, always he has been the man of prayer, the father, the pastor, the good shepherd, one seeking to serve. Now by sacramental consecration he has been chosen by Christ, sanctified by Him, given the Holy Spirit, made an apostle to glorify the Father on earth and to save men, "for the building up of the body of Christ," which is the Church. With Mary, Mother of Christ, Mother of the Church, he cries out: "My soul magnifies the Lord, and my spirit rejoices in God my Saviour; Because he has regarded the lowliness of his servant; because he who is mighty has done great things for me and holy is his name."

Through Bishop Medeiros, Lord, we pray, may "Thy kingdom come."

Taking His Rise for Granted

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BASIL L. WHITENER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, one of my distinguished constituents, Judge J. Braxton Craven, Jr., has recently been appointed as a member of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.

Judge Craven has served with distinction as U.S. district judge for the western district of North Carolina for approximately 5 years. His service there has been of the highest order and fully merits his selection for the higher court.

The News-Herald, an outstanding daily newspaper in Morgantown, N.C., Judge Craven's hometown, has properly taken note of this high honor to their community and fellow citizen. The editorial appeared in the News-Herald on June 17, 1966.

Under unanimous consent I include the editorial in the Congressional Record for today:

TAKING HIS RISE FOR GRANTED

Appointment of Judge J. Braxton Craven Jr. to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit was accepted by fellow Morgantonians in an extraordinarily matter-of-fact way.

News of his appointment by the President generated a wave of approval locally, but somehow it didn't seem to come as a surprise. That might be explained in part by the prior knowledge that his selection had been strongly recommended, and he had the endorsement of the state's two Senators.

The calmness with which his appointment was accepted, when it became official, appears due primarily to the high regard that his home town has for the judge. It's as if his step up in the Federal judicial system were regarded by local friends as an expected development in his career, like day following night.

Those who have followed his career have tended to classify him as a "natural born judge"—a keen student of the law as a living organism. He demonstrated a judicial temperament as a Superior Court judge, and he carried the same qualities to the Federal bench when he was appointed U.S. District Judge for the Western District of North Carolina five years ago.

That was his "big jump"—moving up from a state to a federal judgeship. He continued to mature and flower after what his friends considered his giant stride.

In that appraisal of his climb up the judicial ladder, his latest step-up seems smaller by comparison than the earlier advancement. Admittedly a seat on a Circuit Court of Appeals is more prestigious than a district judgeship. And Judge Craven is probably the only Burke County man to reach so high a place in the Federal courts, certainly since the pre-Civil War era. In that level of the judicial hierarchy, he has reached the position filled with great distinction by such legal greats as North Carolina's John J. Parker and New York's Learned Hand.

His attainment of such an exalted position in the U.S. legal system makes it surprising that his latest appointment created no more than a ripple in his home town. The reason lies in the man himself. He was "Brack" Craven as a young lawyer just beginning practice, and Morgantonians tagged him as a good one and a man capable of going places. He proved them right with his record in the Superior Courts and right again as a U.S. District judge. All the while, he remained "Brack" Craven, good friend, neighbor and fellow Morgantonian.

With each advancement in a field in which he is eminently qualified, there were those who, although unversed in the ways of the law, said approvingly, "It couldn't happen to a nicer fellow."

Then when he was recommended by the Court of Appeals, the local attitude was that he has all the qualifications and would do well on this loftier bench.

When the appointment was announced at the White House, there was local approval but no flurry of excitement, no oh's and ah's. It was all matter-of-fact. It was not as if lightning had come down from Mount Olympus to strike our fellow townsman. It was more an attitude that the President simply had the wisdom to recognize what home town folks had known all the time—that Judge "Brack" Craven is an extraordinary man who will adorn any bench. There's no reason to get all worked up over the obvious.

Some day Morgantonians will begin to realize that their widespread and almost instinctive approval of "Brack" Craven as a man doesnt make him a good judge. Nor does it make his rise in the judiciary automatic, something to be taken for granted. When it begins to dawn on the community how high he has risen and what honor he has brought to himself and to Morganton, there will come enthusiasm and approbation in a new dimension.

Sierra Club's Tax Exemption

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. SCHMIDHAUSER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to an excellent article which appeared in the June 22 edition of the Fairfield, Iowa Ledger. I want to take this opportunity to commend the editor for his excellent analysis of this situation. I have on several occasions expressed my views on the ruling of the IRS on the floor of the House of Representatives and I am pleased to have the support on this matter of such a fine newspaper:

IS INTERNAL REVENUE BEING USED TO PUNISH ADMINISTRATION CRITICS

The Internal Revenue Service's threat to revoke the Sierra Club's tax-exempt status arouses a lively suspicion that this is a use of federal power to punish critics of an administration proposal. This highly respected conservation group has led opposition to the plan to build two more Grand Canyon dams. The sudden IRS crackdown leaves a bad taste in the mouth.

This is especially so in view of the fact that the Internal Revenue Service has been slow to upset the tax-exemption applecart for numerous groups with a dubious claim to the privilege. These include some notorious right-wing organizations that purport to be religious or educational in nature.

This makes highly suspicious the Revenue Service's reaction to a Sierra Club newspaper advertisement calling on the public to oppose the bill. The day after the ad was published, a federal marshal appeared at the group's headquarters with a message from the IRS. The gist of it was that the ad may have violated the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, and that the club's activities would be investigated.

There was more to it than that. For the first time, the IRS made such a warning retroactive; that is, it intimated that if a violation was found, allowonce of tax deductions for contributions from 1954 on might be rescinded.

The Sierra Club's ad may in fact have violated the Internal Revenue Code. If so, the Sierra Club should be treated as the government treats other violators. The present question is whether, since the IRS has been lethargic about withdrawing the tax exemption of other violators over the years, the Sierra Club is being punished by a coercive exercise of the federal government's power. It looks very much as though that might be the case.

Another Milestone: Jim Farley at 78

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM J. GREEN
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include the following article which appeared in the Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia, on Friday, May 27, 1966, with reference to the Honorable James A. Farley, chairman of the board of the Coca-Cola Export Corp.:

ANOTHER MILESTONE: JIM FARLEY AT 78—WORLD IS STILL WONDERFUL

(By Ernest Cuneo)

NEW YORK.—Big Jim Farley is 78 years old next Monday. He will celebrate it with his usual 78-hour work week. Since his last birthday, he has attended 125 dinners and 70 luncheons, at many of which he was principal speaker.

He also traveled 60,000 miles by land, sea and air, visiting 20 countries, including all European capitals, all Central American capitals, and the principal cities of Mexico. He reads the box scores of every major league ball game—without glasses—as part of his habit of reading at least four newspapers every day. He is 6 feet 3 inches tall, literally in the well-known pink, and his 205 pounds haven't varied in the last 20 years.

He has a peculiar walk, one of very quick and very short steps. His towering figure seems to scoot through the New York winds, in spite of the fact that it is interrupted every ten paces by someone who wants to shake his hand. Perhaps no man since Boston's Daniel Webster has so much received the adulation of a city. New Yorkers give him the respect accorded Al Smith and the affection bestowed on Jimmy Walker.

SAME ENTHUSIASM

There is an astonishing simplicity about this most sophisticated of men. He still has the wholesomeness of the lanky country boy who played first base for the town team 60 years ago. He brought this same zest to politics. The Democratic Party was his team, and he gave it all he had.

From 8 A.M. every morning till 6 at night, he's in there pitching for his current team, Coca-Cola Export. He's head of it, but he puts on no airs. He calls himself a salesman, and sell he does. His office is crowded with affectionate greetings from Popes to Presidents, and from mail-carriers to matadors. All look as pleased as if they had just paused to refresh.

LOVES PEOPLE

The Hudson River was brimming with the melting snows of the Great Blizzard of 1888 when Jim Farley uttered his birth-cry. As Damon Runyon would have said, "It's 8 to 5 it was a shout of joy at being alive." His enthusiasm has mounted ever since. All of humanity is his team, and he's glad to be on it. He not only likes people; he relishes them.

Jim Farley was the second of five boys. His father was a Hudson River schooner captain sailing bricks down to New York City. He prospered. He bought two small brickyards. But just before Jim was ten, his father went out to harness the horse to go to a neighbor's funeral. The halter was long, the horse frisky. Suddenly wheeling, he kicked Capt. Farley in the chest. He died that night.

Ellen Goldrick Farley, Jim's mother, would run neither a schooner nor brickyards. Capt. Farley left no debts, small assets, sturdy bodies, an honorable name, and a great mother for his boys. Jim promised his mother he would never touch an alcoholic drink, and he never has. He doesn't smoke either. These were tremendous advantages for a man to bring to the hard-dealing games in the smoke-filled rooms of politics.

Of course, Jim Farley doesn't mind if other men drink, and they do. One senses, however, that it is a source of never-ending wonder to Jim that men will drink whiskey, when a bottle of you-know-what is immediately at hand. For the sake of his friends, the company should put out a double-strength Farley-sized pinch bottle for men who need bracing as well as a pause.

TWENTY-TWO HONORARY DEGREES

Farley, a boy who never graduated from high school, has 22 honorary degrees. He, with President Herbert Hoover, were the two distinguished members of both parties selected to reorganize the U.S. Executive Department.

He has served on New York State's sacrosanct Banking Commission, and its Boxing Commission, is currently on its Racing Commission. He can discuss as an expert whether foreign trade will expand. (He thinks it will multiply.) Or whether Mickey Mantle is swinging too hard. (He thinks he is.)

The 26th Anniversary of Occupation of Baltic States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LYNN E. STALBAUM
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. STALBAUM. Mr. Speaker, a meeting commemorating the 26th anniversary of the forcible occupation of the Baltic States—Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania—by the Soviet Union was held on June 19 at the St. Casimir's Church Hall, 815 Park Avenue, Racine, Wis.

The meeting was sponsored by the Lithuanian American Council, Inc., Racine branch, and was attended by Racine and Kenosha residents of Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian descent.

Stanly P. Budrys, secretary of the council, sent me a copy of a resolution which was adopted at the meeting. It is my pleasure to call their statement to the attention of my colleagues.

The resolution follows:

RESOLUTION

Whereas twenty six years ago Soviet Union, in violation of international treaties occupied Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and imposed upon the population the ruthless regime of a police state; and

Whereas despite the deportations of hundreds of thousands and the absence of freedom for over a quarter of a century, the people are still hopeful of someday being allowed to rejoin their position among the free world; and

Whereas no just peace and security can be achieved in the world while these and other nations remain enslaved: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That we are very grateful for the efforts being made by the Government of the United States in fighting international communism, especially in Southeast Asia; and be it further

Resolved, That we hereby reaffirm our steadfast resolve to continue even more strongly our efforts to keep the cause of freedom and independence of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania alive in the minds of the governments of the free world; and be it finally

Resolved, That we express our deepest thanks to the Government of the United States for non-recognition of the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania into Soviet Union.

Racine, Wisconsin, June 19, 1966.

MARTIN KASPARAITIS,
Chairman, Lithuanian American Council, Racine Branch.
Mrs. OLGA MALBE,
Representative, Racine Estonian Group.
ALEKSANDRS REIZNIEKS,
Representative, Racine Latvian Group.

Administration Vietnam Policy Passes Ballot Box Test

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. TENO RONCALIO
OF WYOMING
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, for the most part, Americans have come to believe that strictly partisan considerations are secondary in the conduct of foreign affairs.

Although we look to our durable two-party system and the workings of debate and dissent to provide alternatives, the tendency has been to seek a common ground on international matters, rather than reduce them to political issues.

In this regard, I believe the following editorial from the Wyoming Eagle of Cheyenne, Wyo., is worthy of consideration.

The May 26 editorial follows:

A MESSAGE

The United States and the world have witnessed the first ballot-box test of President Johnson's policy in Viet Nam—and the President and his administration came through with flying colors.

Oregon Democrats gave President Johnson's policy a solid vote of confidence by nominating Representative ROBERT B. DUNCAN as their candidate for the U.S. Senate.

DUNCAN, who has strongly supported the administration's policy in Viet Nam, defeated former Federal Power Commisioner Howard Morgan, an outspoken critic of the policy.

Morgan, who was backed by Sen. WAYNE L. MORSE, had attacked the United States policy in Southeast Asia as "stupid," and had called for an end to U.S. involvement in Viet Nam.

MORSE, who was elected to the Senate twice as a Republican before he was elected twice as a Democrat, is the Democratic party's most angry critic of the Viet Nam policy.

He strongly supported Morgan in the Oregon primary and had announced he would vote for the Republican candidate in the general election if DUNCAN were nominated.

But DUNCAN was nominated.

And his victory might well hold a message for the critics of our policies in Viet Nam and for those who would use the Viet Nam war for political purposes.

We believe that, not only Oregon Democrats but the overwhelming majority of all Americans support President Johnson's policy of "prudent firmness under careful control" while pursuing a diplomatic search for an honorable peace.

The people realize that the man with the big responsibility is the President of the United States, that the decisions are his, and that he has the advice and assistance of the best experts available.

We believe those who attempt to use Viet Nam as a political issue, either in primaries or in the general election, will find that America is united in its effort and determination in Southeast Asia.

Hawaii VA Head, a World War II Combat Veteran, Writes Moving Open Letter to His Two Minor Sons

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA
OF HAWAII
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, in view of the current display of antidraft demonstrations, I should like to share with you and my colleagues a speech which serves as a refreshing antidote to the protests. The speech which was delivered in Honolulu, Hawaii, is an unusually touching expression of solid, old-fashioned patriotism which has characterized America's great history. It was delivered by a modern-day patriot who is not ashamed to express his love of country.

He is Mr. William C. Oshiro, manager of the Veterans' Administration of Hawaii, who was the keynote speaker at a banquet held by the Disabled American Veterans in Honolulu. Mr. Oshiro knows what patriotism means. Recipient of a battlefield commission, he was a member of the famed 42d Regimental Combat Team of World War II. Despite a physical disability resulting from the loss of his left leg in combat, he said in his speech that he would bear arms again, if necessary, in defense of our country. The speech was especially moving because it was presented in the form of an open letter to his two sons.

I submit for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a newspaper article which quotes the text of Mr. Oshiro's letter. The article appeared in the June 20, 1966, issue of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin:

VET'S OPEN LETTER TO HIS TWO SONS

A World War II combat veteran who left part of his left leg in Southern France wrote an unashamed "open letter" to his two sons over the weekend telling them "I can't condone the actions of some of our youth today."

William C. Oshiro, now manager of the Veterans Administration of Hawaii, read his message—"Lend Me Your Ears, My Sons"—to the Saturday night state banquet of the Disabled American Veterans at Hawaiian Village.

Oshiro fought with the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, won a battlefield commission, and was wounded by a German land mine in Southern France in December 1944.

In the audience for Saturday night's keynote speech which took the form of a "letter" to his sons by Oshiro, was another distinguished disabled veteran of the 442nd, U.S. Senator DANIEL K. INOUYE.

TEXT OF LETTER

Following is the text of Oshiro's letter:

"You two are now nine and five years old. You are not of draft age, nor do you understand the issues involved in our conflict in Viet Nam. For the time being you will not be burning draft cards nor will you be participating in anti-war demonstrations.

"Thank goodness, you are both too young to react at this time. You will one day, however, grow up and become of draft age and be old enough to take sides on isues. This—I would want you to do!

"As you go through our public schools you will be exposed to the literature of American idealism which gave me strength and courage when I went to school. You will find is very inspiring to read and learn about the deeds of our heroes.

"You will hear about Nathan Hale and his unforgettable words—'I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my Country.'

"You will sing patriotic songs proclaiming the goodness of the 'land of the free,' and 'sweet land of liberty.' Yes, sons, you will be exposed to all of these American ideals which should help to instill patriotism and love of country.

CHANGING WORLD

"I am certain that the schools have modified their objectives in the teaching of patriotism and Americanism since my school days. They must have—because times have changed. The price of liberty today encompasses not only the problems and aspirations of our own but that of our neighbors in other continents.

"The jets and others scientific advancements have helped our civilizations to progress tremendously, but they have also magnified our problems. Today—intelligent understanding of the people and their feelings in distant lands have become a necessity.

"I am not knowledgeable as a college professor and cannot counsel you as to why you should not be draft card burners or participate or not participate in anti-war demonstrations. I can, however, try to win your confidence by telling you how good Uncle Sam has been to me and to those close to me.

"Uncle Sam took four years of my life in its Armed Forces. In return he gave me a wonderful experience and a new outlook on life. He also helped me to complete my college education through its G.I. Bill.

"Uncle Sam caused me to lose a limb. In return he has given me a 'new leg,' and provided me with numerous compensating benefits.

KILLED IN ACTION

"Uncle Sam took away my brother—your uncle whom you never got to know. In return Uncle Sam made your aging grandfather realize how grateful America can be to its K.I.A. parents. Uncle Sam also gave your grandfather the privilege of becoming a U.S. citizen and opened its arms to accept him to a country he can now call home.

"I can name many more incidents which make me proud that I am a U.S. citizen. Take the time you two shook the hands of the Vice President and Mrs. Humphrey at the airport. And do you remember the time Mommy and Daddy were invited to the Governor's Mansion to meet Astronauts Schirra and Borman?

"These and many other wonderful experiences that your Mommy and Daddy were privileged to participate in can happen to ordinary people in this country. I would want these things to happen to you also. To insure that these kinds of happenings can continue in this wonderful land of ours I would bear arms again, if necessary.

"That is why, Ronnie and Richie, I can't condone the actions of some of our youths today.

"I would be very disappointed if you did burn your draft card or participated in anti-war demonstrations—for I love this country too much!

"I am fortunate as compared to the parents of some of the youths of today. It's too late for them—I still have a few years to put some sense into you two. And may God help me to do just that!"

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Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

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Appendix

George Washington High School, Charleston, W. Va., Receives Pacemaker Award of Parade Magazine and the National Education Association

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH
OF WEST VIRGINIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, each year Parade magazine and the National Education Association join in recognition to schools and school systems displaying imaginative thinking and resourceful administration in education. Known as the Pacemaker Award, this honor in 1966 was presented to institutions or systems in 42 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

It is gratifying that George Washington High School, in Charleston, W. Va., was among recipients of the 1966 Pacemaker Awards. The school was featured in an article "They Lead the Way in Education" in the June 26 issue of Parade magazine. The author, George Kiseda, refers to George Washington as "a pacemaker among Pacemakers," and points to creative innovations in arranging schedules and the size of classes.

Principal of this outstanding high school is Gene Stanley, who used 3 years helping to plan and organize the project. His faculty is carefully chosen, and they worked evenings and weekends to help set up the school. Credit also goes to former superintendent of county schools, L. K. Lovenstein, to the Kanawha County school system, and to the West Virginia Department of Education.

Mr. President, as a member of the Senate Subcommittee on Education, and as a West Virginian, I express congratulations to the faculty and students of George Washington High School. It was my privilege last December to address an assembly of that student body, and to engage in a frank question-and-answer session with these young citizens. I came away with a renewed faith in the character and abilities of American youth. Additionally, I was impressed with the activity of alertness which pervades George Washington High School. It is an investment in new ideas and concepts which is paying rich dividends to the citizens of Kanawha County, West Virginia, and the Nation.

I ask unanimous consent that the Parade magazine article of June 26, 1966, entitled "They Lead the Way in Education," be printed in the Appendix.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PARADE'S ANNUAL PACEMAKERS: THEY LEAD THE WAY IN EDUCATION

(By George Kiseda)

CHARLESTON, W. VA.—The constant traffic in the halls is one of the first things a visitor to George Washington High School notices. It's a byproduct of a break with educational tradition.

At George Washington students come and go as they please when they do not have classes. Unscheduled, unsupervised, they have the run of the building. They can experiment in a lab, drop in on another class, talk, sleep, goof off.

"A lot of them goof off," says administrative assistant Richard Hunt, "but one of our key phrases is 'toward self-direction.' We believe it's something they must learn through experience."

A lot of them do not goof off, and the result is that educators from all parts of the country have been coming to Charleston to see what is going on at George Washington. Another result is that George Washington has won a 1966 Pacemaker award.

A Pacemaker award is given annually by Parade and the National Education Association to honor a pioneering school or school system in each state. Across the country forward-looking educators are experimenting with bold, new concepts; it is the intention of Parade and the NEA to encourage them.

For example, there's the North Carolina School of the Arts, Winston-Salem, N.C., the country's first state-established, state-supported school for the performing arts, where the entrance exam is an audition. Like George Washington, it's a 1966 Pacemaker.

So is the Fargo School District, Fargo, N. Dak., where blind students are integrated into the regular school system as early as kindergarten, on the theory that ultimately they will graduate into a world of people who are not blind.

There are many others—like the Altoona School District, Altoona, Pa., where seventh-graders are taught to operate computers, and the Vestal Central Schools, Vestal, N.Y., where students stay after school every Tuesday to discuss Plato and Shakespeare and e. e. cummings in noncredit seminars.

The full list of Pacemakers is published following this article. All will receive Pacemaker plaques at the NEA convention in Miami this week.

As for George Washington, it is a pacemaker among Pacemakers. Although the building was designed to fit an educational program, there is nothing about its exterior to suggest the avant-garde.

THE RICH AND THE POOR

The school sits in a clearing on a mountaintop on the south side of the Kanawha River. To reach it, a car winds through an exclusive wooded residential section. But GW's students also come from poverty pockets beyond. "We have a few kids who come from homes with no floors," says Hunt.

The school is a three-level, flat-roofed brick structure that hovers between plain and modern and could pass for an armory or a dormitory. The inside walls are cement block, functional rather than fancy. But it is architecture with a purpose. Less than two years old, the school was built, at a modest cost of $1.7 million, to house a dream.

In 1960 Kanawha County was preparing to build three high schools. L. K. Lovenstein, then superintendent of county schools, wanted one of the schools to explore new ideas in education. So the Kanawha County school system, the West Virginia State Department of Education and the College of Education at Ohio State University got together and blueprinted a pilot school. There were committees piled on top of committees, of Ohio State professors and county and state administrators in West Virginia, and coordinating them was a young, aggressive principal named Gene Stanley. Stanley had been recruited from a Ford Foundation post in Florida.

He spent two years at Ohio State with the planners, all the while shuttling back and forth to Charleston, and then he spent another year recruiting a staff. "They were teachers at other schools," Stanley says. "We had no money to pay them, but they worked evenings and weekends to set this thing up." Stanley talked to Parent-Teacher Association meetings to build community support. The West Virginia legislature appropriated a $125,000 subsidy.

The planners broke with the traditionalists in two major areas. They discarded the standard six-, seven- and eight-period school day for a flexible schedule broken into 20-minute segments, and they moved away from the fixed class of 30 to classrooms of varying sizes.

Every 20 minutes someone changes classes at George Washington, but some classes run 40, 60, 80 and 100 minutes. The teachers in a subject area determine the length of their classes. "Our French teachers think 40-minute classes are most effective," says Hunt. "Our Latin teachers prefer 60-minute classes." Instead of fitting the subjects to a schedule, George Washington fits the schedule to the subjects, using a computer to get everybody in the right place at the right time. "I don't know any two students who have the same schedule," says Hunt.

IN ALL SIZES

There are small classrooms for seminars (12 to 15 pupils), medium classrooms for academic labs (30 to 35) and large classrooms for lectures (150 or more). "The class of 30 was an arbitrary anachronism," says Stanley. "There is no real good reason for a class of 30. It's too small for a good lecture. A teacher who lectures on the same subject five times to groups of 30 is wasting his breath. And a class of 30 is too large for good discussion."

A typical English student at GW will have six classes a week—two large group lectures in which the subject matter is introduced, two academic labs where the students pursue it further through supervised research and study and two seminars where the students learn through an interplay of ideas.

"We find the seminars are probably the strongest part of the whole program," says Stanley. "They're involving students as I think they haven't been involved before in public schools."

The academic labs surround the library and are extensions of the library, containing tapes, records, films, anthologies and other materials in specific subject areas. In world literature, for instance, there are 20 sets of materials worth approximately $150 apiece. "And the door to the library is open if this is inadequate," says Stanley. It's a library that gets used, and, in keeping with the easygoing, permissive atmosphere of the school, it is not conspicuous for silence. "I just try to keep things *reasonably* quiet," says librarian Mrs. Helen Martin.

"This is a relaxed school," says Stanley. "There's a freeness evident. The students have freedom to go to a lab or the library, freedom to talk, freedom to stretch. They don't feel quite as confined."

Free time may comprise 10 to 30 percent of a student's schedule. Because of the timesaving group lectures, teachers, too, have free time, and it is not unusual to see students and teachers conferring over some problem or project. Both are enthusiastic about GW's approach.

"It's a tremendous challenge for those students who want to be challenged," says Miss Jan Penix, journalism, French and English teacher. "I wish every school were like George Washington."

"I'd hate to go back to a traditional school," says Clifford Cook, biology teacher.

Cessa Movin is an exchange student from Copenhagen, Denmark, and she appreciates GW. "In Denmark," she says, "you're kind of looked after all the time. Here you have an opportunity to take care of your own time. It's good preparation for college."

"It's great," says Yale-bound Vernon Jones. "You can go as far as you want."

George Washington's Pacemaker program has been so successful that it may cost the school one principal. "I'm getting a lot of job offers," says Stanley.

How Planning, Work, Self-Examination Improved the Schools in These Communities

Following is the complete list of education innovations which have won 1966 Pacemaker awards:

Alabama: Anniston City Schools. Providing more personalized instruction through expanded personnel, use of consultants in fields requiring skill.

Alaska: Anchorage School District. Comprehensive Program for the handicapped reaches pupils in the home, a hospital and a detention center.

Arizona: Sahuarita Elemnetary School. Rural school built up a 6,000-book library and established a modern audiovisual resource center.

Arkansas: Holy Cross Episcopal Day School, W. Memphis. Pupils progress according to their ability, not by age group, in this ungraded school.

California: Temple City School District. Youth Development Program offers afterschool study in 20 different fields for grades 2–12.

Colorado: Arvada West H.S., Jefferson County. "Custom-tailored" English programs are being provided for each of 1,200 students.

Connecticut: Center for Vocational Arts, Norwalk. Developing an occupational training program to hold and educate "antischool" youths.

Delaware: Christiana H.S., Newark. New program has student teachers working in teams of two and drawing up their own guidelines for their courses.

District of Columbia: D.C. Recreation Dept. Roving Leader Program sends workers into slums to counsel children, teach them sports and reading.

Florida: Dade County Public Schools. Serves Cuban refugee pupils through bilingual classes and specially developed reading materials.

Georgia: H. R. Butler Elementary School, Atlanta. School staff and parents worked together to obtain a dental clinic and a library.

Hawaii: Kalanianaole School, Papaikou. "Big Room" accommodates three classes at a time for team teaching.

Illinois: Aurora Public Schools. Teacher Self-Assessment Program examines their attitude, performance, relationship with students.

Indiana: Cumberland Elementary School, W. Lafayette. Kindergartners move through sequential stages of progress at their own natural rate.

Iowa: Cedar Rapids Community School District. Maintains a broad, regularly updated curriculum that serves all age levels in the community.

Kansas: Salina Senior H.S. Independent Study Program for seniors leaves them two free periods to study on their own, use off-campus resources.

Kentucky: Paul B. Blazer H.S., Ashland. All courses are interrelated in a coordinated Mathematics-Science Program.

Maine: Rockland District H.S. Teaching team serves slow learners in grades 9 and 10. Library hours are extended for their benefit.

Maryland: Bushey Drive Elementary School, Silver Spring. Flexible grouping accommodates pupils' interests and natural rates of progress.

Massachusetts: Needham School System. Special science program for elementary schools utilizes latest techniques, aids, demonstration programs.

Michigan: Albion Public Schools. An adult education course is designed especially for mothers of underprivileged pupils, emphasizing self-regard.

Minnesota: Olivia Public School. Led in organizing cooperative program with three other schools for educating mentally handicapped children.

Mississippi: Gulf Coast Junior College District. Three junior colleges provide 25 vocational-technical programs for 2,500 students.

Missouri: Valley Winds Elementary School, St. Louis. Classrooms in new building radiate from a core housing library, theater, offices.

Nebraska: Lincoln Public Schools. A broad music program begins with group piano lessons in the third grade, progresses to a symphony orchestra.

New Jersey: Teaneck School System. Successful integration plan included redistribution of pupils, a special workshop to prepare teachers.

New Mexico: Cuba Public Schools. Field trips and special classes acquaint Indian and Mexican students with vital aspects of American society.

New York: Vestal Central Schools. High school students discuss poets and philosophers in noncredit afterschool humanities seminars.

North Carolina: School of Arts, Winston-Salem. State-supported school trains talented students in music, drama and dance.

North Dakota: Fargo School District. Blind pupils in grades K–12, some from out of state, are intergrated in classes with sighted students.

Ohio: North Avondale Elementary School, Cincinnati. Volunteers arrange enrichment programs and supervise extracurricular activities.

Oklahoma: Oklahoma City Public Schools. Elementary Science program utilizes a special manual, TV lessons, science cartoons in local newspaper.

Oregon: Bend Senior H.S. Rural school stresses independent study, permits students to be self-regulating, leave school grounds during day.

Pennsylvania: Altoona School District. Students are given the opportunity to formulate problems, then program and operate electronic computer.

Puerto Rico: Dept. of Education, Hato Rey. Modernized high school curriculum, making special provision for advancement of gifted students.

South Carolina: Beaufort H.S. Remedical reading program stressing self-improvement and free reading time aids 100 secondary students yearly.

South Dakota: Sioux Falls Public Schools. "Hard core" unemployed youths, 16 years old and over, are given job information and counseling.

Tennessee: Murfreesboro City Schools. Preschool children from deprived areas are given guidance and special training by teacher team.

Texas: Houston School District. Teachers are given regular reports on activities at Houston's Manned Spacecraft Center so pupils may be informed.

Vermont: Bennington H.S. Required sophomore non-Western civilization course stresses growing importance of these portions of the world.

Virginia: Wakefield H.S., Arlington. Occupational child care program for male and female students; they work with 4-year-old children.

Washington: Stevenson School District. Teachers work a full year, in summer either teaching, working on curriculum development or studying.

West Virginia: George Washington H.S., Charleston. Computer-arranged scheduling leaves students free for independent study.

Wisconsin: Racine Public Schools. High school students on own initiative teach crafts and games to younger inner-city school pupils.

The Share-the-Loss Plan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, two institutions which maintain their sense of direction in these troubled days are the corkscrew and Secretary McNamara's defense policies.

Secretary McNamara has consulted his crystal ball, the computer, and has closed down American military bases oftentimes without regard to history, tradition, and need. Among the sufferers have been the displaced military families. Their homes have become drugs on the market as the base areas become a computerized ghost town.

Almost no one would say that the Secretary has been concerned about the human equation; apparently under pressure and certainly with great delay, he now comes up with the proposition that Defense will "share" the losses his actions have imposed upon these innocent families to the extent of $78 million.

It seems to me quite clear that Secretary McNamara's Department should pay the entire involuntary loss imposed upon these families. I suggest to do so he use some of the money the Comptroller General has found him wasting. Secretary McNamara has a carryover of $42 billion as of tonight at midnight. He has the power to transfer 25 percent of such funds. I would suggest he do so.

But since he has not already, we must presume he will not. I, therefore, suggest appropriate action by this House to fully compensate these families.

In this connection, by unanimous consent, I introduce an article:

The Share-the-Loss Plan

(By Louis Stockstill)

Military housing—both for troops and families—has been a subject of such intensified news coverage and editorial comment in "The Journal" over such a long period of time that some might accuse us of having nothing else to write about.

This, however, is not the reason we continue to focus attention on housing. We do so because (1) living conditions in the Armed Forces are highly important to morale, (2) they are not what they could and should be and (3) new developments keep popping up faster than cardboard men on a target range.

Take the past couple of weeks, for example:

The Pentagon sent new draft legislation to the Congress offering to "share" losses experienced by families who are forced to sell their homes at bases ordered closed.

DoD completed a major study of BOQ/barracks deficits.

The Senate demanded that Secretary of Defense McNamara go forward with family and troop housing construction programs which he has ordered deferred.

Each of these developments merits editorial comment because each is closely linked to the broad requirement of strengthening and improving career incentives in the Armed Forces. All present provocative issues which not only stimulate but almost beg for criticism.

Take the DoD share-the-loss proposal. Here is a program that offers to help families to the tune of $78-million. Certainly no small undertaking. Yet, how can we, or the Congress, or Service families wax enthusiastic about the plan when it is such an obvious "half way" measure? When the Government orders a base closed and families are forced to sell their homes at a cut-rate price, the Government is either obligated or not obligated to shoulder the loss. If it admits the obligation, as DoD has done, why should there be any talk of "sharing" the loss? This is like an employer ordering one of his workers to fly across country on a business trip and saying, "I'll pay half the fare."

Also, as we observed in our news story outlining the share-the-loss proposal, those families who own homes at deactivated bases but not physically residing there at the time of the closure-order, apparently would not benefit from the plan even if it was fair and equitable.

Congress last year gave the Defense Department authority to purchase the homes at a price determined to be the average value of similar property as of a representative period prior to the announcement of the intention to close the activity. But that was all a dream which someone wasted no time in shattering.

Instead of the time-honored adage, "If you can't do it right, don't do it," DoD sometimes seems to operate on the principle, "If you can do it, don't do it right."

The Massachusetts Committee of Catholics, Protestants, and Jews

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, one of the finest organizations in America, dedicated to extending areas of agreement, and reducing tensions, emotions, and bigotry, is the Massachusetts Committee of Catholics, Protestants, and Jews. Included in the membership of this usual and wonderful organization are outstanding persons in all walks of human activity who are constantly waging the fight for good and against evil.

In addition to extending areas of agreement and understanding among our people, this committee has many other excellent activities: First, the good citizenship program of the Boston Park Department; second, Tufts University civic education project; third, Brandeis University three chapels program; fourth, human relations center at Boston University; fifth, cooperating with the Massachusetts Department of Education.

In addition, this committee has distributed many thousands of copies of educational material to schoolteachers and heads of educational institutions throughout the United States.

Its general aims and purposes are: first, to sponsor good will work in the general community of Greater Boston; second, to serve as a medium through which representative citizens can endorse the basic democratic principle of good will among men of different faiths and different racial origins; third, to bring out and emphasize the many fine things which citizens of different faiths have in common; and fourth, to encourage and support those forces in the community which generate in the individual a respect for the validity and dignity of each other individual's particular religious faith, with no qualifications or reservations based upon racial origins.

In connection with the activities of this committee throughout the years I pay special tribute to Ben G. Shapiro, secretary of this wonderful organization. Ben G. Shapiro is one of the original founders and secretary throughout the years of this committee, one of the most dedicated men I have ever met, and whose love of his work in connection with this committee has played a major part in the success of this organization.

Each year this committee conducts a banquet at which there are at least 1,200 persons present, and at the banquet honors three outstanding persons throughout the country for their contributions toward understanding and good will among our fellow human beings. The banquet this year was held the evening of May 19, 1966, at the Statler-Hilton Hotel at which banquet citations were presented to Hon. Abe Fortas, Justice, U.S. Supreme Court; Hon. Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, the Attorney General of the United States; and Thomas F. O'Neil, chairman of the board, RKO-General, Inc.

The toastmaster of this year's banquet was Joseph E. Cronin, president of the American Baseball League, and chairman, executive committee, Children's Cancer Research Foundation. In my remarks I included the introductory remarks of Oscar W. Haussermann, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee of Catholics, Protestants, and Jews; remarks made by Toastmaster Joseph E. Cronin; remarks made by John F. Collins, mayor of Boston; an introduction by Norman L. Cahners, chairman of Cahners Publishing Co. of Boston, Mass; of remarks made by David P. Manley, a senior at the Charlestown High School and a member of the National Honor Society; speech delivered by David Manley; introduction by the toastmaster of Ben G. Shapiro; the report of Secretary Ben G. Shapiro; address of Hon. John A. Volpe, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; address of Thomas F. O'Neil; the address of Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas; address of Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach; and the citations that every one of the distinguished recipients of this year's award received.

REMARKS OF MAYOR JOHN F. COLLINS

Mr. Chairman, Reverend Clergy, Honored Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

As mayor of Boston, I am delighted to greet our three distinguished guests, and to participate officially in this meeting dedicated to the spirit of brotherhood in action.

Unofficially also, I have never more fervently prayed for brotherly love. As some of you may know, I am presently engaged in certain extra-curricular activities, and—I assure you—after I listen, night after night, to some of the things my opponents say about me, there is nothing I yearn for more hopefully—nothing I would welcome more cheerfully, than just a few small words of brotherly love.

Tonight we honor a significant and unusual trio of proud Americans, proud of the history and proud of the traditions of their nation and ours—each making his own contribution and each combining his own brilliance with the skills of others in helping achieve what is best for America:

United States Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas; business and communications executive, our former fellow Bostonian, Thomas F. O'Neil; and our illustrious Attorney General, Nicholas Katzenbach; each with a long personal history of willingness to serve the common good, each with a record of distinction in more than one field, each with rare and amazing capacity to lead, to advise, to assume responsibility and to perform with high standards and superlative results, and, above all, each with a deep involvement in the needs of his fellow man, whatever his religion, his color, or his national origin.

These men know that our nation is the sum total of all its component parts; that its greatness and strength come from a blend of the different cultural, ethnic and national origins of our people; that there is no problem that we cannot overcome if we work together, in common purpose, for the realization of common goals and aspirations.

This year particularly, the qualities of leadership and devotion to the public welfare, exemplified by these three gentlemen, take on special meaning.

For leadership in 1966 requires the perfect blending of knowledge and sound judgment to put that knowledge to its most effective use and of the courage to face the most difficult issues tempered with compassion for the most humble or the most needy of our people.

Leadership requires tireless energy and drive and unremitting concern for the realization of the aims and purposes that unite us as Americans.

The city of Boston and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which have given great leaders to our nation, are all the more sensitive to, and appreciative of, the qualities of national leadership exemplified by the men we honor tonight; and we honor also this committee of Catholics, Protestants and Jews for its intelligent programs, its deep insight into human needs, and its dedication to the furtherance of the ideal of the brotherhood of man.

Introductory Remarks of Oscar W. Haussermann, Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee of Catholics, Protestants, and Jews

Reverend Clergy; Your Excellency, Governor Volpe; Your Honor, Mayor Collins; Distinguished Guests, that is, all of you who are here tonight:

As you know, this is the 29th Annual Senior Good Will Dinner of our Massachusetts Committee of Catholics, Protestants and Jews. It's another traditional dinner that finds this banquet hall crowded to capacity with good citizens, community leaders, who believe in our cause. It's a kind of civic session that, in my judgment, symbolizes our New Boston at its best.

My assignment tonight—a pleasant one, I assure you—is to present to you your Toastmaster, an old friend of mine born west of Dedham and now known and admired throughout our land.

Last year I wrote a citation which was presented to him at our 1965 dinner. In that citation I spoke the truth—albeit with a slight touch of envy—about his brilliant athletic achievements which led to his canonization as a member of Baseball's Hall of Fame in Cooperstown and about his ability, character and personality that led to his election some seven years ago to his present post as President of the American League.

Tonight I know that I speak for all Bostonians when I say that we are glad that he has settled here in Massachusetts, that he has made our Boston the headquarters of the American League and that he has found the time to serve us so helpfully—and so graciously—as a Vice Chairman of our Committee.

Ladies and gentlemen, your Toastmaster, Mr. Joseph E. Cronin.

Remarks by Joe Cronin

Thank you Mister Haussermann for your most gracious and thoughtful words.

Right Reverend and reverend members of the clergy—your excellency, the Governor. Your honor, the mayor. Worthy recipients of tonight's awards. Distinguished guests of the head table. Ladies and gentlemen—and, if I may inject a selfish note, I would hope that I could combine all in one simple salutation—baseball fans.

It is indeed a personal privilege to serve as toastmaster for this twenty-ninth annual dinner of the Massachusetts Committee, Catholics, Protestants and Jews.

One year ago, I stood before these microphones and commented, with all truth and no poetry, that I would prefer to be at bat facing the greatest pitchers in American League history. This is not the case tonight. It is a most happy task for a baseball man to join in tribute to the trio of award recipients, whose presence honors us on this memorable occasion.

First of all, there exist happy alliances between baseball and television, and if this, in itself, does not suffice, certainly there must be an affinity between the Cronins and the O'Neils on both the Auld Sod, and the new.

Secondly, in baseball, we have the symbol of the umpire as evidence of our quest for justice on the diamond. With us here is our attorney general who directs the department which seeks justice for all throughout the entire land.

And finally, every baseball man appreciates the importance of a strong bench. President Johnson gave evidence of that same sort of appreciation, when, on July twenty-eighth last, he nominated the newest Justice to the Supreme Bench—the Supreme Court of the United States.

Since more elaborate and worthier tribute will be accorded these outstanding gentlemen later in the program, I should like to summarize for them, and review hastily for you, the goals of our Massachusetts committee, the reasons we are all present this evening.

To do this briefly, may I quote from the splendor of a sermon delivered by our Cardinal Archbishop of Boston. On April the eighteenth, nineteen hundred sixty-six, Cardinal Cushing spoke at Boston's famed Old North Church in commemoration of the hanging of the lanterns in the belfry, on Patriots' Day eve, making this a doubly historic occasion. With eloquence, the Cardinal said, "It must have been a small tallow that Paul Revere watched for as he crossed the Charles River, but it was the kind of light that does not have to be big to be bright. It burned with the ideal of freedom, and men sought it in that generation with the same passion that good men seek it in every generation."

Thanks mainly to the living inspiration provided by Ben Shapiro—and with a thought to the past to Mike Kelleher, whose memory shall never die—in this incandescent generation of neon glare and atomic power, the Massachusetts Committee, Catholics, Protestants and Jews strives to keep the ideal of those lanterns burning brightly for all of us—and in the hearts of all men of good will.

On behalf of the Massachusetts Committee, we express sincere appreciation to the members of the press, radio and television, to station WNAC-TV, to the airlines for offering the services of their hostesses as ushers here this evening—and to those who assisted in arrangements, over and above the call of duty, in the following categories:

Mr. Pat Ryan—over-all arrangements.

Mr. Louis Miller—reservations.

Mr. Isadore Zack—publicity.

Mr. Benjamin Bartzoff—television, coordination.

Mr. Jerry Hayes—who made the arrangements for our lovely airlines hostesses.

To the Boston Edison Company for lighting and decorations.

John Donnelly Company—for the attractive backdrop poster on our stage.

Mr. Jack Drummey—for invaluable assistance in several areas.

Dean John S. Bailey of Northeastern—for radio coverage arrangements.

To Police Commissioner McNamara and members of his efficient department for courtesies extended our honored guests.

Remarks by Norman C. Cahners

Introduction

Thank you, Mr. Cronin. Reverend Clergy, very Distinguished and Honored Guests, Ladies, Gentlemen:

One of the most important activities of the Massachusetts Committee, Catholics, Protestants and Jews is the annual junior goodwill dinner.

This program was conceived 14 years ago by the late Michael Kelleher and Ben Shapiro as a means of indoctrinating young men in a spirit of brotherhood.

Chosen by their headmasters, several hundred public and parochial school students meet each January in the press room at Fenway Park through the courtesy of Thomas A. Yawkey and the Boston Red Sox organization.

Outstanding leaders in our community act as sponsors of these boys and four lads are chosen to give a talk on what brotherhood means to him.

During these 15 years more than 2,200 young men have been our guests and we know of no lad who has attended these annual dinners who has been involved in any juvenile delinquency nor at any time been a discredit to himself or to the school he represents.

Today there is a tremendous ferment in the land. It is reflected in the civil rights movement and in the protest demonstrations on college campuses across the country. Obviously, the need for men who have within them a sincere and abiding feeling of goodwill and brotherhood has never been greater.

Due to the foresight of Michael Kelleher and Ben Shapiro, and the work of our Massachusetts Committee, we have today over 2,200 missionaries of goodwill in our community and I think we can rest assured that if any of them are participating in demonstrations, it is in protest against bigotry in any form whatsoever.

Tonight you will hear from one of the young men who spoke at our dinner on January 26.

His name is David P. Manley, a senior at Charlestown High School and a member of the National Honor Society.

He was elected by his fellow students to represent the school at student government day at the state house, where, serving as a senator, he introduced the only bill that was passed that day.

David will enter Boston University next fall in the school of liberal arts, where he will major in psychology.

He is a member of the debating club and was on the panel for our radio broadcast on W-E-Z-E for the Boston Public Schools Radio Forum.

As you listen to him, I hope you will try to visualize the setting of a press room of a baseball park. It is a winter's night and the room is warmed by the presence of hundreds of high school students breaking bread together and learning lessons which will remain with them throughout their lives.

Now you have the same treat in store for you that we enjoyed at Fenway Park last January.

Here is living testimony of the benefit of this goodwill program—I present to you young David Manley.

Speech Delivered by David Manley

First of all, I would like to commend this committee on the fine work they are doing to further understanding among men of all creeds. I am sure that their work has done much to break down the barriers of religious ignorance and intolerance. My reaction, and the reaction of the many boys who attended this year's Goodwill Dinner at Fenway Park, attests to the tremendous strides this committee has taken in achieving this goal.

As stated in the Declaration of Independence, all men are created equal in the eyes of God and before the law. This truth, however, must also mean that all men are equal before one another, that is, equal as individuals.

Equality before the law was one of the principles upon which this country was based, and it is one of the principles which make this country as great as it is today. Yet even in America we find some people who would deny their fellow Americans these very basic rights because of their race, color, or religion. But because America is based upon individual freedom, and because the great majority of American people are now aware of these grave injustices, this attitude of discrimination cannot prevail. Laws and customs which have for years denied to certain groups of people the rights which most of us enjoy are being altered or abolished. This is only the beginning, however; being given the right to ride at the front of the bus is not enough; being given the right to vote in a free society is not enough. A man must be respected as an individual if he is expected ever to become a productive member of today's society.

America is not a country of any one color or creed. It is a country of individuals, and as an individual a man should be judged for his actions and only for his own actions.

Whoever thinks that any one race is superior or inferior to any other only shows the weakness of his own character. He uses that attitude as a crutch to support his sagging sense of security and purpose, thereby gaining a false sense of pride in himself.

This is a disease of intolerance, and if allowed to spread could lead to disaster. Hitler was by far the best example of this truth. Millions of so-called inferior beings went through untold suffering because a few demented men succeeded in making the German people think that their race was superior to any other. This classic example of the failure to judge man as an individual led to the most tragic results possible, not only for the victims, but also for the German people themselves.

No one can condone the conduct of the people who were involved in Watts last summer, but we can no more condemn all colored people for the actions of these few than we can blame all white people for the actions of those teenagers at Laconia, New Hampshire, last summer, when a group of motorcyclists rioted a whole night before order was restored.

There are no other criteria than this one: we must judge man as an individual.

Introduction by Joe Cronin to Ben G. Shapiro

In planning an introduction for our next speaker, Ben Bartzoff suggested that the man's middle initial "G" must stand for good will. Well, we know his first name is Ben, but the "B" could also stand for brotherhood. Truly the motivating force behind this organization, our secretary, and commissioner, Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination, Ben G. Shapiro.

Ben G. Shapiro.

Report by Ben G. Shapiro

Gentlemen of the clergy, Governor Volpe, Mayor Collins, our guests of honor, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

It is always a pleasure for me to have the assignment to welcome you to the annual dinner of the Massachusetts Committee Catholics, Protestants and Jews. You know, this is our 29th annual dinner. We have surely grown over the years since our first meeting at the old city club.

Although we are called the Massachusetts Committee Catholics, Protestants and Jews, we are aware that unified action on many fronts helps promote more strongly our cause. We are aware, too, that the actions of the individual in all that he does in his daily life spells out specifically his attitude about the dignity and worthiness of all individuals.

A Jesuit Priest, executed by the Nazis, enunciates this thought more simply. Father Delp said, "When through one man, a little more light and truth, a little more love and goodness comes into the world, then that man's life has had meaning."

It is in this regard that I must say that over the past 29 years it has been my privilege to know many dedicated individuals who have been associated with our Massachusetts Committee. I believe a year ago I referred to our dinner as a "blue ribbon" audience. It certainly is. To you, there has been no controversy over the objectives and operations of brotherhood as a natural part of your everyday life. There are no contradictions in your means and ends for promoting good will among men, because that is the way you live. There are no confusions over what you say and what you do—you mean what you say, and you say what you mean about the dignity that is in each man.

There are students of the constitution who tell us that the famous phrase "deliberate speed" in the matter of enforcing the civil rights laws was inspired by a line in the poem "Hound of Heaven" by Francis Thompson. May I—who certainly am not a constitutional lawyer—contribute the additional phrase from the same poem that may underline our hopes. Thompson also spoke of "majestic instancy." If I can use that as a take-off point, I would like to suggest that any temptation, any cause, any provocation that would have any one of us deny the dignity of any individual, any time or anywhere, be dispelled in our hearts and minds with "majestic instancy." The realization that all men are brothers must be in our hearts, that everyone must respect the rights of others, must be a part of our daily lives.

This is what the Massachusetts committee has preached and practiced over the past 29 years. We have done it through the good citizenship program of the park department; the three chapels program at Brandeis University; in the field of human relations at Boston University; in the Lincoln Filene Center at Tufts University; in the work being done at Boston College in its Institute of Human Sciences. I should add that the annual good will dinners for the public and parochial school students at Fenway Park—going back to the days of Joe Cronin—have a special lustre in the annals of our work.

Finally, I would like to recall for many of you a remark made by Boston College's Father Michael Walsh a few years ago when Brotherhood Temple Ohabei Shalom honored him with a citation. In relation brotherhood, he said he could not permit the word "tolerance" in his vocabulary. He said that "to put up with someone" is demeaning, heartless, and cruel. You know, tolerance has many dictionary meanings. In reference to machinery, tolerance is an allowable variation in the dimensions of a machine or part. In reference to the mint, tolerance is a permissible deviation in the fineness or weight of a coin. But when it comes to human beings, let us have no deviations, no variations; let us have "majestic instancy" in recognizing that love and goodness in our hearts for all men will, indeed, give our lives a more real and lasting meaning.

Thank you.

Remarks of Governor John A. Volpe at Massachusetts Committee of Catholics, Protestants, and Jews

I am delighted to join the Massachusetts Committee of Catholics, Protestants, and Jews in honoring three such distinguished Americans as Attorney General Katzenbach, Justice Fortas, and Thomas F. O'Neil, three men who stand out in their lifelong efforts for the cause of equality and brotherhood.

The Committee of Protestants, Catholics, and Jews has done a highly effective job in educating our citizens concerning the evils of prejudice and intolerance, in fact, perhaps we have been almost too successful.

For there is a very real danger that we have immunized a broad segment of the public against the very message we are trying to get across, on the one hand, and that we have lulled ourselves into a state of complacency by the progress of our efforts, on the other.

I am sure that there are many who hear what we have to say, but to whom the real meaning of our words is lost.

The fact is, that the cause of racial and religious tolerance demands the same from us as the struggle for the preservation of liberty itself, eternal vigilance.

There must be no letting up in our efforts for the cause of brotherhood.

A substantial portion of the community remains unreached by our work, and every year, more of our young people attain the age where they should be exposed to our message.

Our effort then, must be a continuing and an unending one.

We must not regard the progress we are making, as an indicator that it is time to adjust the tempo of our efforts downward.

Rather, we should follow the example of the three men we honor this evening, whose dedication to the concept of equality has deepened throughout their careers, and to whom success has never been a signal to slacken in their efforts.

On behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and on my own personal behalf, it is a pleasure to extend heartfelt congratulations to the three eminent individuals we honor tonight.

In closing I would be remiss if I did not take another moment to pay tribute to my good friend Ben Shapiro, the dedicated secretary of the Massachusetts Committee of Catholics, Protestants, and Jews.

Ben's goal in life has been the fulfillment of his feeling of love for his fellowman.

In the person of Ben Shapiro, we find the most able sponsor of good will to emphasize the many fine attributes which citizens of different faiths have in common.

So tonight, I am privileged to salute Ben Shapiro, in the same breath, as Justice Fortas, Attorney General Katzenbach, Thomas O'Neil.

Remarks of Thomas F. O'Neil

Mr. Rabb, reverend clergy, distinguished leaders and members of the Committee and honored guests, thank you.

I suppose it sounds somewhat trite and hackneyed for a recipient of any citation to say that he is honored because he was chosen for such a distinction. However, I am unable to think of alternative vernacular to express my feelings on this occasion, but I would like to specify three reasons among many why I am particularly impressed by my being included as one of those cited here: (1) because of those distinguished Massachusetts citizens constituting the Committee that made the choice, (2) because of the fact that I am one of a company of three that includes Mr. Justice Fortas and Attorney General Katzenbach, and (3) because of the long line of exalted persons who have been honored in the past.

My adult life has been concerned with the private enterprise sector of our American society. I have never entered the governmen service except for some military service during World War II. I have no ambitions to hold public office. I do not disdain those who do. On the contrary, I admire and thank them.

I was agreeably surprised by notice of tonight's citation and somewhat at a loss to understand why I should be paired with such distinguished public servants as Mr. Justice Fortas and Attorney General Katzenbach. But, on reflection, it occurred to me that it might be a recognition that the goals of this Committee cannot be accomplished by laws alone. As a matter of fact, the need for the law to step in is often but a manifestation of failures in the private sector. It is the avoidance and repair of such failures that are the noble undertakings of your Committee.

A businessman, acting privately in his company's interest and in the interest of the public, can do much; not only in his wholehearted obedience to existing laws, but in doing the things which could make further legal actions unnecessary. He, of course, can do this through contributing time and money to private organizations devoted to this work. Further, in his daily business activities, he can avoid the discriminations that are so debilitating to our society. This means that, in his own thinking, he must be wary of the idea that racial, credal or color status provides a meaningful or moral basis for business decisions.

Then, too, many of us in the business sector frequently find ourselves engaged in businesses that afford unique opportunities to attentuate the ignorance and emotion that are the prime ingredients of prejudice. Our company is engaged in such businesses, notably radio and television.

It might interest you to know that I was first introduced to the mysteries and intricacies of the broadcasting business right here in Boston over twenty years ago soon after the end of World War II. I lived here and labored in the vineyards of WNAC and the Yankee Network for five years during which time the broadcasting art was undergoing a transitional period involving the technological break-through that television added to broadcasting science. I was a resident of Boston in 1948 when two television stations first saw the light of day, WNAC–TV and WBZ–TV. WBZ–TV was and is also associated with a corporation engaged in commerical enterprise other than broadcasting but the name of that corporation escapes me for the moment. I hope that Bill McCormick and Perry Ury who are responsible for the affairs of WNAC–TV and WNAC-Radio and the Yankee Network, respectively, will give me credit for not giving an identification commercial to a Boston competitor on this microphone.

I might also add as a personal note that my wife, Claire, and I had two children born in Boston during our stay here and it may well be that because of their nativity, they may wind up being the most cultured of the entire O'Neil clan.

Returning to the broadcasting business for the moment—Long term success in the broadcasting business requires a careful nurturing of public confidence. This must be earned; it cannot be lastingly achieved through high-pressure, image-making publicity campaigns. To earn it, our conduct must be such that our public will have confidence in our integrity, our fairness and our community commitment.

Our commitment to the community means, among other things, that we must attempt to shed light on compelling public issues. We must attempt to get the dialogue going and to keep it going. We must attempt to persuade people not only that they are affected by these issues but also that broadcasting offers them an opportunity to make their views known and possibly to influence the solutions. This involvement of listeners is a major goal of our broadcast operations in Boston.

On many occasions, extreme as well as moderating views are aired. We believe that extreme views which are based upon ignorance and prejudice will not survive public dialogue. It is benightedness that we seek to eliminate. And we must do it fairly and with integrity or the public will lose confidence in us.

The wonderful thing about all this is that it well serves both our conscience and our business. In this way, we hope we have been, and will be, somewhat more than insignificant in promoting the noble aims of your Committee.

To further our common goals and to exemplify our devotion to your great community, we have recently made a decision to construct a major new center in Boston to house our broadcasting operations, and we are moving forward with this project.

Aside from our vital interests in the air waves of Boston and New England, we have recently entered into the Air transportation business, first in the West by way of Frontier Airlines and more immediately in metropolitan Boston and surrounding cities through a substantial investment in Boston's own helicopter airline, Air General, Inc.

Thank you.

Text of Justice Abe Fortas' Speech

I acknowledge with gratitude the citation that you have given me. I am particularly glad to participate in this event because you are honoring the attorney general of the United States, Mr. Katzenbach, for his work in formulating and enforcing the new civil rights program.

DESERVES GRATITUDE

He has done his work fearlessly, intelligently and skillfully. He deserves the nation's gratitude. And I join you in saluting Mr. O'Neil for his services in spreading the message of this committee's work.

We meet tonight in a period of great promise. In the past few years, we have witnessed marked progress toward the achievement of the ideal to which this organization is dedicated—the ideal of universal brotherhood.

Today, as never before in our nation's history, we are advancing towards the goal of equal rights and justice for all of our people. And today, as never before in 2,000 years, we are moving towards the great objective of mutual respect among the three great religions of the western world, and mutual collaboration among them.

Civil rights and religious compatibility are not separate and distinct goals. They are two aspects of the same principle—the value and dignity of the individual. Progress toward achieving them represents man's increasing maturity. Each reflects the achievement of a new plateau of human understanding—a new stage in the evolution of man towards the goal which is set by all religions. For all religions believe in the divine image—in mankind capable of nobility and greatness and of achievement beyond the selfish and self-centered objects of material life.

NEW ACCEPTANCE

We are today witnesses of a new acceptance of the brotherhood of man, unsullied and undefiled by distinctions based upon race or color, and unimpeded by religious factionalism or by differences in the forms or specifics of the various creeds. The new understanding among the great western religions and the new validation of civil rights have proceeded hand-in-hand.

This is as it should be because it is religion that has represented and inspired man's most exalted ideals. And it is what we call "civil rights" that represents man's political statement of religion's highest ideals.

It is a paradoxical fact of history that the most divisive force in history has been man's diverse religions—that more wars have been fought in religion's name than for any other cause.

But we Protestants, Catholics and Jews—all of us are coming to realize that religion should unite us—not divide us; that he who hates or scorns or discriminates against his fellow man in the name of religious difference is faithless to his own religion; that each religious faith, whatever that faith may be, must command respect for all religious faiths, and rejection of none.

CARRIES OBLIGATION

Devotion to one's religion, however intense, carries with it the obligation to respect the faith of others. It rejects—it does not command—it does not permit negation of the faith of other men. True faith is blind and deaf to denominational differences—just as true humanity is blind to differences of race or color.

The acceptance of these principles, I think, marks one of the greatest forward movements in all of history. Destructive rivalry among the three great religions has been an evil that has poisoned men's minds and degraded their actions.

The magnificent ideals of humanity—which all men share—have been unattainable in its presence. True freedom, true equality, a full measure of civil rights, and true dignity have been impossible so long as Catholic, Protestant and Jew—each—regarded the religion of the other with either fear or hostility.

We are now approaching the moment when, together, with our combined might—with full respect and undiluted friendship—we can join in the further progress of mankind toward the achievement of the goal that we share, for it is true that faith can move mountains; but it can move the mountains that stand between man and the heaven of his aspirations, only when the faith of each man is linked in trust and fellowship to the faith of all.

SEEN IN CRISIS

We have seen this in the present crisis of our nation.

We have seen Protestant ministers of various denominations, Jewish rabbis, and Roman Catholic priests and nuns walking, shoulder to shoulder, to protest discrimination against their fellow man—walking, shoulder to shoulder, through avenues of hate.

And when the history of heroism of this period is written, the names of these representatives of the great religions will be written large—because they believed and because their faith was deep and abiding, and because their faith was expressed in good and fearless works. Their strength was greater than the strength of their numbers. It was greater than the sum of their individual religious groups.

It was the strength of nobility—of religious faith itself—which is more than the strength of all the churches of all of the sets. And it was this power—this power that came from union and brotherhood—that helped so mightily to move the mountains of injustice and discrimination.

So the power of faith united has been put to work in this country to inspire, insist upon and bring about the elimination of discrimination—the continuation of the denial to the Negroes of the rights promised them a hundred years ago by the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

And now, at the same time, we see within the great churches themselves a moving together of historic significance—among the Protestant sects; tangible, significant steps toward the achievement of substantial unification; within the great Roman Catholic Church; a new attitude toward other religions; and within the Jewish community a thankfulness and release of tensions and renewed determination to join with other religions in accomplishing man's tasks and God's work.

MOST SIGNIFICANT

This, I think, may prove to be the most significant movement of our time.

I hope that the time will come when the great religions of the East will also be included within the movement toward universal understanding and collaboration.

And so, tonight, it is with special pleasure that I join in saluting this organization which, here in Massachusetts and throughout the nation, has worked in its own way for the accomplishment of these noble goals.

We must continue, for the job is hard and the road is long. We must continue in the work of harnessing the religions of the world together and of bringing the strength of all of them and all of us to bear upon the task of achieving the brotherhood of man.

Remarks by Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach on Receiving the Citation of the Massachusetts Committee, Catholics, Protestants, and Jews, Statler Hilton Hotel, Boston, Thursday, May 19, 1966

I will prize the citation you have given me this evening not only for myself, but for the many men and women in the Department of Justice, and especially in our Civil Rights Division, who are giving the best years of their lives—sacrificing not just leisure but precious family life in endless working hours and continual travel—to help make America keep the promise of civil rights to *all* citizens.

It is a great honor to be here and to have been chosen for this award. What would any kid give to hold *anything* in common with Joe Cronin? What would any aspiring musician give to share something, as I now do, with Jack Benny? To be cited with these men for this award, in a tradition that has included such figures as the late Herbert Lehman, Mrs. Roosevelt, and Cardinal Cushing, is something I will remember with great pride.

Through the efforts of this Committee and groups like it, we have come to take the harmony of ethnic and religious groups almost for granted in America. It is now hard to conceive of the anti-Catholic passion that led to the burning of the Ursuline Academy here in the 1830's. Anti-semitism, once so virulent that resort hotels proclaimed in pamphlets "No consumptives, no dogs, no Jews," is almost entirely a memory. And the bitter old warning, "Irish Need Not Apply", is no longer posted.

Boston may well have led other parts of the country in achieving productive harmony of different groups. Walter Whitehill recounts in a very entertaining new book about Boston that in 1917 Martin Lomasney, the great Irish boss of the West End, posted handbills in Yiddish urging Jewish voters in the ward to elect Charles Pelham Curtis, Jr., a Yankee lawyer from State Street, to a constitutional convention.

Differences of nationality and religion are associated less and less with rancor and discrimination, but rather more, as in this city with a rich vitality. The recent history of Massachusetts—the state which leads all others in its percentage of foreign-born and first-generation Americans—is a striking illustration of the richness of diversity in a community. Yet this same recent history has revealed how different and how much more challenging is the process of absorbing into full citizenship the Negro American.

As President Johnson said at Howard University last Spring, the other ethnic minorities "did not have the heritage of centuries to overcome, and they did not have a cultural tradition which had been twisted and battered by endless years of hatred and hopelessness, nor were they excluded, these others, because of race or color—a feeling whose dark intensity is matched by no other prejudice in our society."

Today, when religious discrimination is in effect a relic, racial discrimination and strife still disfigure the life and name of our country. And Massachusetts, though it has a relatively minute percentage of Negro citizens, now finds itself very much involved in aspects of the national problem.

Clearly, the problem has not been solved here and it will not be solved without the continuing efforts of many citizens, dauntless in their dedication to victory over prejudice and fear. But just as clearly, Massachusetts has made a creditable start that other states could well imitate.

Massachusetts passed one of the first equal employment statutes and one of the best fair housing statutes in the country. I have been told of the private METCO experiment to organize a pupil transfer program between city and suburb to help ease congestion and severe imbalance. And I know that many of you here this evening helped to draw up the impressive and forthright Report of the Advisory Committee on Racial Imbalance.

This is a remarkable document. Produced by an admirably broad range of state leaders, it is frank about the problem, and hardheaded in its thinking about feasible solutions. That Report and the historic racial imbalance law that grew from it have put Massachusetts in a position of leadership in one of America's central contemporary efforts for racial justice and equality. Now, as you go about putting the law into effect, you have an opportunity to make this city and this state a model for all the other major communities in the country.

Earlier this month, Cardinal Cushing, speaking here about the cluster of public problems associated with poverty, urban deterioration and the desperation of minority groups, observed that "slowly but surely, all these problems have led inexorably to the issue of housing." What Cardinal Cushing said about poverty and the problem of inadequate housing has a clear parallel in the relation between the many forms of racial inequality and injustice in American life, and the problem of housing discrimination in particular. Eventually, inexorably, we must come to the problem of housing.

And so, we in President Johnson's Administration have now embarked on an effort to make fair housing not only the goal of civic groups and leaders such as yourselves, not only the objective of state laws like those in Massachusetts and 16 other states, but in addition, the mandate of federal law throughout the United States. As President Johnson declared last month in his Civil Rights Message, "The time has come for Congress to declare resoundingly that discrimination in housing and all the evils it breeds are a denial of justice and a threat to the development of our growing urban areas."

We firmly believe that a remedy lies in the law. By remedy I do not mean panacea. No statute alone can trumpet down the ghetto walls. No statute alone can provide the hope, the education, the skills and the applied resources that actually fulfill opportunity.

But President Kennedy's historic and decisive engagement of the nation's resources on the problem of civil rights, and President Johnson's massive efforts since then, have taught the most skeptical that the law can lead and the law can protect in this vital area.

And so we look to you for vocal support for the Civil Rights Act of 1966. And, as all of our concern about progress in real integration turn increasingly to the North, we look to communities like this and to men and women like you for leadership.

By making your views known to Congress, you can play a powerful role in the enactment of fair housing legislation. And by speaking out forcefully in this community, as you have in the past, you can make Massachusetts a standard of racial justice.

Citations and Testimonials

The Massachusetts Committee of Catholics, Protestants and Jews, at its Twenty-ninth Annual Dinner, presents this citation and testimonial to Thomas F. O'Neil, Chairman of the Board of the General Tire and Rubber Company and its wholly owned subsidiary RKO General, Inc.

His ties to this Commonwealth are strong and of long standing. Like his father and four brothers, he is an alumnus of Holy Cross College. It was in Boston in 1947, after five years as Skipper of an LST during World War II, that he rejoined General Tire and then entered the radio industry as Vice President and Director of the Yankee Network. He now resides in Connecticut with his wife and nine children.

His dynamic and imaginative leadership has made the great enterprises he leads potent forces in the American economy. The activities of RKO General's five radio and television stations in great urban centers, including the facilities that bring this program of Brotherhood annually to millions of viewers in New England, have been inspired by a sound concept of public service. He is the inheritor of a great tradition of constructive statesmanship in business life who has enhanced its lustre, enlarged its scope and insured its durability.

In recognition of his qualities as a private citizen in the public service, the Massachusetts Committee of Catholics, Protestants and Jews presents to Thomas F. O'Neil this citation and award.

Dated at Boston, Massachusetts, this nineteenth day of May, 1966.

The Massachusetts Committee of Catholics, Protestants and Jews, at its Twenty-ninth Annual Dinner, presents this citation and testimonial to Nicholas deBelleville Katzenbach, a graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy, Princeton University and the Yale Law School; a former editor-in-chief of the Yale Law Journal; an Associate Professor of Law at Yale and later a Professor of Law at the University of Chicago; a Rhodes Scholar; a recipient of a Ford Foundation Fellowship; and co-author of two scholarly volumes, "The Political Foundations of International Law" and "Legal Literature of Space."

In World War II he served in the Army Air Force, was downed in action over the Mediterranean and made a prisoner of war. After two escapes, he was recaptured and remained a prisoner until VE Day.

While working in Geneva on an international law project, he was called home to assume the position of Assistant Attorney General in the Kennedy Administration and later became Deputy Attorney General. In 1965 he was appointed Attorney General of the United States. In Washington he played an important role in drafting the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and securing its enactment.

In his distinguished career, Mr. Katzenbach has exemplified American citizenship at its best, and by precept and example has encouraged thoughtful Americans in their efforts to bring the practices of our democracy closer to its preachings.

In recognition of his service to our country, the Massachusetts Committee of Catholics, Protestants and Jews presents to him this citation and award.

Dated at Boston, Massachusetts, this nineteenth day of May, 1966.

The Massachusetts Committee of Catholics, Protestants and Jews, at its Twenty-ninth Annual Dinner, presents this citation and testimonial to Mr. Justice Abe Fortas, a native of Tennessee; a graduate of Southwestern College in 1930 and of the Yale Law School in 1933; Editor-in-Chief of the Yale Law Journal; Assistant Professor of Law at Yale from 1933 to 1937; eminent counselor in the private practice of the law; and constructive worker in important fields of public service.

As a government official he has achieved an impressive record—as Assistant Chief of the Legal Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration; as a member of the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission; as General Counsel for the U. S. Public Works Administration; as a member of the President's Committee to Study Changes in Puerto Rico's Organic Law; as adviser to the U. S. delegation at the United Nations' historic session in San Francisco in 1945 and at its meeting in London in 1946; and as Under Secretary of the Interior. In 1965 he became an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In recent years he has served as Trustee of such institutions as the Washington Gallery of Modern Art; the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts; and Festival Casals, Incorporated; and as Overseer of the College of the Virgin Islands.

In recognition of his status as an inspiring modern American citizen and grateful for his consistent and ever helpful advocacy of understanding and good will among, and equal justice for, his fellow Americans of different faiths and racial origins, the Massachusetts Committee of Catholics, Protestants and Jews presents to him this citation and award.

Dated at Boston, Massachusetts, this nineteenth day of May, 1966.

Head Table Guests at Banquet

Head table guests, in addition to speakers, at dinner of Massachusetts Committee Catholics, Protestants and Jews included:

John E. Fenton, president, Suffolk University; Joseph M. Linsey, trustee, Brandeis University; Joseph L. Tauro, chief legal counsel to Gov. Volpe; Richard H. O'Connell, executive vice-president, Boston Red Sox; Police Commissioner Edmund L. McNamara; Rubin Epstein, president, Brookline Hospital;

D. C. Jones, Boston Celtics; William M. McCormick, general manager, WNAC–TV; Edward B. Hanify, member executive committee Massachusetts AND Jews; Sidney R. Rabb, board of regents, Boston College; Judge Bailey Aldrich; Dr. Alexander Brin, Jewish Advocate; Rt. Rev. Monsignor George V. Kerr, Edward C. Donnelly, Jr., president, Donnelly Advertising Company.

Also: Roger L. Desiarlais, city editor, The Boston Herald; Postmaster Ephr.)) aim Martin, Rev. W. Seavey Joyce, S.J., Boston College; Rocco Alberto, state labor commissioner; State Auditor Thaddeus Buczko; Philip Kramer, International Ladies Garment Workers; Rt. Rev. Albert A. Low, superintendent of parochial schools; Hugh Thompson, regional director, AFL–CIO; Suppt of Schools William H. Ohrenberger, James P. Loughlin, State Labor Council; Thomas M. Hennessey, chairman, United Fund; Rt. Rev. Monsignor Francis J. Lally, editor of the Pilot; William S. Koster, executive director of Jimmy Fund; Deputy Mayor Henry A. Scagnoli; Bernard Solomon, state emergency finance board; Mrs. Ruth M. Batson, Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination; John P. McMorrow, Boston Redevelopment Authority; Ernest W. Lay, treasurer, Massachusetts Committee Catholics, Protestants and Jews.

Also: Malcolm C. Webber, Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination; the Rev. Kenneth B. Murphy of Rescue, Inc.; Rev. John Zanetos, dean, Greek Cathedral; Lt. Gov. Elliot L. Richardson; Byron K. Elliott, John Hancock Insurance Company; Louis R. Perini, executive committee, Massachusetts Committee Catholics, Protestants and Jews; John F. Albano, Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination.

Also: Rt. Rev. Monsignor Edward G. Murray, former rector, St. John's Seminary; Rev. Michael E. Haynes, 12th Baptist Church; Rabbi Albert S. Goldstein, Temple Ohabei Shalom; Justice J. J. Spiegel; Ralph Lowell; Dr. Owen B. Kiernan, former Mayor John B. Hynes; Henry Leen; Dr. Charles A. Pinderhughes, Veterans' Hospital; Mrs. Mildred H. Mahoney; U.S. Atty. W. Arthur Garrity, Jr.; John I. Taylor, president, the Boston Globe; Dr. Harold C. Case, president, Boston University; Dr. Charles F. Willinsky, former director, Beth Israel Hospital.

Also: Federal Judge Francis J. W. Ford; the Rev. William L. Keleher, S.J., of Holy Cross College; Dr. Sidney Farber; Joseph F. Ford, trustee, Brandeis and Northeastern Universities; the Very Rev. Michael P. Walsh, S.J., president of Boston College; George Sherman, benefactor, Sherman Student Center, Brandeis University; Executive Councilor Margaret W. Heckler; Speaker John F. X. Davoren; Dean John S. Bailey, Northeastern University.

Also: Asst. Atty. Gen. Herbert E. Tucker; Dr. Dennis C. Haley, John I. Ahern, Eugene Moriarty, managing editor, the Bos-Traveler; James L. Handley, special agent in charge, FBI; Harold G. Kern, publisher, Record American; former Atty Gen. Edward J. McCormack; Benjamin Bartzoff.

Shortage of Mortgage Money Seen; Interest Rates May Hit 7 Percent

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, this administration has failed to deal with inflation by meeting the problem head on and cutting out wild and extravagant spending. Instead, it has tried to halt inflation by increasing the rates to borrowers on money. The result is that it may have shoved the brakes on too hard.

The cost of mortgage money, for instance, is now so high that new building is discouraged. In fact, the housing industry is already badly hit and this may be merely the forerunner of difficulties in other major industries which can be hurt by tight restrictions on money available. At the same time the sharp move has led to controversies and certain difficulties in the banking and savings and loan and housing industry fields with which I do not propose to deal with today.

What is happening as a result of the shortage of mortgage money, however, is explored in a recent article by Charles A. Taylor, executive vice preisdent of the San Diego Building Contractors Association. By unanimous consent, I introduce this in the RECORD:

[From the San Diego (Calif.) Home Builder, April 1966]

SHORTAGE OF MORTGAGE MONEY SEEN; INTEREST RATES MAY HIT 7 PERCENT

(By Charles A. Taylor)

The housing industry apparently is face-to-face again with an old bugaboo—tight money.

After several years of enjoying an ample supply of mortgage funds, there are now multiple signs of financing troubles ahead.

The money experts seem to agree that rising rates are the forerunner of a situation that will put housing in a financial squeeze.

For instance, the Washington headquarters of the Mortgage Bankers Association says flatly that "the shortage of mortgage money has already reached a critical stage," and adds that mortgage interest rates, following the general trend in interest rates, have continued to rise and that the increase in the nominal interest permissible for FHA-insured mortgages from 5.25 per cent to 5.5 per cent "proved insufficient to have much influence in a rapidly moving market."

Then comes the National League of Insured Savings Association with a survey that shows more than 50 per cent of all savings and loan associations believe funds for home financing will be insufficient to meet anticipated demand for housing in 1966.

This survey indicated 75 per cent of the respondents feel that housing volume will be higher in their areas this year than last. However, while the majority also believe savings in their institutions will grow this year, the rate of savings growth is not expected to satisfy the housing needs of the nation.

In fact, the survey finds, this is the major contributing factor to the thinking that mortgage interest rates will rise in all areas of the nation this year.

The survey revealed some other rather startling expectations. Association executives said that mortgage rates by the end of 1966 will be as high as 7 per cent in some areas. None of the respondents expect a mortgage rate of less than 5.7 per cent by year's end.

Generally, association executives are concerned about the increasing competition in the savings market at a time when, they say, the savings and loan institutions are being held back. Many feel that losing savings at this time may preclude the S and L's from doing their job when the anticipated boom in housing arrives a few years from now.

Should conventional rates continue to rise and go as high as some predictions now indicate, we know from past experience that fund supplies will practically dry up for government insured and guaranteed loans, because their interest rates are pegged at below money market levels. Then watch the point costs rise for this financing, which has been the mainstay of the industry in trying to build adequate housing for low and middle income families.

We've been this route before and it seems rather ridiculous that the housing industry, one of, if not the main, economic mainstays of the nation, should again be caught in the squeeze, especially when it is largely due to the government's own manipulation in controlling rates.

The Federal Reserve Board authorized hikes in prime interest rates on the theory of controlling threatened inflation.

But past experience shows that housing finance is the first to suffer, although the housing industry is not the culprit and neither threatens nor contributes to inflationary spirals.

You can be sure that efforts will be made by the National Association of Home Builders to keep the money markets in balance, but we cannot be sure these efforts will be successful in time to avoid periods of financing crises.

In the meantime, the warnings are out. Increases in cost, which the buying public will eventually have to absorb, are almost inevitable.

Each home builder should be guided accordingly in planning future operations.

All signs indicate the money market is going to become tighter, much tighter, before the pendulum swings the other way.

Congressman Horton Salutes Rev. Robert S. Bilheimer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, today the Reverend Dr. Robert S. Bilheimer will begin his duties as the new director of the Advisory Committee on Peace of the National Council of Churches. In this age of international turmoil, I know of no man who is more able and qualified to assume the responsibilities of this important office.

For the past 2 years, Dr. Bilheimer has been the senior minister at Central Presbyterian Church in Rochester, N.Y., my home church, and I know our congregation will miss his inspired leadership. His understanding of the problems of his parishioners has been a great source of comfort during many a trying time.

Now Dr. Bilheimer is moving on to a post of even wider responsibilities. The advisory committee has been authorized to work with secular agencies, as well as with Roman Catholic, Jewish, and other religious groups in searching for means to bring international peace and cooperation. The committee will set up its own definitive program covering such diverse areas as the problems of developing nations, cooperation with international organizations, and the development of means by which the laity can participate more fully in programs for peace.

We in Congress can well appreciate the importance of these activities. By coordinating their activities with similar programs of other religious and secular groups, I expect the advisory council will have a great influence upon efforts of the entire free world toward international peace.

Under the leadership and direction of Dr. Bilheimer, the church will be taking a much more active role in this area. I look forward to the successes which surely will follow these efforts. The future will profit from the activities taken by our religious community today.

Although we from Rochester's Central Presbyterian Church will certainly miss Dr. Bilheimer's presence in our midst, we are secure in the knowledge that we, along with individuals in all corners of this earth, will receive the benefits of the service he will be rendering from his new office. I join with all who know Bob Bilheimer and his work in wishing him a fruitful and rewarding ministry as the director of the Advisory Committee on Peace of the National Council of Churches.

Mr. Speaker, on the Sunday following Dr. Bilheimer's announcement to his congregation that he was leaving, he preached what I feel was an outstanding sermon. I was privileged to be able to hear him on that occasion, and I know that my colleagues will be interested in Dr. Bilheimer's words on his personal philosophy and his views on his new responsibilities. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I shall include in the RECORD at this point Dr. Bilheimer's sermon:

SUNDAY MORNING SERMON APRIL 24, 1966, BY DR. ROBERT S. BILHEIMER

"But grace was given to each of us, according to the measure of Christ's gift." Ephesians 4: 7.

In the 4th chapter of his letter to the Ephesians, St. Paul spoke of the Church tossed to and fro by winds of doctrine. As usual, St. Paul had a specific situation in mind. Two claims about Christian faith and the Church were being made, either and both of which tended to draw the Church off from its main, central line. The one claim was of those who wanted the Church to remain within the general framework of the Jewish people and their traditions. The other claim was by people who wanted to draw the Church away into rather mysterious realms of oriental and Greek knowledge. Either way, the distinctive message, the particular witness, the fundamental characteristic of the Gospel and the Church would have been lost. St. Paul took this situation with great seriousness. Thank God! For in reply he put down those marvelous words of Ephesians, chapter 4 concerning the Church which have been the foundation of thought about the Church throughout its history ever since.

St. Paul spoke of a vocation, of a calling from God, and begged the Ephesians to walk worthy of the vocation to which they had been called. He spoke of the fact that all of those called by the vocation of God form one body in the world, thus reinforcing and transforming the message to ancient Israel that God had chosen that people, the least of all, had loved them, led them, guided them and protected them. (Deut. 7) So, St. Paul said: "There is one body . . . one Lord." He then spoke of various works: the work of ministry, the work of building up the body of Christ, and—within the one body, within the work of ministry and building up the body of Christ—the work of various ministries, in which some were called to do this and some were called to do that. Throughout it all, is the fact, to which Paul gave testimony from his own heart and knowledge: "Grace was given to each of us according to the measure of Christ's gift."

If we were to write such a letter to the Church today, what would we say? One speaks of the Church in the sense of the whole Christian community, the Church in general, not only our congregation, but all congregations; not only Presbyterians but all denominations; not only Americans, but the body throughout the world. If with the perspective of the body throughout the world, we were to think of the Church, not in Ephesus, but in the United States, what would we have to say?

We would need to make one point. We would need to recapture the conviction and atmosphere of Ephesians 4—the conviction that there is one Body of Christ in the world, called by God; the atmosphere in which it is tossed to and fro by winds of doctrine, under attack by the world and from within; the further conviction that this Body, called by God and under attack, is nevertheless victorious and triumphant because of the measure of Christ's grace given to each and to all. As we recapture this conviction and atmosphere, we would need to stress that we are tossed to and fro in the modern world because of one fact. The Church has lost its ethical reality.

What does it mean to say that the Church of the modern world is tossed about because it has lost its ethical reality? We need to remember that life in our society, the life of men in every society preceding us and every society that exists along with us in the world—life for us is determined to an almost overwhelming degree by the society itself. There are those for whom the whole spirit of life, whether it be a spirit of anger, bitterness and rebellion, or a spirit of love is determined by the problems of race relations. Thus the social problem of race relations effects the life of people to the roots, profoundly affecting, if not determining their reactions to everything. There are other people, and some of the same, whose whole life is determined by poverty, who struggle so with poverty that they can hardly do anything else, so that poverty is simply the dominant factor of their life. For the great majority of Americans, the overpowering, the overwhelming factor is how to live and get along in our urban, technical, affluent, and complicated society. This ethical and moral problem—how to live as human beings in the kind of society that we have—dominates the life of the vast majority of the American people. For all men, all over this world there is the shadow of war and of the bomb. Sometimes it comes to the front of the mind, sometimes it lies in the back of the mind, but it is always there, determining much of the way in which we live. Life is shaped, sometimes all but overwhelmed, by the social structure and the forces within it that are characteristic of our civilization. It was always so, but let us never forget that it is also so today.

We in the Church are tossed about by the fact that we do not know how to deal as Christians with the structures and with the forces and ideas of society. There is theological chaos in our churches, not only among the theologians who make the newspapers, but, let us face it, also among us in the congregation, among the ministers and among the lay people. Now this theological chaos does not come from not knowing enough about a discipline called "theology"; it arises in large part because the change in society has come upon us so fast. Nearly everybody here today can remember how the whole social structure of the city and of the nation has changed, and that reveals incredibly rapid change. Yet in the Church we think of Christian faith, and we express our faith in terms that were valid before this change took place and which were relevant to life then. Our concepts of the Church, of morality, of the meaning of the faith itself, were fashioned before the civilization of the 1960s came upon us. But this civilization is so different from the earlier societies in which the Christian concepts that we now use were shaped, that we are ill-equipped to deal with the challenge, to deal with the problem of life in the 1960s. We are tossed to and fro in the Church because the whole ground has shifted underneath us and we are left, as it were, high and dry. To be sure, we possess our faith, but our problem is that we do not understand how our faith can help us to deal with the things that matter in our society and in life.

There are two ways in which this situation may be described which may make it a little more clear. One is that in our society the Church has lost its credibility. There are signs of renewal in the Church. There are the leaders, both laymen and clergy who are trying to deal with the things that matter in society—with race and with poverty, with international affairs and with the spirit of rebellion that exists among so many segments of our population. There are these signs of renewal in these areas, but because they are small and because they are signs of renewal, they remind us that the great Body of the Church has simply lost its credibility. People don't believe us anymore. The problem in the 1960s, I suggest, is not that a bad morality is beginning to arise among us in our society. There is no question that there are immense problems of a moral, ethical and spiritual nature in our nation. It is not, though, that a bad morality has got going, that a bad kind of spiritual life is afoot in the nation. The problem is that there is simply a moral vacuum in the nation and that those who are in rebellion are, at the deepest level, on a search for some kind of meaning for their acts, some kind of significance for their spirits.

It has been true in the history of western civilization that the Church has been one of the strongest sources of morality in society. Up until this modern time, the Church has been the seed from which has come much of the moral power and quality of the life of this nation and of Europe. But now we have lost our credibility. Men do not believe us anymore and the Church is no longer listened to with sufficient attention for it to be the major source of morality in our nation. Having lost our credibility, being in a situation where it doesn't matter anymore what goes on in the Church, we are relegated to the sidelines. If we say that the Church has lost its credibility, then another way to say the same thing is to ask, how can there be a renewal? How can there come about a revival of true spiritual, moral, ethical life? That will not happen, I suspect, merely by speech. We must "speak out" for our faith, but revival will not come by that alone. If we rightly understand the situation in our modern world, and if we truly hear the Gospel, we must conclude that any real awakening in the Church and in the moral life of the people will come only as we begin to get on with the ethical task. The only way that we can become credible to modern men is to begin to act. Moral awakening and spiritual revival come when we enter the moral vacuum, not merely with words, but with morality.

What then can we do, what must we do, in such a situation? If our main point in a letter would be that we are tossed to and fro because we have lost our grip on moral and ethical reality in the life of the Church, what then would we go on to say that we can do? I believe that there are two things that we can do.

The first is to develop a living theology. What do I mean by developing a living theology? Do I mean setting aside a number of theologians with stipends and a charter to write books for the modern world? That should happen, but that is not primarily what I mean. I point to the fact that every Christian is, in fact, a theologian. It is simply not possible for a person, whether he is uneducated, or whether he is highly educated, to live a Christian life and not be a theologian, because to be a theologian simply means that one thinks about one's faith. Even if one does not do that, even if one just shrugs off the task of thinking about the meaning of the Gospel, one is still a theologian, but a bad theologian. The question is not to be a theologian or not a theologian; the question that every living Christian is involved with is whether he is a good theologian or a bad theologian. That is the issue. A good theologian is a Christian who, in the mornings, in the evenings, on Sundays, in discussion groups and by his own study, thought and prayer, tries deeply to understand the Old and the New Testaments.

That is not only a specialized discipline of theologians; that is using the ordinary means of grace for the Christian. A good theologian is a person then, who thinks about and tries to understand God's word for life. When the kids go wrong or something serious happens in the family, Christians react in terms of what they understand the Bible to say about life. When a marriage creaks and cracks, Christians seek not only the advice of a marriage counsellor, but the knowledge which God's Word gives them. When government seems to be getting too big for some and not big enough for others, Christians do not just let it go on according to their prejudices, but think about the problems of the growth and importance of government in the light of their faith. Through the days and through the years, Christians struggle with the situation in which life puts them, in the light of their faith. That is the task of theology and it is the task of all of us. This is not merely the task of the professional theologian. The reconstruction of our understanding of faith and obedience in the modern world is so profound and far reaching a task that it must take place in the life of people throughout the Church. When new forms of obedience emerge, appropriate to our life in the 1960s, we will have a living theology, that is, a theology that arises from the life of people. There will be moral problems, but no moral vacuums because we will already be in the middle of the moral struggle. Where? We act in the place where God has called us to be; I, now, in a different place; you, in the place you are; and all of us in our own place because to all of us grace has been given according to the measure of Christ's gift.

There is a second thing we must do. We are to develop a living theology in the sense I have tried to describe in the first place and in the second place we must get on with the ethical task. It is no good sitting back in the halls of the church merely analyzing society day by day. To be sure, we must understand the society in which we want to make our Christian witness, but sooner or later we have got to come off it and act. And if you ask me where and how can we take hold, I point to four places. Somebody else's four places will be as good as mine, but these are mine and I offer them to you for what they are worth. The first place where we must begin to act is in the area of our racial relations, at home and so far as we can, abroad. Let nobody think that the problem of race relations is a little American problem that we can handle on our own. It is a world problem and the moral integrity of the United States as a whole is on trial in virtue of the way it handles its race relations. That is issue number one. Do not ask me how to deal with race. That is a part of the living theology for you to work on. You come across the race question every time you turn around—in your office and in your school and in the streets. Deal with it there.

The second issue is poverty at home and abroad. Let none of us wealthy Americans think that poverty pockets are all that we have to clear up. Remember that vast pocket in Asia, the other one in Africa and the other one in Latin America and some in Europe. These vast pockets are not pockets, but include most of the human race. Issue number two is the moral and spiritual problem posed by poverty, at home and abroad. Third, is the problem of government, government everywhere from the city to the nation to the United Nations, government at home and in international relations. Our society is regulated by government; our lives are determined to a great extent by government. The conservatives do not like that and the liberals want more. But what do the Christians think and how do the Christians act in terms of government at the local level which is not so free from corruption and government at the national level which is not so free from pride and government in the international sphere which is not so free from cruelty? The fourth issue is perhaps the most comprehensive and most baffling of them all. That is to act so as to develop a style of Christian living in urban, technical, affluent society. It was Dr. Heacock here a few moments ago who said that the city is a kind of a jungle and who warned us not to get "Jungle-ized." How should we live, we Christians, in this city society? Should we simply live according to our income, should we live according to what is expected of us by the companies? According to what pattern and style of life should we live? Is there a Christian principle of life, a Christian style of life in our modern city? Here is an area of thought, of moral and spiritual action which reaches to the depth of life for us all, as well as to the depths of our Christian community.

One may well ask, is this not all simply crushing? Is there any hope of an individual Christian, is there any hope of a congregation,, is there any hope of even all the Christians in the world making any impact upon all these things? One may well understand that a person may say, I want to do these things, but I cannot do them. Is it all not just crushing? I do not believe it is. I believe that it is not crushing, but that it is exhilarating. For there is the vocation of God Almighty, the great calling to the one Body within which we all have our function and our ministry. Now your ministry and your function is going to be one thing, and mine is going to be another. Of course, there is pain in it. There is the pain of separation. Who wants to move and who wants to leave friends? But obedience requires that this happen. We will all have to feel the pain of the struggle, because it is so much easier not to struggle, and so much more painful to struggle. There is the pain of the sacrifice that is required, the pain of giving up something that we would like to have in order that we may be on with the task of Christian witness. There is the pain also of indecision, of not knowing where to go, not knowing exactly what to do, in which we must pray for patience to hear what God says to us, and to feel his steadfast love. But throughout it all there is the fact that grace was given to each of us according to the measure of Christ's gift. Because of that fact I beg you, let us all walk worthy of the vocation to which we are all called.

Will the Real Democrat Party Please Stand Up?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, in the Seventh District of Missouri, which I am privileged to represent in Congress, we are making substantial progress in our efforts to provide new jobs, to increase employment, to attract new industry, and to encourage existing industry to provide more job opportunities for our people who have shown they possess the necessary skills.

Our people are doing this largely through their own efforts, and they have asked for little in the way of Federal subsidies—only a chance to work and contribute to our economy.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, it comes as a shock to me to learn that many industries in our district have been asked by this administration to slow down our rate of growth, and to curb plans for expansion.

Yet, this is exactly what has happened in recent days. Secretary of Commerce John Connor has written numerous firms in the Seventh District, asking them to curtail job opportunities, by restricting new capital expenditures.

This action by the Johnson administration is all the more incredulous in view of the opposite tack being taken by some Democrat candidates for Congress, most notably the Democrat candidate for the Seventh District in Missouri.

In a recent speech at Monet, he called for more jobs and more industry, and suggested that "influence peddling" was back in style by saying that "as a member of the majority party in Congress, more doors would be open to me."

And, so I ask, with good cause, Will the real Democrat Party please stand up? Is it the party whose leaders in Washington call upon industry in our district to curtail expansion plans? Or, Mr. Speaker, is it the party whose congressional candidates call for expansion of industry?

The reason given by the Johnson administration for asking industry to delay capital expenditures is that "such steps must be taken to control inflation." But, it is not the economic growth of the Ozarks, or the new job opportunities we are creating at home, that are the causes of the inflation.

It is the extravagance of the Johnson administration, the proliferation of new domestic spending programs, in time of war, and the increasing growth and cost of the Federal bureaucracy. The administration wants everyone to exercise restraint, except itself.

It wants everyone including the Armed Forces, housewives, and industry, to curtail spending, except itself.

Inflation is not caused by providing new job opportunities in the Ozarks, and I think even my Democrat opponent will agree to that. It results from the deficit spending programs of this administration, added to the impact of the heavy cost of the Vietnam war.

I would hope that the Democrat candidate for Congress in southwest Missouri would pay closer attention to the statements of the administration on whose ticket he is running.

I even hope he would join with me in trying to reverse the present policy.

The Mortal Issue

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, It seems to me that the column by William S. White, which appeared in the Washington Post on June 30 is a very accurate and understandable summary of our present position in Vietnam. I am sure that those concerned with this subject will be interested in Mr. White's views. His column follows:

THE MORTAL ISSUE: WILL UNITED STATES STAND FIRM AS REDS FALTER?

(By William S. White)

The mortal issue in South Vietnam has now demonstrably narrowed down to a single real question. Will the people of the United States stand firm against Communist aggression, now that it is in sober fact a losing aggression militarily, until the assailants can be forced to enter honorable peace arrangements?

The interconnected question is this: Will a handful of pacifist-minded Senators—the Fulbrights, the Robert Kennedys and so on—continue, however good the motives of their endless "dissent," to give the Communists hope that the will of the great American majority will indeed falter at last?

President Johnson and other officials of this Government have for some time believed that the true battlefield was shifting from the front lines in Vietnam to the home front here. Now, every scrap of independent information from the Communists themselves—interviews with captured Red officers, surveys by detached American correspondents, wholly unpolitical intelligence reports—tells one story and one alone.

This, simply, is that the Communist invaders themselves now admit that they cannot defeat the Allies in South Vietnam—unless American home divisions become so savage as to enfeeble the whole underpinning of the Allied efforts.

The plain reality is that this war against Communist aggression cannot now be lost on the actual firing line.

For proof the most important fact is that the rainy season May-October Red offensive which every year before this has all but cut South Vietnam in two has this year been effectively halted before it could begin.

A second important fact is in the now lost attempt of the Buddhist politico-clerical extremists to overthrow Premier Ky. That they were defeated is significant, of course. But it is even more meaningful that they tried it at all. Why? Because as power-seekers the prize—control of South Vietnam—was for the first time of genuine value. Why genuine? Because for the first time it was plain that to have political control of South Vietnam would mean something; that South Vietnam was not going to fall to Communist conquest. What plotters would seriously seek to seize a regime in imminent danger of falling to a Communist invader whose first act would be to take off the heads of that regime?

And if the Communists have passed the point of no return in purely military terms, they have also passed it in Asian political terms. All of Asia except that part of it already in the Red Chinese grip is accepting now the bottom reality that South Vietnam's rescue from attack is indeed the salvation of all the rest.

One illustration of this is in a recent speech by the leftist Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew which has had little or no publicity here. In a talk before a Socialist Club in Singapore Lee said bluntly that whatever their ideologies the "little fishes" in Asia would be swallowed one by one if the United States allowed South Vietnam to fall into Red China's hands.

"Do you believe," he went on, "that the Indians are stooges and lackeys of the Americans? Do you believe that Pakistan is a lackey of the Americans? They are friends of China. Then there are the Burmese. They are the best neutralists in Asia. How is it that none of them have really said 'this is a crime against humanity committed by the Americans'?"

They have not said it, Lee went on, for the simple reason that they know the Communist attack on South Vietnam must not be allowed to be repeated if there is to be any safety left in all Asia.

Disclosures of the Week—Part VIII

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, after being in Congress for a few terms, you would expect to become immune to shock at disclosures which come daily to your attention. Actually every time I read of a scandal or some startling item connected with Government I never fail to feel a keen sense of disappointment. This is because obviously anything that downgrades our Government destroys public faith in a system which is the best in the world.

Nevertheless our strength as a nation is free speech and a free press which will assure that all information reaches the people. If the citizens of the United States are given the facts, even though scandalous, we can expect popular demand for improvement.

On this basis each week I have inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a few of the disclosures that disturbed me personally, such as follows:

CASE I

The Charleston, W. Va., Daily Mail of June 10 told how two policemen were reviled in the "vulgarest, dirtiest, foulest language" and made targets for a barrage of beer and whisky bottles when they responded to a call at the Job Corps training center. Two of the girls had been pushed from a window. Supervisory officials refused cooperation with the policemen.

Never in the history of America has there been such scandal and mismanagement as with the antipoverty program.

CASE II

The Council of State Chambers of Commerce says within the next 4 years the cost of the Johnson administration's Great Society domestic programs will be in excess of $21 billion a year or seven times as much by 1970 as it was last year.

The Sunday Star—Washington, D.C.—revealed June 12 a report by a director of the National Planning Association concluding that the cost of the economy of 16 Great Society programs, if pursued together, would cost within 9 years $150 billion more than the estimated gross national product of approximately $1 trillion.

CASE III

Argentina has just had another military coup and their constitution suspended. Of the $115 billion in foreign aid that has been distributed since 1945, $723 million has gone to Argentina. Apparently we have kept her army well fed and armed.

CASE IV

The Great Society's rent subsidy program has started and includes giving people money to pay their overdue electric bills, a monthly allowance for transportation to social activities, plus enough subsidy so families may pay an average of $115 a month.

CASE V

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee made public June 19 a 78-page report of previously secret testimony which, the report stated, showed Communists had played a key role in organizing campus demonstrations against U.S. participation in the war in Vietnam. The subcommittee said:

> The Communist Party, USA, brand may be found upon every phase of the rallies.

CASE VI

The Maritime Commission reported June 18 a total of 92 free world ships visited Cuba in the first 4 months of this year despite administration efforts to curb such trade with Communist Fidel Castro. If the rate for the first 4 months continues throughout the year, such visits would total 276.

CASE VIII

According to the Allen-Scott Report, Arthur Goldberg has informed the President the outlook now strongly favors admission of Red China to the United Nations. As a consequence President Johnson was said to have ordered a review of U.S. policy to determine if the United States should continue to vigorously oppose seating Red China.

CASE IX

The Chicago, Ill., Tribune of June 24, under a London dateline, said:

> Britain will not sell to the United States arms which might be used in the fighting in Viet Nam, Denis Healey, the Labor government's defense minister, announced . . . today.

Reds Stole Rumania's Free Election

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BOB WILSON
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following:

[From the San Diego (Calif.) Union, June 13, 1966]

Dumitru Danielopol Says: Reds Stole Romania's "Free" Election

Romania's Communist regime has become the "darling" of some American officials and commentators.

Its alleged desire for economic independence and its oblique criticism of the Warsaw Pact have caused many people to overlook or conveniently forget the roots of this regime.

All signs indicate that Romania will be coming more and more to the attention of the U.S. public. With this in prospect, let's look at the credentials of this government:

In his May 7 speech at the 45th anniversary of the Romanian Communist Party, party boss Nicolae Ceausescu made it plain that in the World War II period his party was taking orders from Moscow. He dropped any pretext that communism in Romania was a local product. It was a Russian plot.

While his speech was an effort to establish the legitimacy of party roots, his own words betrayed him. He admitted the party was outlawed in the 1920s and that it never really functioned until 1944 when the Russian army entered Romania.

He did not mention that even the notorious Ana Pauker admitted that there were fewer than 800 Romanian Communists in a population of 20 million in 1944.

Ceausescu tried to find legitimacy in the 1946 election victory of what he calls "the democratic bloc."

These elections, promised by the United States, Britain and Russia, were supposed to be "free and unfettered."

They took place under the aegis of 30 Soviet divisions stationed in Romania.

The Communists offered party candidates plus a variety of left-wingers merged into what they called "the democratic bloc."

The majority parties—the National Peasant, National Liberal and Social Democrats—formed an anti-Communist coalition.

The elections took place Nov. 19th, 1946.

The Communists' "democratic bloc" got 5 per cent of the vote. The three-party coalition won 70 per cent.

The resutls stunned the Communists. But they held two trump cards. They had those 30 Russian divisions and they controlled the government.

The election results were withheld from the public for three days. During those three days the Communists "visited" the judges who supervised the elections. Confronted by terror, threats of persecution and worse, the judges declared a Communist victory.

American observers protested. They called the results "phony," "trumped up," "a farce."

The archives of the State Department, the British Foreign Office in London and the French Foreign Ministry in Paris hold these facts.

Whenever we judge the moves of the Bucharest government, we should keep them in mind. It was born as the illegitimate agent of a foreign power. It does not represent the Romanian people.

When it speaks, we should always ask:

"Whom does it serve?"

Five Upland Brothers Heed the Call to Arms

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. KEN W. DYAL
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. DYAL. Mr. Speaker, the Cyphers family of Upland, Calif., is an outstanding one. The following news article regarding the military service of five brothers, their patriotism and dedication, which appeared in the May 16, 1966, issue of the Daily Report, Ontario, Calif., is recommended for the interest of all the Members of the House of Representatives:

Five Upland Brothers Heed the Call to Arms

(By Gary Kissel, Daily Report Staff Writer)

Upland.—Patriotism is more than just a word to the John L. Cyphers family of 450 W. 18th Street—it's a way of life.

In an age when some consider it "camp" to burn their draft cards, join an anti-U.S. policy demonstration or play other adolescent anti-war games, the five oldest Cyphers brothers stand out as real American patriots.

Seated in the family room of their neat, two-story home nestled in an orange grove in northwest Upland, Mrs. Cyphers read a passage from a recent letter written by a son serving in the jungles of Vietnam:

RATHER DO SOMETHING

"There are people in this world that would rather do something more about peace than just sit around and watch," the letter read. "I am proud to say that I have people like this in my family. . . ."

The letter was written by Jim, 22, a Marine who has seen the hell of one of the dirtiest wars the U.S. has ever fought and yet has not lost the perspective of what he is fighting for. He is proud of his family and especially his three brothers still in uniform, and one who has just recently been discharged.

Mike, 23, led off the family answer to the call to arms. The Viet Nam conflict was still cold when he enlisted in the Army and served a hitch in Europe with the Airborne.

Jack, 25, the oldest of the siblings, was next to volunteer. He served a tour of duty in Viet Nam before returning to Washington, D.C. to work with an Army Intelligence Unit.

The whole family stands a little taller when they speak of Ray, 21. He has been chosen to train with the famed Green Berets. After he finishes combat indoctrination in Fayetteville, N.C., he will go to medics school.

Allen, 19, was disappointed when he was told he was too young to try for the Green Berets, but he is training with the Army Airborne at Fort Bragg and hopes to get his chance to go to Viet Nam.

All five volunteered for military service and made up their own minds about it. "The boys have always made their own decision," Mrs. Cyphers said, "and they have always enjoyed doing things together."

Since childhood they have played together, and followed in each others footsteps. They have a strong family bond which leads them to discuss their problems among themselves before worrying mom and dad about them.

TOOK ADVICE

All five graduated from Upland High School where they took advice from the same counselor—Mrs. Ruth Johnson. A sister also is being counseled by Mrs. Johnson.

At one time the Daily Report carried a story of the five boys all playing with Little League baseball teams at the same time.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyphers are great believers in the "American Way." They have taught their children to love their country and the freedoms Americans enjoy.

The three younger members of the family are getting the same education. This summer they will go to Washington, D.C., to visit brother Jack who plans to show them the historical places and documents that are the foundations of American democracy.

"We feel the children should know just what their brothers are fighting to defend," Mrs. Cyphers said.

Anticipating the trip are Marianna, 16, a junior at Upland High School; Florence Marie, 14, a student at Pioneer Junior High School; and Tony, 11, who attends Magnolia Elementary School.

In another of his letters, Jim said "I believe God will save a spot, a special spot, for the fighting man." If this is true, there are five special spots that are being saved for men that we can be proud of.

Grand Canyon Debate

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HAROLD T. JOHNSON
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, in view of the considerable discussion which is currently underway concerning the Colorado River and the effect of proposed dams on the Grand Canyon National Park, I thought it appropriate to call to the attention of my colleagues the editorial published in the San Francisco Chronicle June 16, 1966. At this point in the Record I would like to have permission to have the editorial inserted:

Grand Canyon Battle

The great Grand Canyon controversy, which has brought the wilderness-loving conservationists, into battle against dam-building reclamationists is raging in Congress amidst much confusion, and will come to a stage of probably further confusion today. A House subcommittee is to vote this morning on a move to eliminate the proposal for building Bridge Canyon dam, which would back up water along the boundary between Grand Canyon National Monument and the National Park. This vote will determine the future course of a fight that has gotten very noisy.

The Sierra Club took the cause to the public and particularly to Congressmen by publishing full-page ads last week in the New York Times and the Washington Post. "Now Only You Can Save Grand Canyon From Being Flooded . . . For Profit," said the headline on the Times ad. This offended the dam's proponents, among them Representative Morris Udall of Arizona, brother of the Secretary of the Interior. I have seldom, if ever, seen a more distorted and flagrant hatchet job," he said in a speech to the House.

At the weekend, the Internal Revenue Service got into the middle of the fight by hand-delivering to the Sierra Club's president here in San Francisco a warning that since the Times and Post ads were clearly intended to influence legislation, the IRS could no longer give advance assurance that contributions to the Sierra Club would remain (as they always have been) income tax-deductible.

So hasty were the tax men in delivering this threat that whatever excuses are made for it, it can't help looking like the result of political influence applied by someone, maybe the brothers Udall.

Yet if anything is clear in this confused picture it is that the IRS will win no votes for the dam-builders' side by suggesting it might review the tax-exempt status of the Sierra Club.

At the same time, the Sierra Club would be well advised, in the interest of the 40,000 members it serves, to be more careful of both its tax status and its headline language. The Grand Canyon is not going to be "flooded," in the alarming sense conveyed by the Sierra Club's ad, if Bridge Canyon dam is built. The dam's proponents are justified in resenting such fright tactics. The issue of water and power vs. wilderness deserves being discussed in a more rational dialogue.

Allied Health Professions of Personnel Training Act of 1966

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 23, 1966

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 13196) to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the opportunities for training of medical technologists and personnel in other allied health professions, to improve the educational quality of the schools training such allied health professions personnel, and to strengthen and improve the existing student loan programs for medical, osteopathic, dental, poditary, pharmacy, optometric, and nursing students, and for other purposes.

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Chairman, in 1638 the Jesuits of Peru discovered quinine, and the subsequent knowledge of their marvelous findings spread far and wide with speed and excitement. But during an age plagued by uncertainty and fear of the unknown, it was commonly held in various medical circles that to drive evil substance from the human body required a display of power and strength over the supernatural forces of evil.

History shockingly discloses to us of how the University of Paris went so far as to declare unconstitutional the usage of the miraculous new drug; and history reveals that the use of quinine was finally banned in favor of bleeding patients—an archaic process thought to relieve the human body of noxious substances and humors.

Fortunately the unlearned nature of the 17th century eventually gave way to enlightenment, and the use of quinine became a common remedy for man's ills. It is ironic to note, however, that quinine was not socially acceptable until it was introduced by a quack, who disguised it in a mysterious compound of medically irrelevant components.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased we live in an age somewhat removed from the suspicion and darkness experienced during the 17th century. As proof, we have before us today a bill which expresses respect for the past, yet shows confidence in the future. H.R. 13196, the Allied Health Professions Personnel Training Act of 1966.

This act publicly acknowledges a proper concern for and awareness of the importance of maintaining the health of this Nation by providing a comprehensive plan for assistance in the training and educating of future personnel for the health professions.

I rise in full support of H.R. 13196 because I am encouraged that it prepares our Nation now, to meet the personnel requirements of tomorrow's health problems. Let us be bold, and wise enough to plan for the future with open eyes and inquiring minds.

Columbia University Reactions to Meredith Shooting

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, when James Meredith was shot on June 6, a shocked nation once again took stock. For the people of Columbia University the shooting was especially poignant, for James Meredith is a student at Columbia Law School and a resident of the Columbia community.

A few days after the shooting, separate statements were issued by Columbia University President, Dr. Grayson Kirk; the dean of the law school, William C. Warren, and 15 professors of law.

They deserve the attention of all Americans.

The statements follow:

The shocking event in Mississippi has greatly disturbed our entire campus community. We trust that Mr. Meredith will enjoy complete and rapid recovery, and of course we trust that prompt prosecution will follow for the perpetrator of this outrage.

GRAYSON KIRK,
President, Columbia University.

The entire Law School community is shocked and sickened by the brutal and senseless attempt on the life of James Meredith. It is disgraceful that in the wealthiest and most advanced country of the twentieth century, a citizen who chooses to walk on the public highway may do so only at the risk of his life. The irrational savagery which generated this act of violence diminishes the stature of every one of us, and demonstrates in shocking and vivid fashion the depths of ignorance which remain to be overcome even in a country dedicated to the rule of law and reason.

I have the greatest admiration for Mr. Meredith's courage and determination, am proud that he is a student of Columbia Law School, and I look forward to his return in the Fall.

WILLIAM C. WARREN,
Dean, School of Law.

The signers of this statement are members of one of James Meredith's communities, the Columbia Law School. We share the universal sense of horror that this peaceful man, walking a public highway, menacing no one, exercising a free man's right to urge fellow free men to act as free men by registering and voting, could be shot in the back.

We share another sense: that all of us are too much given to reacting after a brutal racial deed is done, and too little concerned with heading off the next one before it happens. We are too pious about the fact that yesterday's brutality occurred in Mississippi, just as Mississippians are too pious about the fact that the arrested suspect is a Tennessean.

It is time to put aside self-righteousness and face the fact that Mississippi is not a place; it is an atmosphere. The atmosphere extends throughout the nation, taking different forms in different places but everywhere marked by too tolerant an attitude toward bigotry. The bigot, respectable or at least acceptable in some communities, should everywhere be scorned as indecent and uncivilized.

The Mississippi Governor has called the Meredith ambush a "fool thing" and has promised to prosecute. Mississippians should regard it not simply as a fool thing, but as a vile, contemptible thing. If the atmosphere is to be changed and the next assassination headed off, Mississippians must show that they recognize that shooting a civil rights marcher is at least as depraved as shooting a bank guard.

The atmosphere over Hernando, Mississippi, reaches us in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. The ugly fact is that James Meredith would run into difficulties in buying a house next to where many of us live. Tolerating that form and other genteel northern forms of bigotry adds to the poisonous aura that eventually spells shotgun blasts in Mississippi.

To react in outrage at what happened yesterday is understandable, but inconsequential. We must take steps to cleanse the atmosphere that encouraged or inspired Meredith's wounding. The impure atmosphere begins at home and so should the cleansing.

(This statement was signed by the following Professors of Law.)

Curtis Jay Berger, Russell N. Fairbanks, E. Allan Farnsworth, Wolfgang G. Friedmann, Walter Gellhorn, R. Kent Greenawalt, Milton Handler, John N. Hazard, Harry Willmar Jones, Willis L. M. Reese, Maurice Rosenberg, Edwin G. Schuck, Hans Smit, Henry P. de Vries, William C. Warren.

Is the French Air Force Unhappy About General de Gaulle's NATO Decision?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY P. SMITH III

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, in the May 8 edition of the Washington Post, there appeared a curious little article which briefly described a recent incident which resulted in the loss of six French jet fighter planes.

The article indicates that the six French pilots in question were only a short distance from several United States-Spanish bases when they ran out of gas and were forced to abandon their aircraft. I would hope that the present status of United States-French relations would not have prevented these pilots from requesting the assistance they so urgently needed.

One wonders, also, whether the decision to abandon these costly French aircraft was partially prompted by a disenchantment on the part of the French pilots with General de Gaulle's recent policy in regard to the North Atlantic

Treaty Organization. In brief, Mr. Speaker, I wonder whether the French people today are really happy about denying the hand of friendship so freely offered by the United States and NATO.

The article to which I have made reference follows:

Six French Air Force fighter pilots parachuted from their planes in southwestern Spain today after running out of fuel.

All six pilots landed safely. The Mystere IV jets were on their way from Bordeaux, France to the San Pablo military field near Sevilla.

The pilots said they had become lost in clouds and then had lost radio contact with their destination only 25 miles from it. There was no immediate explanation why they had not contacted the U.S.-Spanish bases at Moron and Rota, both of which are within ten minutes flying time of where the pilots abandoned their planes.

Truth in Government

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, my distinguished colleague, Hon. Donald Rumsfeld, who represents the 13th Illinois Congressional District, has recently been praised in editorials by prominent Chicago newspapers for his dedication and leadership in the fight to lift the veil of secrecy that has hitherto existed in the doings of the Federal Government.

Indeed, he deserves much credit for his persistent and valiant efforts which helped promote the successful passage of the freedom of information bill, and this is especially true when you consider that up to now, efforts to open up Federal records to the public had continually been thwarted by the bureaucrats and their desire to promote policies that withheld information from the public.

Hence, it is with much pride and pleasure that I include with my remarks the following three editorials:

[From Chicago's American, June 21, 1966]

Tearing the Secrecy Veil

The House has unanimously passed a freedom of information bill that will help to roll back the thickening veil of secrecy over the federal government's doings. The bill, awaiting President Johnson's signature, would make available to the public all government records in all but nine specific categories. It makes clear exceptions for those involving national defense, foreign policy, financial information about private companies, investigatory files like those of the FBI, and a few other sensitive areas.

Over the last 10 years, freedom of information bills have repeatedly been sidetracked or throttled in committee.

Officials tried hard to stop this bill in committee. They spun heart-breaking tales about how they'd have to put up will all kinds of crackpots rummaging thru their files and demanding information, and would have to operate in a "goldfish bowl."

In themselves these arguments indicate how far we've come from the idea that government is the public's business. The current view seems to be that it is impertinent for citizens to get so curious about their government that they put officials to the trouble of informing them.

There are many things this bill will not do. It won't prevent officials from manipulating the news or giving misleading information. It won't keep the state department or the Pentagon or the White House from checking up on what each staff member says to which reporter. It won't make President Johnson hold more press conferences, or turn those he does hold into frank, informative sessions.

But it will nail down firmly the principle that government records are public records. It will make official secrecy more difficult and less tempting, and it may turn the trend away from deception and mistrust toward frankness.

Rep. Donald Rumsfeld, Republican, of Illinois, led the House fight for this bill, and has earned his spurs in Congress with it. He deserves thanks for his battle.

[From the Chicago Daily News,
June 17, 1966]

For Truth in Government

Long-pending legislation to give the public freer access to government records is expected to clear its final congressional hurdle when it goes before the House next Monday. For more than a decade, Democratic and Republican administrations alike have opposed such freedom-of-information measures in one form or another. Spokesmen for the Johnson administration have been openly hostile to the present bill, but its sponsors believe the President will sign it reluctantly.

If it thus becomes law, it will mark an important victory in the constant struggle of citizens in many walks of life—as well as by the press and other news media—to force balky bureaucrats to open up records that are supposed to be public but that are kept locked under a variety of pretexts. The privilege of stamping official papers "Not for public inspection" has been abused to cover up bureaucratic bungling and sins ranging from mere peccadillos to major scandals. More commonly, it has provided a convenient refuge for autocratic officials with the mistaken and dangerous notion that government business is none of the public's business.

The pending bill is aimed at curbing the abuses and misuses of authority involved in unwarranted government secrecy. Quite properly, the reinforced "right to know" will not interfere with the government's legitimate need to invoke secrecy in defense and foreign policy matters, where national security is involved. Nor will it prevent the government from treating as confidential the files of federal law-enforcement agencies, medical and personnel records, and certain trade secrets that industry is required to furnish federal agencies.

But the bill provides that the public will be entitled to scrutinize all federal records not falling into those categories. Any citizen who is refused a record may sue in federal court under judicial review procedures, and the burden of proof that the refusal was proper will rest upon the government.

To a great extent the measure owes its existence to the patience and perseverance of Representative John E. Moss, Democrat, of California, who devoted 10 years to educating the public and Congress to the need for such legislation. His efforts should be commended by a grateful public, and it is a source of local pride that Representative Rumsfeld, Democrat, of Illinois, has been so active in supporting the legislation.

As Rumsfeld has said, "Without government secrecy it is difficult for a citizen to have sufficient information for exercising his citizenship responsibilities thoughtfully. With government secrecy, it is impossible."

Mr. Johnson, who has espoused "truth-in-packaging" and "truth-in-lending" legislation, may not as readily see the merits of a "truth-in-goverment" measure that would impinge on the imperative of executive power. But the impressive support it is receiving in Congress should dispel any doubts as to the public sentiment in its favor.

[From the Chicago Sun-Times]

The Public and Its Business

A fundamental change in the attitude of government officials toward the right of the people to know what's going on in federal executive agencies is prescribed in the historic freedom of information bill now passed unanimously by both houses of Congress. President Johnson is expected to sign it even though it does not contain a provision he wanted giving him the right to withhold any information he deemed unfit for public release.

Much has been said in recent years about the refusal of many government officials to level with the American people and in some instances there have been downright untruths told. Only last month, Deputy White House Press Secretary Robert H. Fleming said, "hiding the full truth is sometimes in the interest of national policy." News management by federal officials has created a "credibility gap" that extends even to peoples abroad. Last December, Sun-Times Washington correspondent Tom Ross wrote, "The United States, as this reporter recently learned during an extensive trip through Africa and the Middle East, is suffering from a crisis of credibility."

No one expects the new law to sweep aside all government secrecy nor is it intended to do so. Secrecy in some cases is still the best policy. It may not even narrow the credibility gap on national defense or foreign policy because certain information in these areas still may be withheld. There are a number of other exceptions, such as the publication of trade secrets, bank statistics, and maps of oil fields. But other than the exceptions listed, a new criterion will be set up for making information public.

Under present regulations, citizens must show why they are justified in getting the information requested if it is not routinely released. Under the new law it will be just the other way around: Agencies must justify refusing to give information. And they can be forced by court order to give it if they cannot justify secrecy.

We assume there will be an end to such statements as that recently given by General Services Administrator Lawson B. Knott. When asked the appraised value of two missile plants sold at an apparent $45,000,000 loss he said, "We just don't let it (such information) out (because) we don't want to make people look stupid."

Last summer the Post Office Department refused to make public names of summer employees supposed to be hired from the ranks of economically and educationally disadvantaged youth. In some cases they turned out to be youngsters with political connections.

These are minor and recent examples of government security which has been the subject of public discussion for many years, particularly since 1953 when, Harold L. Cross, the attorney for the American Society of Newspaper Editors, published a comprehensive study of the restrictions on government information titled, "The People's Right to Know."

The new law will not go into effect for a year and it is possible that many agencies will use the time to try to rewrite some of their documents to bring them under the various exceptions provided in the bill. But even so, some new windows should be opened in the Executive Department and the public will benefit.

The public owes a debt to Rep. John E. Moss, Democrat, of California, who has been fighting for such a bill for 11 years. And credit also must be given to Rep. Donald Rumsfeld, Republican, of Illinois, who has devoted much energy in its behalf.

Congressman Horton Salutes Growth and Economic Contribution of R. F. Communications

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EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, all of us are proud of the contributions which individuals and industries in our respective districts are making to the economic health and to the national security of our country. Such I feel is the example of R. F. Communications, a young company in my home community of Rochester, N.Y.

In the 5 years since its inception, R. F. Communications has grown in stature to the point where its products are recognized for their excellence by consumers in both private industry and the Federal Government. From my activities here in Washington, I have an intimate appreciation of its role in our defense effort and of its contribution to the activties of many Federal agencies.

I draw personal pride from the achievements of R. F. Communications since I am personally acquainted with the four men who formed this enterprise. Mr. Speaker, I believe these men deserve special tribute for their courage and their initiatve in this venture. They are: William J. Stolze, Roger Bettin, Elmer W. Schwittek, and Herbert W. Vanden Brul.

Recently the Brighton-Pittsford Post carried an excellent two-part series by Rosemary Robinson which described the progress being made by R. F. Communications. Mr. Speaker, with your permission, I should like to have the article here included in the RECORD so that my colleagues will have the opportunity to learn more of the remarkable success of R. F. Communications:

Go, Go, Go! HAPPINESS IS WHEN YOUR STOCK SPLITS

(By Rosemary Robinson)

New companies are formed daily in Monroe County.

Most of them don't last long, according to the statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Not many survive, and a few prosper modestly.

Once in a while, one turns itself into a skyrocket, gains a niche in the national business scene, and carries along with it a happy and enthusiastic band of employees and investors.

In this happy state now finds itself a company with the shorthandish name of R. F. Communications. This five-year-old business phenomenon is the result of the brains and extraordinary application of four area men; Elmer W. Schwittek, Penfield; Roger Bettin, Webster; William S. Stolze, Rochester; and Berbert W. Vanden Brul, Rochester.

Where there were 20 employees five years ago, there are over 300 today; stock that sold for $1.00 per share is now worth $32 a share (to the unconcealed delight of many stockholders in this area); and in the first quarter of this year, sales and earnings were up 250 percent over last year.

In the beginning it was a revelation when someone bought their products, but today RFC is savoring the imminent prestige of being on the roster of the American Stock Exchange.

This sort of Cinderella story gets to people in more ways than one. They want to know how it happened and in some cases, take a chance at catching onto the tail of this new industrial comet.

Several answers have been supplied by the three engineers and a counselor (Vanden Brul) as to why they succeeded where so many others have failed. President and director Stolze sums up the provocative formula as "building a unique, highly-engineered expensive product in inexpensive facilities, and offering it to a limited market." He adds to this the common sense rule of staying with small to medium markets which big firms don't bother with, and adds "We would rather have many small orders than a few large ones for stability's sake."

The firm's executives admit that there are several other things to take into account. Stolze and Schwittek, executive vicepresident and director; and Bettin, vicepresident and director, were experienced electronics engineers when they decided to launch their own company. Vanden Brul was in a position to take care of the other side of the coin, as a practicing attorney.

As far as their personalities go, they all give the impression of controlled enthusiasm. They're neither so young as to go off half-cocked, nor old enough to have lost the compelling drive that marks so many of today's successful businessmen.

Their products represent an enigma to the uninitiated who only understand that they relate to communications. This may be from submarine to shore, or from a Burmese policeman to his headquarters two blocks away.

These communicators look as complex as the dashboard of a jet airliner, but, to those who understand and use them (and the number of agencies and government branches are daily increasing) they represent some of the latest in effective, compact methods of communicating.

The manner in which various markets found out about RF Communications is another probable reason for the company's success. As an unknown five years ago the engineers used two means of getting into the electronics picture. They would demonstrate to company officials how RF products could be of benefit. Or actually would design and produce a brand new product, and then take it to a company for judgment. This required a special kind of confidence in a field where some of the biggest companies and most experienced minds were already at work. But, it worked and has continued to work. Stolz urged the adoption of an interesting commandment:—Decide when a product is obsolete before another company does it for them.

Their latest product marked for Summer delivery, is a copilot transceiver. The market, they say, is "the independant farmer, rancher, or businessman in South and Central America, Africa or the Far East, who requires dependable long distance radio communications at a low price". The product is described as a "single channel, low cost unit."

When the company held its stockholders' meeting in April of this year, people appeared who had never invested in stocks before, but who had been tempted by the original price of $1 a share. They listened with glee to the news that a stock split was anticipated (providing a psychological lift. Vanden Brul says). Although it doesn't actually represent any financial increase, such news is received with delight in investor circles.

They also received the news that sales rose from $492,000 to $1,873,000.

They voted authorization of an increase in shares to one million, and heard that the giant among electronic manufacturers, RCA, had agreed to market FR Communications' marine radio telephone.

It was a gratifying meeting for those who had put their money where their faith was!

Acting as spokesman for the men who put the company on the financial map, Vanden Brul gives a comprehensive account of what steps were taken from the beginning until the present.

When the four men made up their minds to get together and go into business, said Vanden Brul, the first question was what type of business?

The three engineers, Stolze, Schwittek and Bettin, all had been involved in electronic communications and knew the field, so this determined the obvious course.

Their first hazard was in not being able to compete in areas of heavy competition, or compete against large, established companies which would overshadow their efforts.

They decided to concentrate on a product called a "single sideband transceiver". These are high-powered two-way radios which opoperate at frequencies above standard broadcast bands and are used mostly for long-distance communication. They designed these, not only for government use, but to appeal to foreign markets like Africa and Southeast Asia, where long-distance telephone communications are poor and there is need for a substitute system.

* * * * *

Private investors, Vanden Brul said, all wanted too large a percentage of the business. So they decided to sell stock to the general public. And in order to make it possible for them to sell stock outside of New York State, they had to file notification under Regulation A of the Security Act of 1933.

The next step was to decide how much money they needed, and with how much of the business they were willing to part.

The need, they determined, was $150,000. The next move was what price to set on each share. Figuring that the idea of being able to buy a generous number of shares for $50 or $100 would appeal to people more than getting only one share for the same amount. they put their stock up for $1.00 a share.

Once the value of shares was established, the four men were in a position to determine what percentage of ownership each would keep for himself.

This was decided on a basis of services rendered rather than cash purchases and it was settled before they began selling the 150,000 shares. It resulted in their retaining 70 percent of the stock, and putting up the remaining 30 percent for sale.

Shortly after they had received official notification that they were free to sell their stock, they found themselves heavily oversubscribed, due to word-of-mouth as well as newspaper advertising.

Vanden Brul credits this enthusiastic response partly to the appeal of the $1 price on the stock, and partly to the fact that they blossomed out with the new business at a time when speculation fever was at its highest point in a generation.

They found themselves returning money because they had run out of stock.

RF Communications went into business with two lines of endeavor. One was to attempt to develop lines of products on their own, and other to take on prime contracts for the government and sub-contracts for companies with government contracts (or those developing their own products, who needed more engineers.) Herbert W. Vanden Brul, who speaks both as an attorney and officer of the company, explained that while the first tack is more costly and involves spending with no return for some time, it is offset by the latter.

And the disadvantages of the latter, being at the mercy of contractors and non self-supporting are, in turn, offset by the former. This being a dual-company is something they plan to continue. Occasionally Vanden Brul says that sometimes when developing something for other customers, a "spin off" occurs as they evolve a product to sell on their own.

Also, he says, the credit and publicity built up by working with other companies helps in the long run to keep their name before the public.

The precise point at which the four pioneers of RF Communications knew that they were off and running is hard to pin down, but Vanden Brul's recollections gave good fair hints: In June of 1961 a large order came through for some SB6F radios, the first products the company had developed. Later the same year they signed a contract for $280,000 from another corporation for the development of electronic equipment. In 1962 they received a prime contract from the Navy, and could consider themselves a principle supplier to a government facility.

By 1963 they had reached a point where they needed additional money, specifically $275,000. This meant the sale of additional stock. In the very beginning, 600,000 shares had been authorized. Of this figure, 150,000 had been sold to the public, and 310,000 was retained by the four officers of the company, leaving 140,000 unissued. Of this, 46,000 were sold in 1963, principally to people already holding the original stock.

The company continued to get new orders, gain more recognition, and on several occasions received offers to merge, which they haven't considered too seriously.

On Apr. 12 of this year shareholders approved an increase in authorized shares to one million, a move now being filed with the State of New York as an amendment to the Corporation's charter. Shortly after receiving notice that the move is approved, Vanden Brul said, a 5 for 4 stock split will be put into effect.

Another signpost of progress pending is the move into the American Stock Exchange listing. At present, shares are sold in over-the-counter trading. This matter of listing, Vanden Brul said, is not exactly as it may seem to the public.

For instance, thousands of companies, some small, but some very large and well-known, have preferred to remain in the over-the-counter category because they didn't want to make disclosures required by stock exchange rules. However, in 1964, Congress passed a law requiring that these over-the-counter firms file information with the Securities and Exchange Commission. This removed the principal reason for the larger companies to stay off the exchanges.

In order to be listed with the American Stock Exchange, a company must have a million-dollar net worth; earnings of $150,000 in the year immediately preceding its listing with the exchange; and an average earnings of $100,000 for the previous three years; a minimum public distribution of 250,000 shares of stock, exclusive of officers; and not less than 750 stockholders (and at least 500 of these latter must have lots of 100 shares or more). Also required is that the market value of the stock be $1,250,000 or more.

After the stock splits, R F Communications will have a sufficient number of shares in the hands of the public to meet all of the stock exchange demands.

Vanden Brul said the company is presently in the process of filing a registration statement with the Securites and Exchange Commission complying with the 1964 amendment. Probably in June, they will make application for listing on the American Stock Exchange.

Very briefly, the background on the four men who set RF Communications in motion five years ago is as follows: William J. Stolze, president, 42, a graduate of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, received his master's degree, from Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Elmer W. Schwittek, 42, a graduate of the University of Minnesota; Roger R. Bettin, 39, graduate of the University of Minnesota and a graduate of evening courses at Iowa State College. All three men were engineers at General Dynamics/Electronics before they founded their own company.

Vanden Brul, the fourth member of the group, 39 is a graduate of St. John's University School of Law, and was a practicing attorney in Rochester before his affiliation with the company.

Consul Ignores His Injuries, Leads Mexicali Tot Search

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, our dedicated American consuls seldom are credited with their dedication and devotion to their jobs and on many occasions, particularly along the California-Mexican border, I have noted what exceptionally fine men we have serving in our consulates.

The most recent example has been written up by the San Diego Union on June 8. It concerns the American Consul in Mexicali, Arthur Feldman, who led a dangerous search for a 4-year-old Mexicali girl. Arthur Feldman typifies the outstanding men assigned to our consulate corps and after reading the article that follows, my colleagues will, I am certain, join me in unanimous applause for his exemplary leadership.

The article follows:

CONSUL IGNORES HIS INJURIES, LEADS MEXICALI TOT SEARCH

"I feel we have to help in any way we can," Arthur Feldman was saying. "Even if we have to risk our lives."

Feldman, who is American consul in Mexicali, and four members of a Ream Field helicopter crew faced danger Monday while searching for a 4-year-old Mexicali girl.

COPTER CRASHED

Their helicopter crashed in the rugged mountains 60 miles west of Mexicali. They were banking for a turn and a sudden gust of wind hit the aircraft and it tumbled to the ground.

Feldman, who suffered two black eyes and muscular pains in the crash, was back in his office in Mexicali yesterday and was still coordinating the search for the missing child, Maria Guadalupe Salazar Nunez.

"The main thing is to find the girl," he said. "We've got to do everything we can to find her."

Feldman, who has been consular officer in Mexicali for 18 months, has had previous experience in air search and rescue operations so he volunteered his personal help and sought assistance from the U.S. Navy and Air Force.

Feldman was involved in another air search operation while he was consul in Santiago de Cuba in 1956.

The son of a rum and beer millionaire, Daniel Bacardi, had been kidnapped and with Feldman's help, the child and his kidnapper were located by helicopters.

They were hiding under a bridge. The criminal was captured and the child released as the helicopters hovered overhead and authorities closed in from the ground.

In early 1964, when Feldman was assigned to the consular corps in Brazil, he participated in air spotting operations during disastrous forest fires in the province of Parana.

FIRE SPOTTING

"The head of the U.S. Forest Service and I flew for several days, sometimes in dense smoke, to help spot fires and direct firefighting operations."

Feldman arranged for the assistance of Air Force and Navy planes, pilots and paratroops from El Centro and San Diego in the current search for Maria Guadalupe Salazar Nunez, who disappeared while on a family outing in the resort area south of Jacumba Sunday.

Miami Students Recognized as Winners in Annual Freedom Shrine Essay Contest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor for me to bring to the attention of the Congress five essays written by the first-place winners in five Miami schools in which the Exchange Club of Miami held their annual competition. These essays are based on the freedom shrine, an exhibit consisting of 28 historical documents of great significance to the growth and development of our Nation, which has been installed in each of the schools by the Miami Exchange Club.

The establishment of freedom shrines in our communities throughout the country is exclusively a National Exchange Club project and great strides have been made toward its goal of placing a freedom shrine in each of the Nation's high schools. The shrines include the Declaration of Independence, Washington's Copy of the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, Jefferson's first inaugural address, the Star Spangled Banner, the Gettysburg Address, and others. The freedom shrine is an ideal means through which our young people may come to know, cherish and enrich their precious American heritage. I congratulate the Exchange Club of Miami for its strong and active support of this project, and commend its members for their valuable contribution to the community.

These essays bespeak the heartbeat of America—and it is encouraging to know that our youth can express their beliefs in our American institutions with such clarity and conviction, reflecting their understanding of the underlying meanings of true patriotism. I trust they will be an inspiration to other young people and to adults alike, and I consider it a privilege to give recognition to them and to the authors. I congratulate the five contest winners and sincerely wish them continued success.

Because these essays are significant I commend the attention of my colleagues to all of them which I have placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Miss Anita Wolfson, first prize winner at Miami Senior High School, wrote the following inspirational essay:

The Freedom Shrine: Its Meaning to Me

(By Anita Wolfson, Miami Senior High, first prize)

When I look at the Freedom Shrine at Miami Senior High School, I see many different documents which are symbolic of the freedom and liberty of my country. Looking at these documents, I see the life of a country. Each piece of paper represents a moment in the history of our nation, which was built on the principles of freedom and liberty.

Reading the Declaration of Independence brings to my mind the feelings of those first leaders of freedom when they were establishing the basis for our independence and declaring that all men are created equal and are guaranteed such inalienable rights as life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

After the Declaration of Independence our government wanted to extend our boundaries to the West. In 1787 the Northwest Territory was opened for settlement under the terms of another great document, The Northwest Ordinance. Of course, the people who settled in these new areas had all the freedom and liberty that they had enjoyed in the East. Along with extending our borders, the Northwest Ordinance, also extended our freedom to cover a greater region and to develop our democratic ideals as well as our economic opportunities.

When I see the Constitution of the United States of America, I see a document by which my nation is ruled. Behind it are all my human rights, including freedom of speech, press, and worship. The Constitution is the fundamental basis of all other documents. It grants certain powers to each branch of the government, Congress, the President, and the Supreme Court.

From time to time it has become necessary to amend the Constitution. Various amendments were added in order to preserve the original purpose and principles of our Constitution: to establish justice, secure liberty, and promote the general welfare of all the American people. Among these changes, I look at two amendments which stand for these basic ideas. For example, the Thirteenth Amendment (1865) was one of our greatest building blocks of freedom; it abolished slavery within the United States. The Nineteenth Amendment (1920) also follows our plan of freedom; it gave women the right to vote. In back of this amendment were people who stood up for something they wanted, and they were bold enough to exercise their right to petition the government.

In fact, our great feeling of freedom did not confine itself merely within the boundaries of our own country. We had a strong desire to protect the freedom of other nations. The Monroe Doctrine backs up this feeling of protecting freedom. It forbade European colonization in the Western Hemisphere. Unfortunate, we have sometimes had to take such drastic measures as declaring war to demonstrate our humane feelings for other peoples as well as our desire to help maintain freedom in all lands.

Not all of the American documents of freedoms were written by a body of men; many were written by individuals who loved both freedom and America. For instance, Abraham Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address" is a living symbol of his great love of freedom; it gives his view of American history and the people who made it.

In Washington's "Inaugural Address" (April 30, 1789), we feel the love and appreciation this great President must have had for America. It shows his devotion and desire to work for the country he loves, despite his own "conflict of emotions."

Neither were all the documents written by famous patriots and presidents. When I sang Francis Scott Key's "The Star Spangled Banner," our national anthem, I feel the love and confidence a man had for his country as he saw our national flag waving proudly over Fort McHenry.

Indeed, all the documents in our Freedom Shrine stand for a lot of faith and hope, love and devotion. These ideals are instilled in our hearts through the imperishable words written upon those parchments. After I pause to look at our Freedom Shrine, I walk away feeling proud; I feel especially proud to say, "I, too, am an American." And, then, as I meditate on all of this, I begin to feel a sense of duty and the weight of responsibility that rests on the shoulders of America's youth today. With a new determination, I tackle my work and look forward to the future.

Right To Know—Federal Level

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN S. MONAGAN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, the right-to-know law recently enacted by Congress and signed by the President represented a progressive step forward in making available to the public information concerning the activities and proceedings of executive agencies.

The vast majority of our citizens will not avail themselves of this right of inspection, for there is generally little public concern with day-to-day agency proceedings. Rather it will be members of the press and other news media in behalf of the public who will take advantage of the inspection opportunities available under the right-to-know law.

There may have been some concern over submitting agency activities to public scrutiny. However, the advantages gained by making agency records public records outweighs other considerations.

Since it is the representatives of the various news media who will be intimately delving into agency files, I sincerely hope that discretion and journalistic responsibility will prevail. It is with this thought in mind that I include herewith an editorial from the Morning Record, Meridien, Conn., of June 24, 1966, which calls for the type of journalistic responsibility required in this area.

Right To Know—Federal Level

Any member of the public can now inspect the record of federal executive agencies—with certain well-defined exceptions involving security, personnel and medical matters, investigatory files having to do with law enforcement, and some others. This is the gist of the latest Right To Know bill, just passed into law by both houses of Congress and signed by the President. It is the result of a long, bitterly-fought battle which the public interest has finally won.

Argument for the law was summed up by the House committee statement at its introduction: "It is vital to our way of life to reach a workable balance between the right of the public to know and the need of the government to keep information in confidence to the extent necessary, without permitting indiscriminate secrecy. The right of the individual to be able to find out how his government is operating can be just as important to him as his right to privacy and his right to confide in his government. This bill strikes a balance considering all these interests."

Inevitably, as in the past and elsewhere, the government agencies affected fought the bill. It was the same story as the fight over public records and open meetings in Connecticut. Government agencies feel safer and cozier operating away from the glare of the public eye. Cases of nepotism, of pork-barrelling, of politicking with the public's money are more easily hidden if the records are not lying around open. On the federal level, where the budgets are bigger and the mistakes can be bigger yet, the need for openness is greater and the objections stronger.

Realistically, not many members of the public will take advantage of the protection. For the most part, it will be reporters and researchers from the news media, who have the time and the reason to dig through the mountains of records. They are the ones who have the knowledge and the expert eye to spot the irregularities as well as to understand the operation. And part of their task is interpreting what they find to their readers.

It's heavy responsibility which they carry. The wider their opportunities to examine records and documents first-hand, to get the facts at their source, the better they will discharge this responsibility and the better informed the public will be.

Fly the Flag on July Fourth

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill to prohibit the desecration of our flag, and I urged on Flag Day, June 14, that every American put out the flag.

I again entreat our people to proudly raise the flag on Monday, July 4, our greatest national holiday, and in so doing, to pay tribute to the ideals to which our Nation is committed.

The following editorial from the Gatlinburg, Tenn., Press and the Sevier County, Tenn., News-Record expresses my sentiments very well:

My Country Tis of Thee

It was the commencement of a church Bible school and more than a hundred children from age five through sixteen stood, faced Old Glory, and sung with gusto the familiar lines of this great patriotic hymn. There was a small stir in the breast as the notes rang out and many people in the audience noticeably stood a little straighter and squared their shoulders.

The music of our country does things to a person—or at least it should! We wonder if nowadays it is left entirely up to children at school or church to sing of the glories of a free America? Have adults become too apathetic to care any more, or does it matter about being patriotic?

You can bet your last inflated dollar that love of country has not diminished in importance. If we lose our concern for anything we do not care what happens to it. We pray that kind of thing never happens to America.

It can be recalled when someone who spoke of love for country was giggled at and called a flag waver. We are glad to say we ARE flag wavers and urge as we approach our most important national holiday, Independence Day, July 4, the realization that the freedom of government we now enjoy may NOT so long endure if we become too blase to make sure that it does!

Our type of government has its faults but from where we stand it has fewer of them than any system ever conceived.

Doctor, Humanitarian, Patriot

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN C. MACKIE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. MACKIE. Mr. Speaker, the American Medical Association recently presented one of my constituents, Hira E. Branch, M.D., of Flint, a plaque for his meritorious service in treating the civilians of war-torn Vietnam.

I wish to join the members of the Genesee County Medical Society, as well as the State and National medical groups, in extending my congratulations to Dr. Branch for his humanitarian mission.

Dr. Branch, an orthopedic surgeon, was a member of Project Vietnam, a program now being operated by the AMA under a nonprofit contract with the U.S. Government.

Under this contract, the association assumes complete responsibility for the recruiting and administration programs for those physicians who volunteer for this humanitarian program. Under this program, up to 32 physicians are needed every 60 days in Vietnam to fulfill the program's needs to relieve the sufferings of wounded and ill civilians throughout the country. The doctors serve at considerable personal sacrifice, temporarily abandoning their practices to carry out this patriotic and humane venture.

The inscription on the certificate of humanitarian service presented to Dr. Branch reads:

> In recognition of the meritorious service performed for the medical profession, the United States Government and the people of South Viet-Nam by treating the ill and injured during his voluntary medical mission in South Viet-Nam.

Signed by James Z. Appel, M.D., president, AMA.

The award was made in Flint, at a Genesee County Medical Society meeting at which time the county medical society was rechartered by the State Medical Society President Luther Leader, M.D.

Mrs. Branch accompanied her husband and served as his secretary and records clerk in the hospitals where Dr. Branch was stationed.

The work included catching up on an overload of orthopedic cases, as well as the training of Vietnamese physicians.

Dr. Branch has also served in Malaysia on a volunteer factfinding mission of that countrys medical situation. This tour of duty extended over 7 weeks and included visits to four cities where the medical facilities and available medical personnel were surveyed. His findings will serve as a basis for determining if American volunteers are needed to train that country's orthopedic surgeons.

John F. Kopczynski, President of St. Mary Manufacturing Corp., Writes an Open Letter to the President and the Members of Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY P. SMITH III

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, we live in an age where business and industry sometimes place more emphasis on the recognition of dividends and profits than on a recognition of the human resources that produce that material prosperity. Hence, it is always refreshing and inspiring to take note of a business leader who has dedicated himself to the task of improving the lot of his fellow man. This is only one of the many fine attributes that characterize John F. Kopczynski, president of St. Mary Manufacturing Corp., North Tonawanda, N.Y.

John Kopczynski, one of my predecessors as mayor of North Tonawanda, has distinguished himself in both the civic and business fields. I have been privileged to know John Kopczynski for many years.

On April 20, 1966, Mr. Kopczynski had published in the Washington Evening Star an open letter to the President and the Members of the House and Senate. I believe this letter is worthy of the study and contemplation of the Members of the Congress. Mr. Kopczynski's letter follows:

An Open Letter to the President of the United States and to the Members of Congress

Mr. President and Sirs: The people of the world are groping for answers to security in an existence that is characterized by doubt and fear of destruction.

Nations have supported other nations with political philosophies, money, goods, services and military might, — only to be turned upon or forced to question each other's sincerity.

Our great country has emerged as a world leader and has consequently inherited its share of the world's chaos. The future does not look promising when analyzed through the axiom "take the past, compare the present, and project the future." Should we not, therefor, reappraise our foreign policy to help this condition?

We believe in, and are proud of, our form of government. But there are other people throughout the world who because of political philosophies, geographic location, economic conditions, time in history and other factors, feel equally strong about their form of government. Unless a compromise in thinking is reached, crises are inevitable.

All is not black or white; there is a common "gray" area into which countries are drifting, dictated by economic conditions. If we are to compromise, it cannot be done at the expense of the individual dignity of the people of the world. If we are to compromise under this condition—how?

Ever since recorded history, man everywhere has recognized the presence of a Supreme Being. If the simplification of problems is brought about by seeking a common denominator, can religion be the answer to world conflict? It most certainly has been a major factor in our country, — a country composed of many cultures. Freedom of religion is a primary concept upon which our country was founded. It has proven to be a major contribution to our security because, like all freedoms, it makes the individual accountable.

Throughout the world there is now a definite trend toward mutual understanding and respect among all religions, for each religion places great emphasis on the individual and on the betterment of his relations with others.

But our present foreign policy is based upon political philosophies, friendship, military security, economics, expedience, and many other factors.

In this light, may I humbly suggest the following for your consideration: Let us, in the spirit of compromise, strike out political philosophy completely from our foreign policy and substitute the practice of the freedom of religion. In reality we would be telling all the countries of the world that whatever form of government they may have will be acceptable, providing that government practices the freedom of religion on a national and international level.

In addition, let us suggest to the United Nations that the practice of the freedom of religion be adopted as a basic means of world cooperation. The establishment of a United Nations division of religious leaders of all faiths can become a great instrument for world peace by setting up norms and judging the use or abuse of freedom of religion on the international level.

Let us always remember that ever since recorded history, man everywhere has recognized the presence of a Supreme Being.

Sincerely,

John F. Kopczynski,
President, St. Mary Manufacturing Corp.
North Tonawanda, N.Y.

Washington National Airport and the FAA

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM T. CAHILL

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. CAHILL. Mr. Speaker, I called to the attention of this House on several occasions, the existing problem at Washington National Airport and have pointed out the failure of FAA to solve the problem and to take effective action to utilize existing facilities at Dulles International. On previous occasions I have pointed out some reasons for this condition.

I now find, as I found in relation to landing fees for commercial aircraft and for private and general aviation aircraft, that there is a difference in charges for parking fees for private and commercial aircraft at Washington National Airport as compared to Dulles International Airport. Once again the charges at Dulles exceed those at Washington National. In other words, Mr. Speaker, where there is plenty of space, the charge is higher than where there is a scarcity of space. I find it impossible to understand this reasoning.

It would certainly seem to me that the FAA would wish to reduce the number of aircraft parking at Washington National and increase the number of aircraft parking at Dulles International Yet the rates for parking fees would seem to encourage the absolute opposite.

I have obtained and include herewith, Mr. Speaker, the parking fees for aircraft at Washington National and a comparable schedule for similar aircraft at the Dulles International. These exhibits have been obtained from the FAA, Bureau of National Capital Airports and are, I believe, correct in every respect.

This is just another reason for the problems at these airports. One has too many planes; the other not enough.

I trust that the FAA will do something about this inequity immediately. Certainly it should cost less for parking where the space is plentiful. Certainly where the space is at a premium, the rates should be higher. In any event, equity should prevail and the rates at least should be the same.

I look forward to immediate action on the part of FAA.

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY, BUREAU OF NATIONAL CAPITAL AIRPORTS, WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT

PARKING CHARGES AND FEES FOR PRIVATE AND COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT

Parking Service Fees: The following charges and fees are applicable to private aircraft, charter operators, scheduled air carriers who do not have a contract with the Government for use of the landing field, irregular air carriers, and executive or company-owned aircraft:

Maximum takeoff weight	*Charge*[1]
Up to 5,000 pounds	$2.00
5,001 to 10,000 pounds	4.00
10,001 to 15,000 pounds	6.00
15,001 to 25,000 pounds	7.00
25,001 to 50,000 pounds	8.50
50,001 to 75,000 pounds	10.00
75,001 to 100,000 pounds	11.50
100,001 pounds and over	11.50

[1] For each 24-hour period or fraction thereof.

Parking or standing at a gate position at the International and Transient Terminal shall not exceed a 30-minute time limit. Aircraft parked in excess of the time limit shall be subject to an additional charge of $5.00, and failure to move aircraft upon demand may result in aircraft being towed from the gate position or charged with violation of Airport Regulations.

Parking charges heretofore established are superseded by the above charges.

Effective date: January 19, 1958.

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY, BUREAU OF NATIONAL CAPITAL AIRPORTS, DULLES INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

PARKING CHARGES FOR GENERAL AVIATION AIRCRAFT

Parking Service Charges: The following charges are applicable to private aircraft, charter operators, scheduled air carriers who do not have a contract with the Government for use of the landing field, irregular air carriers and executive or company-owned aircraft using the General Aviation Ramp area:

	Day[1]	*Month*
Single engine	$2.50	$50
Light twin	4.00	75
Medium twin	5.00	100
Heavy twin	10.00	200
4 engine aircraft	12.50	300

[1] For each 24-hour period or fraction thereof.

A 30-minute free period is allowed at the time of landing for fuel servicing and for the loading and unloading of passengers and cargo in the space assigned by the base operator.

The Big Sleeper in Airport Planning—Trouble Ahead Unless the Public Speaks Up

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following presentation by Gen. E. R. Quesada, former Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency, and presently executive director of the Metropolitan Airlines Committee, before the Sales Executives Club of New York on June 15, 1966:

PRESENTATION BY GEN. E. R. QUESADA

We very much appreciate this opportunity to appear before the Sales Executives Club of New York. You represent the single most important reason for the phenomenal growth of commercial aviation over the past half century—the man who flies for business reasons. In 1966, for the first time, the number of passengers who fly on all United States airlines surely will exceed 100 million people—and the vast majority of those travelers will be men and women flying on business.

So it is most appropriate that the airlines should discuss with you—and with other business men and women in the greater New York area and elsewhere—some of the problems and opportunities we have in common. The businessman wants increasingly better air service so he can do his job ever more efficiently and conveniently. The airlines' objective, beyond their legal duty to operate for the public convenience and necessity, is to provide that better service you want in the broad public interest.

I am sure that sophisticated travelers such as you are fully aware of the number one aviation problem in the greater New York metropolitan area. It is that perennial growing-pains problem of aviation—airport capacity. My guess is that within the last two weeks nearly everyone in this room has had to put up with delays in take-offs or landings at our regional airports. You are well acquainted with the problem!

All responsible authorities agree on the solution: that more airport capacity is required for this area. And by responsible agencies I include the Federal Aviation Agency; the airlines; the Port Authority of New York, which operates LaGuardia, Kennedy, Newark and Teterboro Airports; the State Governments of New York and New Jersey, the Tri-State Transportation Commission and all other public and private groups which have investigated the question.

The airlines want to cooperate closely with The Port Authority in developing airport capacities in the public interest. We believe that organizations which speak for operators of small planes at these publicly owned airports also should have a voice in contributing to solutions. And we believe the air traveling public definitely should be fully informed about the problem so that you can speak up in your own interests.

In outlining our position to you today, we will make use of charts to illustrate major points and for ease of understanding (text, slides, and charts omitted).

Our friends at The Port Authority are still inclined to pooh-pooh any benefits from making general aviation airports available within the metropolitan area. They have said that adding such smaller airports would postpone the need for a fourth jetport by only two or three years.

In other words, The Port Authority prescribes the same answer for handling the future needs of both the airlines and general aviation—the fourth jetport. This would mean that in a few years, as the skies over greater New York become filled with small planes, we still will have intermingled air traffic in our landing patterns—a single-engine, two-passenger plane or a business jet holding 8 to 10 people coming in to land followed by a Jumbo Jet or Supersonic transport holding from 250 to 500 passengers. Do I need to emphasize that if the intermingling of small planes and big planes was recognized as a safety hazard in the 1940's, when the airlines were operating DC 4's, how much more of a danger mixing aircraft in airport operations will be when the ocean liner-size air transports come into service?

The Port Authority's position, in our opinion, reflects reliance upon old formulas, a refusal to analyze what the problem is before a conclusion is reached. For the first 40 years of aviation history, the traditional answer when a community needed more airport capacity was to build an airport big enough to handle the latest airline equipment. But Los Angeles, the Twin Cities and many other metropolitan areas have long recognized that this pat formula is out of date. They have said that airports should be matched to the size of the aircraft using them—in the interests of public safety, because aircraft largely of the same size can be handled more efficiently, and even because their costs can be lowered if much of the demand upon them can be answered by building smaller airports.

Today we have put men in space and Surveyor's precision trip to the moon will be followed in a few years by placing men on the moon. These remarkable achievements were precisely planned through the modern tool of systems analysis—an advanced planning technique guaranteeing the efficiency of the total system because each ingredient of the problem is analyzed.

The Port Authority has failed to avail itself of a systems analysis approach to the problem with the result that one of its major ingredients—general aviation—has been neglected.

Consider that in 1965 the small plane traffic at the large airports serving New York City already equaled the total 1965 traffic at LaGuardia, and consider that small plane traffic at LaGuardia represents as much as 60% of its total movements at the most crucial times—during peak hours. Is LaGuardia to be turned over to small plane traffic alone despite the expenditure of nearly $100,000,000 for lengthening runways and building a new terminal there for medium-sized jet operations?

In these circumstances, we find it hard to understand—and we think the public should ask—why the solution used successfully in Minneapolis-St. Paul, Los Angeles and other metropolitan areas is not being implemented in the New York-New Jersey metropolitan area—the largest and most complex in the United States.

I want to emphasize that the airline members of the Metropolitan Airlines Committee are not unalterably opposed to building a fourth jetport—we have proposed that one of the States might purchase a suitable site to be held as a land bank against the time if and when it must be developed. The point is that the fourth jetport and general aviation are entirely different pieces of the total problem—another jetport is not a solution to general aviation.

Let me emphasize, too, that the airlines do not stand alone in their analysis of the situation. Consider carefully, please, those who have declared in no uncertain terms that we must have general aviation airports here to serve what will be the largest part of the aviation industry.

The Federal Aviation Agency has so declared. Mr. Oscar Bakke, FAA Director of the Eastern Region, repeatedly has called for development of separate small plane airports.

The Tri-State Transportation Committee, established by the governors of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, in a comprehensive study of general aviation, said more small plane airports were vital.

The Aircraft Owners & Pilots Association has given its unqualified support to the establishment of separate small plane airports.

In other words, the federal government agency responsible for our national airway system . . . . . the tri-state agency responsible for transportation planning in the region . . . . . the airlines who use the airports . . . . . and the general aviation organization representing more than 127,000 small plane owners and pilots all stand together on this issue. Only The Port Authority, which operates the region's airports, still insists that the old answer is good enough for the new problem.

I say to you with all the conviction I can muster that the public interest demands that The Port Authority act responsibly to meet its obligation to plan efficiently for the handling of small plane traffic.

This is "the big sleeper" in airport planning in this area. This is the question which the public must answer, and the question which will not go away. What will the New Jersey-New York metropolitan area do about the flood of small plane traffic already rising on the horizon? Shall we permit it to saturate our large airports? If smal planes already take up more than 60% of LaGuardia's capacity at times, what percent will it take by 1968 or 1970? Would you estimate 75%, 80%, or even more?

The conclusion is inescapable. Separate general aviation airports must be provided in the interests of small plane operators and in the interests of the air traveling public.

We submit that the sooner that action is taken the better the public interest will be served.

Thank you.

Suddenly the Cold War Is a Personal Thing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

[From the San Diego Union, May 29, 1966]

SUDDENLY THE COLD WAR IS A PERSONAL THING

(By Ray McHugh)

WASHINGTON.—A year ago an American newsman asked the Romanian government to examine the case of a broken old man who had spent 15 years in Communist prisons.

He had been released from his cell only to find himself in a bigger prison—a country in which he had no friends, no family, no home. Crippled by torture, weak with illness, he lived in a squalid section of Bucharest, unutterably alone.

Adolph Grossman's crime was that his family had owned some of Romania's oil properties. He saw them seized first by the Nazis, then by the Russians.

He had a brother in Munich who had been allowed to leave Romania three years earlier for Israel. The brother had backtracked to Munich where he appealed to the American newsman to deliver a letter to Bucharest and to ask Romanian officials if the old man might be allowed to join him.

"He can't hurt them," sobbed Jean Grossman in his shabby two-room Munich apartment. "They have taken everything away from us. Now they talk of 'buried gold' that doesn't exist.

"All we ask is a chance to nurse him and love him, to share what little we have.

"All we ask is a chance for him to breathe free air again before he dies."

Adolph Grossman didn't get that chance. He died a week ago. A lonely, pitiful Jew.

To an American newsman—even one who has visited the Iron Curtain countries—the cold war tends to be an impersonal thing, reported in terms of nations, armies, weapons, economies. Analytical detachment is an asset, he is taught.

But this time it's become a personal thing.

I was the reporter who carried Jean Grossman's plea to Bucharest.

I received smiling assurances at the red plush foreign ministry that Grossman's case would be examined. I was assured that if he was indeed sick and if his brother in Munich would guarantee his transportation there was no reason why he could not leave.

I offered to stay in Bucharest and take the man to Munich myself. I offered to buy his air ticket on the spot.

"No, no," said the Romanian official. "These investigations take a little time."

In Adolph Grossman's case, they took too long—if they were ever made at all.

An old man who died in squalor in Bucharest is just another statistic to the Romanian officials. Somewhere, in some dingy party office, his name has probably already been scratched off the list of the "bourgeoisie" or the "suspected counterrevolutionaries."

But one American reporter won't forget him so easily.

The Communists stole his property, drove his wife insane, destroyed his life and then wouldn't even give him the mercy to breathe "free air" in the sight of his brother before he died.

Today the cold war seems very personal indeed.

Letter to Congressman William L. Dickinson, From Mr. Rubin M. Hanan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. DICKINSON

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, as I did last year, I would like very much to share with the membership a thought-provoking letter to his grandchildren from my good friend, Rubin Hanan, of Montgomery. Mr. Hanan is not only an eloquent and moving writer, but also ably serves our State of Alabama as its chairman of the commission on aging.

Mr. Hanan had heard that America was the land of opportunity, and when he was forced to flee his native land as a penniless teenager, he came to our shores to seek haven. Now, many years later, he writes to his grandchildren to tell them of his affection for his adopted country and the opportunity which still exists in our land.

I am sure you will agree that it is our good fortune to have Mr. Hanan's views on our United States as we approach the 190th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

JULY 4, 1966.

MY DEAR GRANDCHILDREN: World conditions in our time today prompt me to write each of you this letter. My only hope is that this letter will come to your attention when you are old enough to understand its contents.

There was a time when our way of life in America was simpler and easier, when human values seem to be more nearly black and white and when the currents of national pride ran more strongly than they do today. I am not ancient or foolish enough to wish vainly for the return of an era that is past but I think it is urgent that we recapture some of the national fortitude and ebullience of spirit on this Fourth of July that was so evident in the time of your great grandfathers.

July of 1776 saw the Declaration of Independence approved by the Continental Congress. Delegate John Adams went to his Philadelphia boarding house and penned a letter to his wife, Abigail, in Massachusetts:

"I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnize with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bondfires and illuminations from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forevermore."

Perhaps a little of the noble grandeur that John Adams felt has been dulled in our hearts by the passage of time. The Fourth of July has evolved into more of a summer holiday than a partiotic festival, and games of sports have taken over perhaps a little too much of the stage. Fireworks were a dominant Fourth of July sound for decades, but have now largely disappeared.

When I was young the Fourth of July orators called America the promised land of opportunity and the greatest country on earth, and we believed them. In our schools, churches, synagogues and homes we were taught pride in country and on holidays the bands played and the flags waved. It never occurred to any one that all of this was unsophisticated or "corny". The spirit of pride and belief in our destiny pervaded the nation as a whole during the early years of my residence in Alabama. This was the atmosphere in which I grew up, along with millions of other young Americans who are now passed middle age, reaching the golden years. It was an atmosphere, a state of mind, which gave meaning to life, and fired the soul of many a young man with a consuming desire to be somebody.

In a brief half century, we have grown up to take our place among the nations of the world. It has been a painful and often confusing experience. We have made some mistakes and have learned that we have some national faults. We have become the undisputed leader of the western world, and we have found that such leadership involves some awesome responsibilities.

So you see, dear grandchildren, to me America is a great symbol of loves. To me the constitution symbolizes the teaching of the Holy Scriptures and the American flag with its stars is the heavens above pointing to the future of its greatness. The feelings we should have on the Fourth of July can be summed up in two words, love and pride. Love and pride for our vast wonderful county. "Old Glory" represents more than just the fifty states of the U.S.A. It epitomizes the people of this nation, their dreams, sacrifices, and ambitions to build and succeed. It idealizes freedom loving people who are concerned not only for their personal rights but for the rights of people the world over. Let us remember that democracy is a great way of life which can afford even greater responsibilities. True patriotism requires recognition of human dignity and respect of the individual.

Today we are engaged in a war in Viet Nam. There are thousands of our sons fighting and dying for a little country which has asked for our help. Many of our heroes lie under row after row of little markers—crosses or Stars of David. The shadow of atomic destruction hangs constantly over us. Our safeguard does not lie only in arms, but in faith; our basic faith in God and in America.

The dreams are ever around us. There is medicine in the breeze and an enzyme beneath the sod and we still have a yearning and a gallantry. You have a share in making American history when you exercise your rights and voice in the affairs of government. This is a tremendous task and the glory of it is a self-satisfied conscience. All thinking men of this country will give to God a new prayer of thanks for those gallant men and women who gave their all for their country that we might have a better life, a fuller life, a free life with the power and authority to bequeath that same kind of life to those who we brought into this world.

Your devoted grandfather,

RUBIN M. HANAN.

Remarks of Congressman Mark Andrews

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ANCHER NELSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, speaking at Minot, N. Dak., on June 17, our House colleague, Congressman MARK ANDREWS, of North Dakota, offered some probing observations about the state of our Nation which are well worth thinking about. I include his speech at this point in my remarks:

REMARKS OF CONGRESSMAN MARK ANDREWS, NORTH DAKOTA REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, MINOT, N. DAK., JUNE 17, 1966

The basic foundation of our nation and its government rests upon the active participation of its citizens. Those of us who have worked hard in the party of our choice, the Republican Party, know that in 1964 we had significantly more people working in our behalf and more people contributing to the Party's financial support than we have ever been able to achieve previously in history.

Because of this, the impact of the overwhelming defeat of 1964 caused most Republicans to give serious thought to our position as a major party in the United States, and it's proper that we should do so. We ask the question, "What went wrong?" Certainly something of tremendous magnitude had to enter that campaign to see a well-liked United States Senator, who had carried his home State many times by large margins, be cut to a position of barely carrying Arizona and losing all other normally Republican states.

Probably the most important component of the voting behavior in 1964 was fear. People actually became afraid of Barry Goldwater. They feared nuclear war, a loss of social security, doing away totally with farm programs and other extreme acts. They were afraid Goldwater would be impulsive and would act too quickly. This added up to a strong emotional undertow which resulted not only in Goldwater's decisive defeat but also hundreds of Republican candidates for the legislature and for Congress were defeated in the backwash. The net result was that the Great Society had the margin to enact their programs as they wished.

Frankly, a poll taken in 1964 indicated that almost 30 per cent of the voters identified Goldwater as a radical. Now you and I know that this was simply not true. But, regardless of its validity, the feeling was there and it was the key factor in the voting behavior in 1964. We know how it came about. It came about simply because a small band of outspoken, well-financed, articulate radicals began to speak for and about the Republican candidate. And in the eyes of the public, these radical statements became statements attributed to the Republican Party itself when Goldwater failed to repudiate the radicals or clarify his own position.

Recognizing these factors, it is erroneous to consider the election of 1964 as a repudiation of responsible conservatism, nor should we say that only an insignificant number of Americans consider themselves conservatives. According to public opinion reports, when asked what they considered themselves—conservative, liberal or in between—41 per cent of Americans considered themselves conservatives, while only 31 per cent considered themselves liberals, with the remaining 28 per cent placing themselves in between as moderates.

Responsible conservatives have become involved in politics because of the deep and real concern they have for the future direction of our country and the responsibility they feel for the welfare of our fellow citizens. They recognize that the Democrat Party offers only a mirage called the "Great Society" in exchange for votes. Dedicated conservatives want to provide for human needs within a political framework that will nuture individual dignity and accomplishment. They are opposed to centralization in government and strongly support individual enterprise.

Responsible conservatives realize that to accomplish these goals they must be successful at the polls. Any attempt to exclude any sincere group, whether it be moderate or conservative, from the Republican Party is pure folly. However, this is just exactly what a small group of radicals, who claim to be conservative, have been trying to do in their attempt to re-orient the Republican Party. They claim they are the true Republicans when actually many of them have failed to support Republican candidates in the past. They claim it isn't important to win elections, and concentrate instead on ruthless attacks on any person or program that fails to agree totally with them. Unfortunately, there has always been in the history of politics, vociferous radical groups who try to influence policy of the major parties. Wise political leadership always recognizes these organizations for what they are and keeps them from occupying positions of influence within the party framework.

Let's be frank—it is critical for the welfare of this country that our Party gains in strength. With less than 30 per cent of the American electorate identifying itself in 1965 as Republicans, it would be pure stupidity for Republican Party leaders to fail to make the maximum effort to attract more recruits to our banner. There are tens of thousands of thoughtful Americans who have previously voted Democrat or who have previously been independent, who see the mistakes being carried on by the Great Society and who are anxious to join with the Republican Party in correcting these mistakes so harmful to our nation. We need their help!

A nation like ours always faces the difficulty of translating the ideals, the dreams, the aspirations of its people into the fabric of its government. This difficulty is compounded for a party that does not control the presidency. The answer will not be found in gimmickry or simplicity, or in the arbitrary exclusion of new ideas. The answer will be found in the partnership of farmers, workers, and business and professional people—in fact all Americans—with their government to establish and maintain sensible, well-run programs to meet the needs of the present and future and preserve the dignity and individuality of each person. The need to strengthen our Party is immediate for the compelling reason that the alternative is more of the Great Society!

While the Party in power is trying to soothe Americans by incessant newspaper, radio and television articles about how great the Great Society is, the fact still remains that no amount of whitewash can cover a rotten shed, without the building still being in danger of failing underneath. This is why the Republicans have a unique opportunity in election year, 1966!

Here at home we are seeing a Secretary of Agriculture who says—but here's an article from the New York Times, let me read the headline to you. It says, and I quote: "Freeman Elated Over Price Drops." Then it goes on to say, and I quote: "he predicts further cuts in costs of farm products." The article even goes on to say, "It was the first time in the memory of Federal farm officials that a Secretary of Agriculture indicated that he was pleased with decreased farm prices." He denies he ordered government purchase cutbacks of meat in order to lower livestock prices, and this week we're reading a series of copyrighted articles in the Minneapolis Tribune recording letters he wrote last January, at Johnson's insistence, asking the Defense Department to help lower livestock prices. What we need is a little more truth in government.

Just last Thursday, we had a clincher in interpreting the true Johnson-Freeman feeling about farmers and farm prices. One of the big problems, as you know, is what release price is going to be put on the stockpiles of commodities the government holds. Freeman has been driving down the price of wheat, corn and feed grains by releasing at fire sale prices government-held supplies of grain. In the fall of 1964 this cost the farmers of North Dakota about 10¢ a bushel for their grain. He did it again to us in the last harvest season.

Those of us in Congress who are sincerely interested in helping the farmer and who recognize that keeping a sound agriculture is the only way we can maintain a sound America, have been concerned about this. The Farm Bureau, the Farmers Union, the Greater North Dakota Association, the Grain Terminal Association, virtually every farm organization in America has been in favor of a higher resale price. Now, what happened last Thursday? We were considering the important Food for Freedom Bill, within which most of these government stocks of grain are utilized as a positive weapon for peace in the world and we tried to attach an amendment calling for a release price of no less than 80% of parity.

What happened to this amendment on a record vote taken on the Floor of the House just eight days ago? Let me tell you. Ninety three per cent of the Republicans voted for 80 per cent of parity, while 82 per cent of the Democrats voted against 80 per cent of parity—and they try to tell you that they are the friend of the farmer.

Lyndon Johnson underestimates the good judgment of the American farmer. The farmer knows who his friends are, and he's beginning to make his feelings heard. Now we see the strange scrambling of the professional Democrats trying to convince the farmers they didn't really mean it. Unfortunately, the damage to farm prices has already been done.

Where are those in the other Party who condemned Eisenhower for seeking only 90% of parity? You don't hear much comment from our Governor, who is always ready to praise Freeman, when he sees 82% of his Party voting against 80% of parity. He is strangely silent, and even his mouthpiece, Lloyd Omdahl, the Bismarck advertising man, hasn't had any comment about the strange lack of Democrat support for this vote for 80% of parity—just 80% of parity for the farmers of North Dakota.

Our future in agricultural states is being traded for the big city, Eastern votes. Unfortunately, these tactics don't even help the Easterners. The price of steers is now, because of government tactics over the last three months, down 10% from the price of steers last year. Yet the Eastern housewife today pays more over the grocery store counter for beef than she did a year ago.

Meanwhile, back at the ranch, they keep cranking out fancy press releases glossing over the grave shortcomings of their Administration. Day after day, we are faced with a barrage of propaganda saying they have announced this, or they have announced that.

Let's look at just one of these press releases. Not too long ago, there was an article in the paper saying Fort Berthold Indian Reservation gets $4,501 for Medicare Alert. An individual in the other Party announced the approval with great glee and said the funds would be utilized to inform the people about the additional Social Security benefits available to them under legislation passed last year, and that assistance would be given them in making application.

Now this sounds great, until you look into it. And let's do just that. What was this $4,501 spent for? The Census Bureau tells me that on the entire Fort Berthold Reservation there are only 122 individuals over 65 years of age. Of this 122, only 57 remained to be signed up at the time of the grant. So we see a program to sign up 57 individuals in a Medicare Alert program where six to eight men were hired for $60 a week plus traveling expenses, a woman to manage the office at $160 a week, and a secretary to work for the woman at $80 a week.

All of this went on for an entire month. And they signed up 57 individuals at a cost of about $79 each. Each worker must have contacted less than two individuals per week of work! How much more benefit this money could have been had they just told the Bureau of Indian Affairs personnel or tribal representatives to contact these 57 people to let them know the benefits of the program and turned the $4,501 over to an educational program to be run by the local school district—or used it for housing loans—or even turned it back to the taxpayer.

We find our Governor continually coddling poverty fatcats like Mr. Garcia, who was making a salary in five figures over at the Fort Totten Reservation running a program with 75% of the funds used for administration and very little benefiting the Indian people. In fact, it got so bad over there, the Indians themselves protested loud and long. Finally, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Junior Senator from North Dakota all agreed that a change had to be made—a change that those of us who are Republicans recommended over a year ago. Our Governor is still strangely silent particularly in view of the fact he approved an $1,800 salary increase for Mr. Garcia just last January. I wonder what comments he or his phrase maker, Mr. Omdahl, have to make today on this subject!

Milt Young and I have made and voted for specific recommendations in Congress to correct these poverty program abuses—we need more Republicans so we may put them into effect.

Ridiculous actions such as this are frustrating enough on the domestic scene, but they become tragic indeed when they are related to national defense—and the same kind of tactics, unfortunately, are used in handling our national defense problems.

Last weekend we heard of the tragic crash of an XB–70, one of our new research bombers. The double tragedy was that not only did we lose the experimental ship and the lives of well-trained test pilots, but this loss was sustained while going through a publicity gimmick! Now Milt and I may be accused of partisanship for saying what's obvious to all of us, but let me quote to you the words of one of the leading Democrats in the House of Representatives, the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee on which I am privileged to serve, George Mahon from Texas, the President's home State—a man who certainly can't be accused of partisanship on this matter. Mahon said last weekend, "He was shocked and dismayed to discover that this disaster had resulted from a publicity flight." He went on to call the incident "indefensible." Actually, I suppose the Administration was flying these valuable ships in a publicity flight to get pretty technicolor pictures, making it look as though we had all sorts of new bombers, all sorts of new planes, when the truth of the matter is that Mr. McNamara and his whiz kids have decided—with the President's full approval, but over the objections of Congress—that we don't need a new bomber. That we don't need new and better airplanes. And actually they are even cutting out the airborne alert after July 1st of this year.

These are things that a great share of the American public are not aware of, perhaps, but they are things that the Russian hierarchy are well aware of. They are things that the enemies of Americanism all over the world smile at when they hear about them because they are producing a great gap in our defense—a gap that cannot be veneered with fancy whitewash.

You remember that McNamara sold over 7,000 750 pound bombs to the West Germans for fertilizer for $1.68 each in 1964, and then he recognized the error and was buying back for $20.56 each these bombs which cost $440 a piece to produce new. Now, this was a grave mistake to sell these bombs in 1964 when we were fighting in Viet Nam—and it was still a bargain certainly to buy them back in 1966 for not much more than 12 times what we sold them for. The greater irony came when Republicans mentioned the fact that these were the strange antics going on in the Defense Department. Did the Administration in frankness say, "okay, we made a mistake" and admit it? No! They came out with the story that we don't really need these bombs anyway and, in a Chicago Tribune article, they said that they were cancelling the purchase back because we really have plenty of bombs.

Now you and I both know that they are needed. This story, I think, is significant in showing that the Johnson-Humphrey Administration will even refuse to buy back badly needed bombs at a fire sale price in order to make themselves look a little better politically. They've called for "truth in packaging"—it's time we had a little "truth in government"!

While there may be a bomb shortage in the war in Viet Nam, there is certainly no bomb shortage in the Great Society's war on farmers, small businessmen and just plain average Americans who are trying to make a go of it and who are faced everywhere they turn with high taxes, wasteful government expenditures, high interest rates, inflation and vacillation in the very defense of our country.

So the facts are on our side. The whitewash they are trying to cover up their mistakes with is getting mighty thin indeed. There are two words, both beginning with the letter "P". One of them is "promise"—the other one "performance". Never has the Republican Party been in a more favorable position than this year, because the "performance" of the opposition Party is so far removed from the "promises" they have been giving in the last decade.

What we have to do is go out and tell the story, talk facts, talk principles. Let's tell the people of North Dakota what we are doing to try to straighten out these programs—what our plans are for the future of North Dakota and of America.

By talking frankly to the people of North Dakota, we will find those who are normally labeled as Democrats or independents will be more than happy to join our banner in building a stronger and more vital America for the future. With your help, and only with your help, it can be done!

Boyertown, Pa., Centennial, 1866–1966

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE M. RHODES

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, last week Boyertown celebrated its 100th birthday as a borough. Boyertown is a progressive community in Berks County, Pa., and a part of the Sixth Congressional District which I have the honor to represent in the U.S. Congress.

I was also honored, together with Mrs. Rhodes, to participate in the parade on the closing day of the centennial week. The community's most distinguished native and former citizen, Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, was among the guests of honor who returned for the town's centennial event. General Spaatz was the leader of U. S. Air Forces in World War II. He now resides in Chevy Chase, Md.

Boyertown is also the community that sent high school bands to Washington where they won the national championships in the American Automobile Association parade as the most outstanding senior high and junior high school bands. It was a pleasure for Mrs. Rhodes and me to be personal guests of Mayor and Mrs. E. Kenneth Nyce and Federal Judge and Mrs. Ralph C. Body, who are natives and citizens of Boyertown.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to include with my remarks the centennial greetings from Mayor Nyce:

CENTENNIAL GREETINGS FROM MAYOR NYCE

Dear Fellow Citizens:

As the Mayor of Boyertown during this centennial celebration, I have a tremendous feeling of pride in the performance of all of the people of the Borough of Boyertown and in fact all of the people of the entire Boyertown area.

Under the leadership of Paul Rhodes, general chairman of the centennial committee, our centennial celebration is a tremendous success. I would like to be able to mention the names of the many, many people who contributed so much of their time, their talents and their energy to making this celebration a success. However, space does not permit such a list of names. Such a list would be of enormous proportions. The people of the entire area have pitched in and together have spent tens of thousands of hours to make Boyertown Centennial celebration one of the finest centennial celebrations ever held in the entire Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. All of the events held so far have been successful beyond our wildest expectations, and we know that the events to come in the future during this week will be as great or greater.

The success of a venture such as this depends not only on a few people but on all of the people. Without the cooperation of the great majority of the persons in this area, this celebration could not be held. I do not wish to overstate the enormity of the task of putting on a celebration such as ours. However, those who have participated in the planning and execution of this centennial fully appreciate my statements in regard to the amount of work which was involved.

It has been stated to me by people from other parts of our county that the spirit of the Boyertown area has always been an amazing thing for them to see. Many people have stated to me that projects in Boyertown and Eastern Berks County are always carried out with vigor, determination and drive; and for this reason, projects undertaken by our people have always surpassed their goal. These observations, made as I say by people from other areas of Berks County, have been once again proven to be valid observations. The people of the Boyertown area do things in a big way!

Now that our celebration is drawing to a close, we can look back to this salute to our heritage as a tremendously beneficial force which has welded our entire area into a community of people whose spirit and determination will carry them through the years to come and will enable them to face the even bigger projects which must come in the future in order for us to fully realize our potential in this area.

We have gathered a feeling of tremendous pride in our community. We know that it is a dynamic community that is proud of its Pennsylvania Dutch heritage, proud of its homes, its schools and its churches. We now will make use of this pride in our glorious past in planning for future growth of industry, commerce and cultural activities. We have harnessed our energies in this celebration and these energies will create for all of us an even greater future. Welded together as a group of people with common interests, common pride and uncommon energy, we will make eastern Berks County an even greater place in which to live, worship, acquire learning and raise our families.

Of course I wish to thank the leadership of the centennial celebration, but just as much I wish to thank all of the many people who have worked so hard to make Boyertown Centennial celebration a time which we will remember throughout our entire lives.

Very truly yours,

E. Kenneth Nyce,
Mayor of Boyertown.

Positive Action in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PAUL G. ROGERS
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 7, 1966

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, all thinking Americans applaud the action taken yesterday by our Armed Forces in Vietnam and have confidence in the administration's policy in the matter.

Strategically, the action was long overdue. Morally, it was the positive support which we owe our fighting men in Vietnam.

I know the families who have men in this conflict commend the action as I do.

Dams That Destroy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JEFFERY COHELAN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, one of nature's greatest masterpiece's, the Grand Canyon, is in grave danger of being lost forever, ironically drowned by the waters which created it, the Colorado River. The construction of the Bridge Canyon and Marble Gorge Dams will perfunctorily inundate what has taken the Colorado River 9 million years to carve.

I submit the following editorial from the June 22 Houston Post for our colleagues' consideration, urging that we take no action which would needlessly sacrifice this irreplaceable resource in the name of progress:

THE GRAND CANYON DISPUTE

"That the Canyon is not 'conquered' is one of the most impressive things about it."

Thus writes the distinguished American critic and naturalist, Joseph Wood Krutch, about the Grand Canyon.

Those who have stood on the lip of the Canyon know that no mere photograph can sum it up. It is to immense. And yet man, puny creature that he is in the face of the canyon's grandeur, is now threatening it.

Two dams are now proposed that some say will change forever the very nature of the Grand Canyon, threaten the biological life along its banks and damage the natural geology of the rock itself.

The dams, at Bridge Canyon and Marble Gorge on the Colorado River, are designed to provide much needed hydroelectric power and water for broad areas of the Southwest.

The situation faced by the Grand Canyon perhaps contains in one supremely dramatic example the dilemma of those who wish to effect a compromise between the needs of man to survive, and his needs to be at peace with himself and with nature.

There can be little doubt that the two dams will change the canyon for all time to come.

A raising of the water level along the Colorado within the Grand Canyon will mean that small beaches on the banks will be submerged, leaving no sanctuaries for animals and boaters. Trails to the water will be sealed off, and the natural action of the water of a free river to find and clear its own path will be permanently altered.

Conservationists have rallied to fight the dual project. Their rallying cry was perhaps best expressed recently in the *Sierra Club Bulletin:* "Unused, the Grand Canyon is already being put to its highest and best use."

Balanced against these objections are the never-ending, inexorable needs of a growing population.

Man, to enjoy nature, must also survive. Yet his own presence can destroy.

The public should insist, whenever tough choices are to be made, that all possible alternates have been thoroughly examined.

The public must be asured that it is not lost to expediency.

Culture in Connecticut

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD J. IRWIN
OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, I should like to take a moment to give a little attention to a new endeavor Connecticut has been formulating over the past year and for which it received a promise of assistance from the National Endowment for the Arts today. Forty-five thousand dollars was granted to the arts in Connecticut for 10 pilot projects which will encourage the participation in, the promotion, and the development of artistic and cultural activities available to the people of Connecticut. The National Endowment has also given the State $5,000 for study purposes.

On Monday, a conference on the arts was held in Hartford. Representatives from all over the State gave their attention to the potential and future of Connecticut's culture. Howard Taubman in the June 29 New York Times points to the challenge of our resources and our potential for excellence. Mr. Taubman's report on the Monday conference and speculation on what the Commission will do follows:

CULTURE IN CONNECTICUT: ARTS UNIT MUST DECIDE WHETHER TO ASSIST THE SAFE OR THE ADVENTUROUS

(By Howard Taubman)

HARTFORD, June 28.—An aid of hope and goodwill played over the surface of the first statewide conference on the arts in Connecticut through yesterday's morning and afternoon sessions. Delegates from all over the state representing amateurs and professionals in drama, music, dance, photography, painting and sculpture sat in the august, high-ceilinged Legislative Chamber of the State Capitol in the morning and heard warm greetings from Gov. John Dempsey and Ella T. Grasso, the Secretary of State.

They listened to a keynote speech by Marya Mannes, the critic, sensible and hard-hitting even if it was substantially the talk she made some weeks ago to the Arts Councils of America in New York. Then they repaired to the Statler Hilton for lunch and a panel discussion on the future of the Connecticut Arts Commission.

During the day there was a good deal of brave talk, including a projection by Anthony S. Keller, executive director of the commission, of what it hoped to do during its first year of full operation. But underneath the pleasantries and optimism, there was a hard, basic, largely unanswered question: Which way will public patronage of the arts go in Connecticut—toward assistance for existing institutions, good or bad, or toward the promotion of high standards?

How Connecticut attempts to answer this question should be useful to other states new to official support of the arts. To judge by the temper of yesterday's deliberation, Connecticut could go either way.

VAGUE MONEY PLANS

Joseph Verner Reed, chairman of the Connecticut commission, called on various delegates to speak for a minute and to describe what their organizations were doing. There were eager volunteers, who gave proud accounts of their activities. Most of them left the impression that their groups could be more useful if they could obtain some money—from the commission, of course. Mr. Reed got the message. During the afternoon session he told the delegates, "We are going to work with you, but we are not in a position to underwrite your efforts."

The commission's budget at the moment is vague. It received an appropriation of $20,000 from the state, and much of this money is being used to hire a staff and get organized. It hopes to get from the National Arts Endowment $5,000 for study purposes and $45,000 to promote activities, those sums to be matched in the state. Mr. Reed thought that the matching funds would have to be raised from individuals, foundations and business.

At the most the commission is likely to have about $100,000 for its first full year. According to Mr. Keller, the program will embrace 10 pilot projects, including tours of dancers and a musical group, a touring exhibition devoted to 350 years of Connecticut architecture, modest film festivals in five towns, some technical assistance to theaters and museums, master classes in dance and music and a critics' workshop.

DIVERGENT NEEDS NOTED

The commission plans to establish an information center to provide news of what is happening on the state's cultural scene. It intends to start another center based at the University of Connecticut in Storrs to explore cooperative enterprises with the other New England states.

On paper the first year's program looks as if the commission means to encompass a wide range. Probably it reflects the need to satisfy not only the differing views of a 24-member commission, but also the divergent interests of the state's artiistic groups.

It would be unfair to prejudge a state's program before it has been put to the test. One can understand why Mr. Reed asked the indulgence of the delegates for not coming forward with "a blazing program." It will take time for the commission and the state's citizens to appreciate the possibilities of Government concern for the arts.

There are people in the state who believes that Connecticut should aim high. Herbert L. Cohen, a lawyer and a member of the commission, spoke for them when he stressed the central role of the creative artist.

"We cannot make creative artists," he said, "or buy them into existence. We can encourage them with easier access to the materials and facilities which they require in the creative process. We can encourage them by recognizing them as rebels and leaders of protest. This will not always be easy. We hesitate to subsidize revolutionaries and radicals, but we must do that if we are to be true to our commission."

Mr. Cohen went on to say that the truly original composer, playright, painter and sculptor may "speak only to a limited number of his peers while the artistic Establishment derides him." It will be the function of the commission "to defend and encourage him in the face of the criticism his work invites."

If the Connecticut Arts Commision interprets its function as Mr. Cohen sees it, it will indeed be a force in the artistic life of the nation as well as the state. But it will require political and artistic courage to decide that it should invest its resources in high, adventurous art, not dilettantism.

Miami Students Recognized as Winners in Annual Freedom Shrine Essay Contest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I have today brought to the attention of the Congress the annual Freedom Shrine essay competition sponsored by the Exchange Club of Miami.

I take this opportunity to present two more outstanding essays. The first was written by Miss Diana Lynn Weissinger, a student at Kinloch Park Junior High School; the other by Miss Patricia L. Sawyer, who attends Thomas Jefferson Junior High School.

I congratulate each of them on their excellent works which reflect their firm conviction to the principles upon which our Nation was founded.

I am sure my colleagues will be interested and stimulated by the thoughts and words expressed in the following two prize-winning essays written by these junior high school students:

THE FREEDOM SHRINE: ITS MEANING TO ME—THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

(By Diana Lynn Weissinger, Kinloch Park Junior High School)

A thoughtful mind, when it sees the enshrined treasures of a nation, sees not those objects only but also the nation itself.

Thus, to me, the meaning of the Freedom Shrine is a vivid realization of the ideas, the ideals, the character; the greatness of the nation in which we live. Here are the words that voiced the colonists' resentment at tyranny, culminating in the immortal Declaration of Independence. Here are the arguments that secured freedom of the press, freedom of religion, and the right of labor to organize. And finally, here are the important documents of the last fifty years, concerning our entry into two World Wars and our emergence as leaders of the free world.

Every one of the tremendous documents in our Freedom Shrine inspires the deepest feelings of reverence and respect, but without knowledge of the people, the times, and the events leading up to these writings, we often fail to see their full significance.

In this essay I intend to dissect and explain to the best of my ability the Gettysburg Address. I consider this short talk to contain the finest expressions ever presented by an American.

In the three days of the Battle of Gettysburg, in July 1863, the Union losses in killed, wounded, and missing numbered 23,000; the Confederate losses, 28,000. Weeks afterward, thousands of quickly buried bodies still lay in shallow graves, a hazard to the living and a disgrace to the dead.

Motives of health and piety together inspired a Pennsylvania committee to plan a national cemetery. With the cooperation of eighteen other Northern states, seventeen acres were purchased on bloody Cemetery Hill. The dedication was first set for October 23, and the dedication committee asked Edward Everett of Boston to be the chief orator. He accepted, but needed more time to prepare, so the event was delayed a month.

Almost as an afterthought, the committee decided that it would be appropriate for the President of the United States to be present. Two weeks before the dedication ceremonies, they invited Mr. Lincoln to dignify the occasion by closing the ceremonies. He drafted his two minute speech at once (contrary to the commonly held belief that he composed it on the train at Gettysburg).

Everett, a talented man of awesome attainments, was most famous as an orator, a polished orator for great ceremonial occasions. He was probably the most sought after speaker of the day, but ironically, although for forty years he turned out flawless, finished speeches not one is well-known to Americans today.

At the Gettysburg dedication ceremonies he presented a two hour discourse to the 15,000 assembled people. His speech was forgotten within the year.

The few "appropriate remarks" that President Lincoln had been asked to deliver at the same occasion, though not even applauded warmly at the time, have since been recognized as one of America's greatest contributions to the idealism of democracy. Not only has the Gettysburg Address been enshrined in numberless archives of free nations, but in the hearts of millions all over the world. In endeavoring to understand fully the compacted richness of the Gettysburg Address, let us review Lincoln's concept of a democratic republic.

It seems obvious that Lincoln's most notable characteristics were compassion, humility, and a desire for universal brotherhood. The following passage in the Gettysburg Address may have been an attempt on his part to express that desire: "We cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract."

He could have said "the brave *Union* men". Was there some purpose in his omitting the word "Union"? Was he keeping himself and his utterance clear of the passion that would not be good to look back on when the time came for peace and reconciliation? Perhaps he meant to leave the implication that there were brave Union men *and* brave Confederate men, living and dead, who had struggled there, for not once in his entire speech does he stress the superiority of the North over the South, or, what is perhaps more important, the superiority of the *men* of the North over the *men* of the South.

Like Washington, Lincoln considered himself part of a magnificent experiment. I think both men were more aware than most people of their times that they were engaged in a new kind of democratic republic; a federation of states which had surrendered a part of their sovereignty to a central government. In turn, the central government answered to the will of the people.

In the last paragraph of the Gettysburg Address, Lincoln indicates that he feared that this new government of the people, by the people, for the people, was in such tender infancy that in the event this experiment should fail, freedom, as we know it, might perish from the earth.

". . . it is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Lincoln, in his honesty, quickly cut to the heart of a problem and was not fooled for a moment by a specious argument, no matter how respected the author. I would like to quote from his 1857 speech at Springfield, ". . . and Judge Douglas finds the Republicans insisting that the Declaration of Independence includes all men, black as well as white, and forthwith he boldly denies that it includes Negroes at all, and proceeds to argue gravely that all who contend it does, do so only because they want to vote, and eat and sleep with, and marry with Negroes! He will have it that they cannot be consistent else. Now I protest against the counterfeit logic which concludes that, because I do not want a black woman for a slave, I must necessarily want her for a wife. I need not have her for either. I can just leave her alone. In some respects she is certainly not my equal; but in her natural right to eat the bread she earns with her own hands without asking leave of anyone else, she is my equal and the equal of all others."

Lincoln defined the phrase "all men are created equal" in the same speech. Speaking of the Declaration of Independence, he said: "I think the authors of that notable instrument intended to include all men, but they did not intend to declare all men equal in all respects. They did not mean to say that all were equal in color, size, intellect, moral development, or social capacity. They defined with tolerable distinctness in what respects they did consider all men equal—equal with 'certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness'. This they said, and this they meant. They did not mean to assert the obvious untruth that all were then actually enjoying that equality, nor yet that they were about to confer it immediately upon them. In fact, they had no power to confer such a boon. They meant simply to declare the the right, so that enforcement of it might follow as fast as circumstances should permit."

Here we have a man for whom life, and youth, and gaiety, both for himself and others, meant much. A gentle man, for whom the idea of a sudden cessation of that life and youth was abhorrent, yet one with strength enough to overcome his mortal dread of sending young men into battle in order to uphold the Union and the freedom which he believed to be a dominant good. It is Lincoln who seemed to grasp more than any other man of his time the simplicity and wisdom of the ambiguous phrase "all men are created equal".

Democracy? We cannot say exactly what it is, but he had it. In his blood and bones he carried it. In the breath of his speeches and writings it is there. Popular government? Republican institutions? Government where the people have the say-so, one way or another telling their elected leaders what they want? He had the idea. And he expressed these ideas, however subtly, in his speech at Gettysburg; the speech that is at once the shortest, most eloquent, and certainly the most famous oration in American history.

In my opinion, President Abraham Lincoln was, perhaps, unique in his complete sincerity and lack of deceit. The Gettysburg Address will impress any reader with a firm conviction that these words flowed straight from the heart of a compassionate man; and that the beauty and sincerity of expression he poured forth in this speech rival those appearing in any other passage of literature.

THE FREEDOM SHRINE: ITS MEANING TO ME

(By Patricia L. Sawyer, Thomas Jefferson Junior High School)

To me, the Freedom Shrine is a collection of documents that represent the men and ideas which founded our country and preserved it for us today so that we may live in a free and prosperous nation.

Even though the people who wrote these documents lived in the past, the ideas on which these documents were based will carry on through the present and into the future.

To me these documents have great meaning. They affect my daily life in many ways. It is because of the Declaration of Independence that I live in a free nation and because of the Constitution and Bill of Rights that my freedom is guaranteed and preserved. To me these documents mark the beginning of the free life, that I, as an American, was born into.

Reading documents like Washington's First Inaugural Address and Washington's Last Official Letter, help to give me a clearer picture of what the "Father of Our Country" believed in and what he fought for, these of which are some of the ideals on which our country is based. A right to have a representative government, freedom of religion and of personal rights.

When I read or sing the "Star Spangled Banner", our country's national anthem, I feel as though I was there seeing it all as it happened and as I hear it's familiar words I remember what the price for a free nation really is. Our country truly is a . . . "Land of the free and home of the brave."

By reading and studying documents like the North West Ordinance, Patrick Henry's instructions to George Rodgers Clark, Jackson's letter describing the Battle of New Orleans, and John Paul Jones's letter to Governor Morris, I get a better understanding of what it was like in those days, what hardships had to be borne to make our country what it is today. I get an idea of what kind of government they wanted and how they fought to preserve it. I get an idea of what the men who fought and died for our country were like. Men who believed in freedom, democracy, and justice, and were willing to give up their lives for it.

The idea the American's have about not being afraid to fight for what they believed in, with God's help, is what makes us different and gives us the respect of other nations. This has been proved by the Revolutionary War, the Civil War, World War I, World War II and is being proven today in Vietnam, where the majority fighting there are there because they believe in the cause . . . "Freedom and Justice for all".

An example of American's idea to never give up is in General McAuliffe's Christmas message to his troops, when he wrote his reply to the German's demand for surrender, "NUTS".

One of the greatest, most remembered documents we have to look back on today is the Gettysburg Address written by Abraham Lincoln, the man who helped preserve the Union and give all men, regardless of color, race, or creed, the freedom which is enjoyed today. In the Gettysburg Address, Lincoln actually summed up what all our ancestors have fought for and what we all are fighting for today, and will be forever . . . "that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth".

This man, Abraham Lincoln, also wrote the Emancipation Proclamation, freeing all slaves of rebellious states so that they too may seek . . . "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness". The thirteenth amendment to the Constitution went farther than the Emancipation Proclamation, in that it abolished slavery so that all men, whether negro or white could be free.

Women, too, played their part in the making of our country. This is represented in the Freedom Shrine by a letter of "Deposition of a Woman Soldier" in the Revolutionary War.

Women, such as Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, were responsible for the right that I, as an American woman will have the right to vote in the future. This right was added to our Constitution in the form of the nineteenth amendment in 1920. To me this will mean equality in rights, to men, when I grow up.

Another important document to me is the Monroe Doctrine. It may be my generation that will have to cope with the problems brought about by the limitations in connection with the protection of the other countries.

Today the United Nations Charter means a new hope for the world peace. It enables the countries' heads and representatives to assemble and discuss problems peaceably. To me it may mean an adult life in a world free of war.

All in all, to me these documents mean the hope of all men for a better civilization in which we can all live with God's help, in peace.

Higher Education in the Nation's Capital

SPEECH

OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, in the early days of our Republic, many leading Americans predicted that the new National Capital would become not only the proud seat of the Federal Government, but also the cultural capital of the United States. As we know too well, this prediction has only been partially fulfilled. Today the District of Columbia, rather than leading the Nation in offering educational enrichment, actually lags behind most States and cities of comparable size.

It is regrettable that, in a decade in which Congress and the executive branch are fully committed to spurring the growth of higher education, the District of Columbia still lacks an adequate public college or university. It is especially regrettable that, while declaring that our Capital City should be a national showcase, Congress continues to deny the citizens of Washington the public higher education available to citizens of so many of the States.

To emphasize my support for the extension of higher education in Washington, I am today introducing a bill—H.R. 15966—to establish a Board of Higher Education to plan, establish, organize, and operate a public community college and a public college of arts and sciences in the District of Columbia.

This bill is based on the recommendations in the 1964 report of the distinguished Committee on Public Higher Education in the District of Columbia convened by the President. The legislation has the full support of the President, and was first introduced in the House on April 13, 1965, by the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER]. The District Commissioners reported favorably on the bill on June 9, 1965. The recent hearings on similar bills before the Senate District Committee have made clear the breadth and depth of support for this concept among educators, officials, leading citizens, and students of Washington. In short, there is no reason for timidity or delay, and I respectfully request my good friend, the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ABERNETHY], chairman of

Subcommittee No. 2 of the House District Committee, to schedule hearings on the subject next month, and to bring a bill before the House this year.

Mr. Speaker, at present all of the 50 States, Puerto Rico, Guam and the Virgin Islands have public institutions of higher education offering baccalaureate degree programs. Washington alone does not. The District's only public college, District of Columbia Teachers College, is woefully inadequate, and has been denied accreditation by the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education since 1962, largely because upper floors of the college's buildings have been condemned. Rather than building a new teachers' college, we should incorporate teacher training into a new 4-year college of the arts and sciences. Such an institution would offer prospective teachers a comprehensive liberal arts education, and would also make available undergraduate instruction in other fields.

A comprehensive public community college, or junior college, is also essential to fill the needs for advanced technical training, preparation for continuing undergraduate education, and adult education and retraining. Each of these needs is growing as the demand for skilled employees continues to increase. In 1970, according to informed estimates, 68 percent of all employment opportunities will require education or vocational training beyond that provided in high schools. We have a clear obligation to provide access to such training, both for high school graduates in the District of Columbia, and for the adults of Washington who seek remedial education, retraining, and special skills.

Above all, we must make higher education accessible to Washington high-school graduates at a cost they can afford. Today far too many young men and women of the District of Columbia have no chance for higher education, simply because they cannot afford tuition and fees at the private universities in the District, or at public institutions in various States. One survey showed that about one-third of all District public high-school graduates could not pay tuition of $500 per year. Students have testified that even $15 application fees, required by many colleges, are burdensome.

At present, District high school graduates must compete for admission to college either with top students from around the Nation, or with residents of the States whose public universities they seek to enter. There is too little opportunity, under these circumstances, for the average District student to gain admission to college, even if he could afford to pay. The establishment of public institutions in the District would fill this gap and would provide District residents with higher educational opportunities equal to those enjoyed by their counterparts in every State.

Mr. Speaker, the need for public higher education in Washington is incontestable. The President's committee estimated that a public 4-year college in Washington could expect an annual enrollment of about 600 entering students, while a community college could anticipate 1,400 entering students per year. Such public institutions, cooperating with each other and buttressed by the wealth of talent available in the metropolitan area, would enhance our capital city and enrich the lives of its citizens. As the President's committee so wisely declared, "The most urgent educational need in the District of Columbia is hope." By acting now, Congress can and should answer that need.

New England Consumer Conference

SPEECH

OF

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to my bill to establish a Department of Consumers. The bill is H.R. 7179, and it is currently pending before the Committee on Government Operations. Two hearings on the legislation have been held by the Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Reorganization, one in Washington on April 19, and the other in New York on April 29. We hope to hold additional hearings in other parts of the country at a future date.

In the meantime, however, the bill has generated some interest among consumer groups throughout the country, one of those being the Massachusetts Consumer Association, which on June 4, at its spring conference, adopted a resolution recording its support of the aforementioned H.R. 7179.

To give you a little background on the Massachusetts Consumer Association, it actually traces its development to two different organizations, each of which came into being in 1958. One was the New England Consumer Conference, which held meetings in 1958 and 1959; and the other was the Advisory Consumer Council to Attorney General Edward McCormack, which was inaugurated in 1958 and continued throughout his administration. In 1960 the New England Consumer Conference became the Massachusetts Consumer Conference, and was active under that name during the years 1960 and 1962. At the 1962 meeting of the conference, resolutions were adopted which activated the Massachusetts Consumer Association later that same year.

Membership in the association includes representatives from consumer groups, labor unions, credit unions, cooperatives, law, mass media and educational institutions. Membership is open to any individuals and groups concerned with the consumer's interests. Currently the Massachusetts Consumer Association is responsible for several statewide consumer conferences each year directed toward examination of current consumer issues such as truth in credit transactions, standardization and truth-in-packaging, utility rates, selling practices, misrepresentation of food and drugs, consumer safety and protection. It is involved in the development of publications concerned with legislation and administrative rulings of interest to consumers, as well as programs and highlights in consumer protection and education and resources.

The purpose of the association is to provide research information and educational services to consumers, to develop areas of agreement among them, to offer them assistance and consultation, and to encourage, sponsor and promote sound legislation and its enforcement in the interest of the consumer.

The association provides a most worthwhile service to the citizens of Massachusetts, and I would like to set forth herewith in the Congressional Record the resolution adopted in support of my bill, H.R. 7179. I am most grateful for their action in particular, and for their overall interest in consumer problems.

MASSACHUSETTS CONSUMER ASSOCIATION

At its conference held at Northeastern University, Burlington, Mass., on June 4, 1966, by vote of its members and conferees, the Massachusetts Consumer Association—

Resolved: To Record to its Support for H.R. 7179, a Bill in the United States House of Representatives, sponsored by Representative Benjamin S. Rosenthal of New York, to establish a Department of Consumers in the Federal Government to secure full, continuous, and effective representation of the economic interests of consumers, and to make known this support of the Association by notifying all members of the Massachusetts Congressional Delegation of this Resolution.

A Significant Scientific Trip

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN O. MARSH, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Speaker, for some people the joy of living is represented by a quiet existence away from all peril and without taking any risk for the sake of making new discoveries. This is not true in the case of Prof. Matthew Norton, of Culpeper, Va. He and his wife plan to leave on a 14-month 31,000-mile trip aboard the 62-foot sailing vessel *Dana* to inspect some 40 volcanoes and to bring home samples for their future study.

Dr. Norton, professor of earth sciences at the American University, knows that the majority of the world's volcanoes are accessible only by sea. This daring trip will take his group into many of the unknown areas of the world. Accompanied by five students, Dr. Norton leaves July 4 from Southampton, England.

Mr. Speaker, this is truly a remarkable plan and shows that we still have Americans brave enough to take the considerable risk of sailing around the world for the sake of research. Professor Norton and his companions are to be congratulated on their undertaking.

A Matter of Rights

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN O. MARSH, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Speaker, recently there appeared in a leading newspaper in my congressional district, the Staunton, Va., Leader, an editorial in reference to the pending civil rights bill, which has certain far-reaching provisions in reference to housing.

Aware that there have been certain modifications and changes in the provisions of this bill, especially in the controversial housing sections since this editorial was written, I feel, nevertheless, that it still is pertinent and, therefore, I would like to bring it to the attention of other Members of the House.

The editorial follows:

[From the Staunton (Va.) Leader, June 14, 1966]

A BILL ALL SHOULD KNOW

In undertaking to inform home-owners of this area as to the effects of Title IV of the new civil rights bill which is approaching floor action in the House, the Staunton-Augusta County Board of Realtors is performing an important public service. The intention of the bill is to remove all discrimination in the construction or sale of residential property, but all citizens should understand that if this were to be accomplished by statute, one of Americans' most cherished rights would be destroyed. And it would be done by a further evasion of the Constitution.

Senator HARRY F. BYRD, JR., discussed Title IV in an address last week, explaining: "It deals with the inherent privilege of every American to handle and dispose of his property as he—the owner—see fit . . . . . Civil rights is not the basic issue in this case. The overriding and all-important concern is whether we shall continue to abide by the Constitution that we have lived under for 180 years."

The junior Senator quoted from the bill:

"It shall be unlawful for the owner, lessee, sublessee, assignee, or manager of, or other person having the authority to sell, rent, lease, or manage, a dwelling, or for any person who is a real estate broker or salesman, or employee or agent of a real estate broker or salesman . . . . to refuse to sell, rent, or lease, refuse to negotiate for the sale, rental, or lease of, or otherwise make unavailbale or deny, a dwelling to any person because of race, color, religion, or national origin."

Although informed Virginians know what this means, and the Virginia delegation in Congress will undoubtedly vote against including Title IV and probably against the bill as a whole because its other sections, making inclusion of Negroes on juries mandatory, would be abortive so far as convicting for crimes against civil rights workers is concerned. Nevertheless, some of the paragraphs of Senator BYRD's address are so cogent and simple they merit reporting for those who may have any doubts as to Title IV. Said he, in part:

"Let us say your neighbor, a young doctor, is called into the service and decides to sell his home. He has a friend living in California who is being transferred to Washington and wants to buy the house. Your neighbor, the doctor, could not—under the provisions of this bill—close the deal on the house with his friend without risking violating the provisions of this bill.

"An elderly widow would like to supplement the Social Security income by renting out an upstairs room. She cannot pick or choose who will share her house with her without risking violating the provisions of this proposed legislation.

"A Democrat cannot decide he would like—or would not like—to lease his summer camp to a Republican without running the risk of violating the provisions of this proposed legislation.

"This legislation says simply anyone can take any property owner or apartment manager or real estate operator to court—at no expense to himself—and force the property owner or apartment manager or real estate operator to rent or sell to him if he believes that he was first in line—regardless of the wishes of the owner.

"This is not civil rights legislation. This is plainly an attempt to circumvent our Constitution.

"It is a violation of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, which guarantees a man the right to have and to hold property and, obviously, to do with it what he wishes within the bounds of decency.

"It is a violation of the basic Bill of Rights, which guarantees the right of individual privacy and individual action."

Senator BYRD emphasized the fact that under this proposed legislation, the federal government (we taxpayers) would pay the costs of the plaintiff in any suit charging a defendant with discrimination in the sale of housing. The defendant would have to pay his own costs and would be liable to heavy penalties. How unjustly this would work was illustrated by several apt hypothetical cases.

There are few predictions that Congress will pass the new civil rights bill, but this is election year, when right and reason may be put aside for votes.

The desire of Negro citizens for good housing in good neighborhoods is understandable, but the real housing problem of the nation, so far as non-whites are concerned, is found in the ghettoes of the great cities. Subsidized housing hasn't solved it, and can't solve it. Like the case of subsidization of agriculture, no one seems to have an answer, yet these festering sores are a dire threat to the tranquility of the country and to friendly racial relations.

Title IV is certainly not the answer. It's acceptance by Congress would be another long stride toward federal dictatorship by destruction of the Constitution.

The Battle of Kossovo

SPEECH

OF

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to remind the Members of the House this afternoon of the tragic event in the history of the Serbian people which occurred on June 28, 1389, the battle of Kossovo. This great battle ended with the destruction of the Serbian forces by the Turks and resulted in the Serbian people suffering for five long centuries under Turkish bondage.

Although the Serbs did gain their independence from Turkish rule, they are now among the victims of Soviet imperialism and long for the day when they will once again regain their freedom from Communist oppression. I certainly join all those who share the Serbian people's aspirations for self-rule in paying tribute to them on the anniversary of this tragic event which befell them almost 600 years ago. The Serbians now are forced to submit to the dictatorship of Tito, but the day will certainly come when they will achieve the freedom they deserve.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to urge again that the Special House Committee on the Captive Nations, which other Members and I have long proposed, be approved by the House Rules Committee. My resolution providing for the establishment of this committee lists Yugoslavia along with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other Communist-controlled nations of Eastern Europe as a captive nation because of the denial of freedom to the Serbs and the other peoples of Yugoslavia by the Tito dictatorship.

The Serbian-Americans are among the most active groups in the country who the working to preserve the spirit of freedom in their homeland and to impress upon Congress the importance of establishing a Captive Nations Committee to expose the nature of the Communist tyranny in the countries now suffering under their rule.

Miami Students Recognized as Winners in Annual Freedom Shrine Essay Contest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, earlier today I had the privilege of bringing to the attention of my colleagues the annual Freedom Shrine essay competition sponsored by the Exchange Club of Miami.

I am glad to have this opportunity to present two more of these prize-winning essays. One was written by Mr. Alan Rackoff, who attends Rockaway Junior High School; the other by Miss Elena Quesada, a ninth grade student at Citrus Grove Junior High School. These outstanding students deserve high commendation for their dedication, thoughtful expression, and their recognition of the meaning of our American heritage.

I am sure my colleagues will be interested and encouraged by the thoughts expressed in the following essays written by these junior high school students:

THE FREEDOM SHRINE: WHAT IT MEANS TO ME

(By Alan Rackoff, Rockaway Junior High School)

In Viet Nam, Operation Thay Quo was about to get underway. The major was awaking as the last strains of reville came through his sandbagged bunker. The rookies, unseasoned recruits from the States, had been brought in as reinforcements. They were now preparing to go into combat for the first time.

In Santo Domingo, the major was settling down to the evening meal with his troops. Another tense day of patroling the streets, helping the new government get hold of itself, was over. Maybe tomorrow they could pull out and go home.

In Germany, it was a relatively quiet day on border duty at the Berlin Wall. No one had tried to escape, but there was a feeling of nervousness as Communist Vopos breathed down the backs of soldiers necks.

These American soldiers and GIs all over the world share a common thought. The thought of soon going home, Stateside, whether for good or just for a two week leave.

But this was not the only thought on their minds. They think long and hard of why they were there, why the were sent to this strange land of strange people thousands of miles away from their home in the United States.

Then, they almost always came up with an answer. They were sent to do a mission, a job, entrusted to them, a relative handful, that could mean the lives of over 190 million or even two billion people.

They were there to guard and protect the population of the United States, to them the greatest country in the world, from agression that could result in the destruction of our entire planet. This was quite a task, but was quite an important one and one that must be accomplished.

Then another question rises. Why is it so important to guard this country so closely, and why must it be done thousands of miles from home? Here the answer was not so simple and many had parts.

Over the years America had amassed a great deal of wealth, not only in money, but in people, knowledge, ingenuity, minerals, and in dreams!

That is why aggressors sought to capture our country, "The American Dream." The dream that our past, present and future is built on. The dream that this Americans all over the world together, and the dream that separates them from the rest. Without this dream we could easily fall prey to any hawk which seeks to close its talons around us.

Why then can't we stay on our own shores and guard our dream? This is because the American Dream deals with freedom and prosperity of other countries. Our enemies seek to conquer the same countries we wish to keep free and happy. If we kept to ourselves, these small nations jumping out of the nest of protection under colonialism for the first time would fall, quickly and against their will, to these aggressors.

Once these nations fell, the Red wave would spread like the plague. Country after country, colony after colony, place after place would be swallowed, like a hungry tiger attacking. Then would come the ultimate war, the battle royal. America would stand alone, our allies already under Communism's sticky web. Our loved ones, ourselves, and our nation would be "buried!"

Therefore, we must leave our shores and protect these allies we may one day need so badly. We must give of ourselves, help them, build them up and share with them our dreams.

But where did this dream come from? This dream was originated by our forefathers whose ideas of freedom are reflected in all they wrote. They planned for a democracy which would live and continue to change and prosper with the times.

They knew what treachery was. Having to fight, struggle and die, they found freedom the hard way. They had thought and planned so that, once written down, their ideas, documents and laws would live and continue to be an integral part of our philosophy and society.

These documents have been the pride of our country and the envy of many others. They show that America wants its freedom, not only for itself, but also for any other country which seeks freedom. It proves that we will fight and die, anywhere and anytime to preserve what these documents stand for.

These documents also point up the fact the American population is changing and trying to meet the times and preserve peace. They show that we have sought these items with ingenuity, creativity and forethought Before July 4, 1776 and this quest has continued until April 1, 1966 and will continue until October 12, 500000 and beyond.

The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the 13, 14 and 15 Amendments and many others are all necessary to remind us of our rapidly growing and changing population and our great heritage. These documents, kept as a constant reminder of a people, a land, a culture, and, indeed, a way of life, are fittingly and beautifully enshrined in the dignified manner they deserve in the Freedom Shrine.

Our country is growing at an unprecedented rate and millions of people leave their homes willingly because they are not free. These people come to our land for many reasons. They wanted the "regular" freedoms of voting and worship, among others, but they read between the lines of the Bill of Rights and came because they wanted their choice of Geritol, liquid or tablet. Here they could also have an uncle, whether he is Martian or not, drop in whenever he pleases.

These people knew what America was and will be. These people heard and believed that America's streets were paved gold, and whether they lived on the Lower East Side of New York or any other slum or shantytown they still believe this. They recall the countless sleepless nights and planning before long, tedious journey.

They never regret having given up their life savings, because that proud moment when, with packs and bundles on backs and heads, they glided past "Miss Liberty" with her torch held high and touching inscription will never leave their mind. Also never leaving their minds are the thoughts and memories of how they completely gave themselves to Americanization. Customs, language, history and culture were all parts of their education. They wanted to know everything they could about their adopted country.

By our standards, we young people might call many of these immigrants fanatics, but is this so? Were they really fanatics, or are we just lazy? These people had reason to act like fanatics, and if fanatics is what they were, we could use more of them.

We say we love our country, but how many have voted in every election we were eligible to vote in? How many of us can recite word-for-word the Declaration of Independence? There may be other ways to show our love, but can we do it with as much feeling as our forefathers?

We are becoming extremely and dangerously lazy and unattached. Because we take America for granted we begin to drift, knowing that if things get rough we can run right back to her spread wings. But then we begin to drift too far and begin to get gullible and realize we have gone too, too far and find it hard to return. We must continue to keep our knowledge up so that drifting doesn't begin.

How can this be done? With our good schools and institutes of higher learning this seems like an easy task, but is it? The emphasis these days is on technology and world problems so our own country is left behind. What is needed is a collection of documents, speeches and sayings which present a capsule history.

Where can this collection be found? A group of people, realizing this need have prepared a set of copies of documents for this purpose. These documents are examples of the progressiveness of our living democracy. Watching the moments of war in which everyone held their breath, seeing internal crisis resolved as everyone sighed with relief are vividly captured in what the great men of these times wrote.

This is the Freedom Shrine, a fitting memorial for all to see and recall, and keep us abreast of our nation's past so that we may truly be prepared to carry our proud heritage on for generations, until the end of time.

THE FREEDOM SHRINE: ITS MEANING TO ME

(By Elena Quesada, Citrus Grove Junior High School)

The documents in the Freedom Shrine symbolize the spirit of a country which above all human suffering, fought for a better tomorrow without slavery, discrimination or dishonor of any race. The people of the United States fought for equality and truth. They fought for a better society in which their children could someday become men and women without any fear of expressing their thoughts, feelings, and beliefs, in a land where they could choose what to worship and how to worship.

Th citizens of the United States struggled through hunger, poverty, and disease. They came through war and sorrow victoriously and without regret, because they felt their cause was just. The American men left their homes and loved ones behind to give their lives for the cause of freedom. Their goal was set; they knew it had a high price, and they paid this price with their lives and tears.

These men stood by their rights without fear or doubt. They believed their country was right, and as citizens and defenders of these rights, they stepped out to claim them. They let the world know they were not afraid to fight, and if necessary die, for justice.

Men who sacrified their lives for mankind and freedom deserve the undying respect and recognition of the free world. But we must remember these men only started the fight for freedom. We have to keep on with this perpetual fight in order to guarantee freedom and peace. These men, forebearers of today's citizens, set an example in the eyes of the world with their perseverance and courage.

The early Americans fought for their essential rights; so must we fight for ours in this vital war for freedom if we are to attain that great goal, universal freedom for all mankind.

They built an independent nation, a nation where every child could grow up to be a citizen regardless of race or religion; a nation where the light of knowledge and understanding for their fellow country men will shine forever.

A path was started for future generations to build and complete. A path of kindness, understanding, and justice for the whole world with God as the ultimate King and Ruler. Early Americans put their faith and hopes in us. We should follow their example and carry out their mission throughout the world. They died, but they left us the principles and thoughts of freedom, justice, and equality. We not only have to follow and respect them, but see that justice is done throughout the world.

Justice is the main principle for hope in this world of confusion and selfishness. Justice is not only an earthly duty, but it is also a gift from heaven for the men of good will. Where there is no justice, there is no respect, morality, or love for anything true and pure. The product is a corrupt society.

Liberty is not static; it either dies or expands. Many thousands of men have died to help preserve and expand liberty for the American people.

We must remember those who died, and let not their death be in vain. We must constantly strive to expand the scope of liberty and justice throughout both hemispheres.

This is our heritage as pictured for us in the Freedom Shrine. May those precious documents always serve to remind us of this heritage, and may God grant us the courage and steadfastness to continue the struggle to insure this country's progress as a great nation.

Memorial Day Address by Normand J. Babineau

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include therein a very thoughtful, eloquent speech of my friend and constituent, former State Representative Normand J. Babineau, of Fitchburg, Mass., delivered on the occasion of the recent Memorial Day observance in that great city.

I have the confidence in the American people to believe that an overwhelming majority of them will respond to the call of their country, not only when our security is at stake, but when the integrity and vigor of our economic and social structures are being challenged. As has well been said:

> Now is the time for all true Americans to come to the aid of the country.

The speech follows:

MEMORIAL DAY, 1966, ADDRESS BY NORMAND J. BABINEAU

"Greater love than this no man hath, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

I begin with a biblical quotation which has been used many times on occasions such as this. Its truth is self-evident. Its message is clear. And yet, its full meaning, too often, seems to elude us. We often speak of the sacrifice of giving one's life for friends, for country, or for an ideal, and we often marvel at the heroism involved, the love demonstrated; but rarely do we pursue the full meaning of this quotation, dwelling on the love we, the friends mentioned in that quotation, must give in return and the obligations we automatically inherit as a result of this "laying down" of one's life.

Much has been said at past memorial day services about the sacrifice of those who died to preserve our liberty. Not enough, I believe, has been said about those obligations we owe in return and which are ours whether we want them or not. For, what meaning has death for the preservation of a nation's ideals, if this death is not expressed in terms of the living? Why should a soldier suffer the hell of combat and die in the defense of his country and of the freedoms which exist therein, if the living do nothing to preserve the freedoms so dearly won? In short, why sacrifice one's most precious human quality, life itself, for any ideal, if those for whom the sacrifice is made refuse to lift a finger to keep it?

Nearly two hundred years ago, in the agony which gave birth to America, the battle cry was: "Give me Liberty or give me Death!" Today, it seems, the battle cry, if it exists at all, is muted and muffled under the roaring shout of those who admit to no obligation but obligation to self, and who cringe in fear of death and in fear of involvement in the preservation of liberty for all men. We are rapidly becoming a nation of individuals who, with threads of apathy, indifference and fear, spin cocoons around our personal sphere of living . . . . cocoons which include only our family, our job, our hobby and our pleasures; and nesting safely within this cocoon, we are unwilling to emerge except on two occasions. One, when the outside world intrudes upon the safety of this comfortable little nest and threatens to disturb our well-preserved solitude; and second, when, although constantly protecting the inviolability of our cocoons, we reach out with eager hands to grasp the gifts of this abundant society . . . . never once pausing to realize that these gifts are not ours for the taking and that they were won by the death of thousands of Americans who will never share in them; and never once pausing long enough to feel sorrow for those we crush underfoot in our eagerness to grasp what we claim is our share.

I am perhaps no better qualified to assume the role of accuser than were those to whom Christ said: "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone." But I shall be the accuser this morning; and in memory of those whom we honor today, I shall point the finger of blame at an ever-increasing number of Americans who give lip service to their country, its traditions and its ideals . . . . Americans who've fallen so deeply into the rut of easy living and self-gratification that they've forgotten and completely ignore their obligation to preserve the freedom won by the death of fellow-Americans on battlefields throughout the world. Yes, I point the finger of blame at Americans whose only goal in life is greater self-gratification than that which they already possess, and, in the process, desecrate the very principles for which men fought and died.

Is it any wonder then, that a whole new generation of young Americans, rebelling against the traditions of our society, demonstrate against our involvement in Viet Nam, and in parades, carry placards bearing slogans alien to the spirit and determination which nurtured to maturity this great nation of ours. Is it possible, in fact, that by open testimony, they are indicting an age during which this spirit and determination has diminished to the point of dying?

Today, on this Memorial Day in 1966, let's all admit that we are guilty, to a greater or lesser degree, of failing in our obligation to the men and women who died that we might live in peace. Many of us fail constantly by refusing to participate in community activities, giving the same stale excuses heard day in and day out by those who do become involved. Many of us fail when we neglect to write to our representatives in government concerning matters which deeply affect our freedoms. We fail even more dismally by admitting that we cannot identify the major foreign and domestic issues facing our nation today. And we fail by not caring about what goes on in the world around us and, thereby, becoming uninformed concerning those activities which threaten to destroy the principles of liberty we are obligated to protect and preserve. In short, all of us have spun neat little cocoons around our lives and fancy ourselves safe from the terror of the unknown world which surrounds us.

My message, therefore, is simple. The time has come for us to shed the cocoon, to emerge from the larva stage and mature as adult Americans, breaking the confinement of our introverted existence and participating in the activities of the world in which we live. The time has come for us to accept the sacrifices which sometimes result from involvement in the affairs of our country, our state and our community; realizing, however, that by this involvement, we will do our share to preserve and perpetuate the gifts of liberty. The time has come for all Americans to accept willingly and eagerly when asked to help in a community project. The time has come, and more importantly so, for all Americans to realize that they do, in fact, have an obligation to defend and perpetuate democracy by becoming informed citizens who will be vocal on issues affecting the liberty of all men.

Then will we rightfully say: "I have earned a share in the gifts of freedom and liberty!" Then will we guarantee continued freedom in America. And then will we pay our debt to those we honor today, demonstrating our love in return for theirs, and giving our sacrifice in return for theirs.

Statement by Marquette Faculty Association for Interracial Justice

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HENRY S. REUSS
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 23, 1966

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, Dr. James Robb, professor of philosophy at Marquette University, has brought to my attention the recent statement by the Marquette Faculty Association for Interracial Justice. I commend this statement to the attention of my colleagues:

The following statement is offered in the hope that it will be of some assistance to men of good will in our community as they consider the problem of civil disobedience presented to us at this time. It is offered as an aid for the formation of a judgment in good conscience about effective action to bring about better conditions for minority groups in our city. We feel that a thoughtful consideration of this topic is particularly appropriate at this time in view of the confusion and rising tensions occasioned by the riots in Los Angeles and elsewhere. We are presenting statements of principle. The specific decisions concerning concrete actions we leave to the conscientious judgment of our readers.

What is spoken of as civil disobedience is one form of non-violent direct action aimed at correcting some disorder in a social situation. It can be directed against an individual law, a set of laws, or a complex social situation regarded as unjust. Hence, the law itself may be the object of the protest, such as a law enforcing segregation: on the other hand, one may protest an unjust school situation, or a pattern of discrimination in housing or employment. Protest of the latter type an involve some dramatic action which would incidentally bear with it a violation of a law—just in itself—such as a law prohibiting obstruction of traffic. This type of action which carries with it a violation of law is done in such a way as not to harm the persons and property of others. Harm to demonstrators, by way of arrest and punishment, is foreseen and accepted as an element of the protest.

Because the purpose of civil disobedience as indicated above is to right a wrong and secure justice where it does not exist, the character of the protest is seriously misunderstood if it is considered to be merely another variety of lawlessness, or of disrespect for law and order. It is not in the same category as lynching and rioting. It is, however, and rather obviously, an action in which a law is broken. The goal is to call attention, dramatically, to a situation of injustice. Infraction of a particular civil law, in this instance, is tolerated with a view to obeying a higher moral imperative demanding that grievous injustice be corrected in a community. The individual conscience, faced with the choice of the moral evil of inaction in the face of social injustice or the civil evil of breaking a particular civil law, gives priority to the moral demands of social justice and charity in this particular context.

In the concrete, our community has seen obstruction of traffic involved in protesting what was judged to be a serious condition of racial imbalance in our schools. The justification of a particular form of civil disobedience at a particular time is a practical question demanding careful analysis of many factors, some of which are the following: How will the community react? Will the protest be understood? Will it be effective? What other less serious measures have been attempted and found ineffective?

Under certain circumstances, when all the factors have been weighed carefully, civil disobedience could be more than a right; it could be a duty imposed on a conscience aware of its social obligations. Where mature individuals of good will are involved, justice and charity demand that the actions of demonstrators be given respectful consideration, and that careless statements impugning their motives should be avoided.

While it is true that civil disobedience as described can function legitimately, it is also true, and will readily be granted, that actions of this sort have been used by some in irresponsible fashion. But, we would urge, the misuse of a good instrument should not be invoked to condemn its legitimate, sensible use—however painful or embarrassing this may be.

We appeal to all citizens who have a concern for justice to evaluate carefully the present conditions in schools, housing, and employment which are provoking complaints from responsible parties. We urge particularly that those who have some standing or influence in the community, people of respected judgment and leadership, devote what time and energy they can to bring justice, peace, and harmony to a situation that could seriously deteriorate in the not too distant future.

If in conscience they judge that their contribution to promoting justice, peace, and harmony demands some form of demonstration, through civil disobedience or another variety of non-violent direct action, we urge them to so act and act now. If they judge that these are not the effective means to be employed, we beg that they devise other, better means without delay. The moral influence which such people exert can go far in bringing about genuine conditions of justice, charity, and freedom for long-suffering minorities. On the other hand, there is cause for serious concern if they remain inactive and silent.

Space Debris

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WALTER H. MOELLER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. MOELLER. Mr. Speaker, last week a very important paper in my district, the Lancaster Eagle-Gazette, at Lancaster, Ohio, published a thoughtful editorial on the possible problem of space debris in our space program.

Under unanimous consent I insert the editorial at this point in the RECORD:

[From the Lancaster Eagle-Gazette June 22, 1966]

SPACE DEBRIS

It has finally happened. Outer space is becoming so littered with manmade objects scientists fear the day is coming when one of them, plummeting out of orbit, will fall in an inhabited area of earth.

They once held the comfortable theory that such hardware would burn itself up during reentry into earth's atmosphere. Then they discovered, floating in the Atlantic Ocean, a section of Titan II rocket whose 24 feet of length and 1,500 pounds had not burned away as it came back to earth.

A chunk of space junk that size could raise quite a knot on the head of an earthling. There have been joking references, since space shots began, to the great opportunities ahead for celestial garbarage men.

Maybe it's time to stop laughing and learning how to clean up this overhead clutter.

Inasmuch as I am privileged to serve on the Committee on Science and Astronautics and have had a definite interest in this field since 1958, I have taken this editorial up with NASA and have received assurances that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is conducting research in order to better understand the behavior of space objects during atmospheric reentry. This work includes the objects' orientation, heating, breakup from aerodynamic landing, and ablation. Work to date indicates that the level of hazard to the earth's populations is small. When compared to the number of meteors which are estimated to impact the earth each year or the number of lightning strikes, the occasional return of a piece of space object appears to be a very small problem indeed. In addition, the NASA makes every effort to control the reentry of major space objects over safe ocean areas.

Salute to a Talented Young Musician

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MELVIN PRICE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 1966

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, it is always a pleasure to report on the activities of talented young people from my congressional district. Such a person is Miss Rebecca Allender, 16-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Allender, 500 Forest Avenue, Belleville, Ill.

Miss Allender has been awarded a coveted Congress of Strings scholarship by Belleville Local No. 29 of the American Federation of Musicians for 8 weeks of violin instruction at Michigan State University.

I salute both Miss Allender for winning the scholarship and local No. 29 and its president, Mr. Edwin H. Peters, for sponsoring such a worthwhile program.

The Belleville News Democrat carried the story on Miss Allender's achievement, and I include it here:

REBECCA ALLENDER WINS SCHOLARSHIP TO SUMMER MEET

Miss Rebecca Allender, 16-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Allender of 500 Forest Avenue, has been awarded a music scholarship consisting of eight weeks of violin instruction this summer at Michigan State University in East Lansing, it was announced today by Edwin H. Peters, president of the Belleville Musical Union.

The recipient of the scholarship was the winner of a recent area-wide string instrument contest in St. Louis, which was judged by a committee of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra. She has played the violin for five years.

The program, which is staffed by noted symphony musicians and conductors, will start June 26 and conclude August 20. It is sponsored by the Congress of Strings, formed in 1958 by the American Federation of Musicians. A complete string orchestra of scholarship winners will be present at the camp.

Several thousand musicians, throughout the country between 16 and 23 competed for the 100 scholarships, co-sponsored by the 700 Locals of the AFM and Michigan State University. Sponsoring Miss Allender's scholarship were Locals from Alton, Belleville, Benld, Collinsville, East St. Louis, Edwardsville, Trenton and St. Louis.

Miss Allender will be a junior at Belleville Township High School East this fall. She is a member of the chorus, orchestra and student council.

Mitchell Wolfson Applauded by Diario Las Americas and by Latin Community

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, we in south Florida have the good fortune of having this Nation's most outstanding Spanish-language daily newspaper, Diario Las Americas, located in our area.

Diario Las Americas is distributed widely throughout the United States and Latin America and has been heralded by many, not only as the principal Spanish-language daily in our own country, but as one of the finest in this hemisphere.

Recently the newspaper conducted an exclusive interview with one of Miami's outstanding citizens, Col. Mitchell Wolfson. As president of Wometco Enterprises, Inc., Colonel Wolfson operates several television stations, including Miami's WTVJ—channel 4—and south Florida's largest chain of movie theaters. His outstanding record of achievement in the business world is complemented by the significant role he has played in the civic affairs of Miami and in the State of Florida.

Over the years Mr. Wolfson has displayed an active and continuing interest in this country's relations with Latin America, and has aided significantly in making Miami the gateway to Latin America. He has been active in integrating into the mainstream of our community life our neighbors from the south, and especially the Cuban refugees.

Such humanitarian concern on the part of this outstanding civic leader has aided Miami in its attempt to contribute to the development of Latin America and to better understanding between the two continents. Under the leadership of such important local businessmen as Mr. Wolfson, Miami has become an inter-American commercial and educational center.

Mr. Speaker, I am certain that the following article, a translation, from the Diario Las Americas concerning Col. Mitchell Wolfson's civic leadership and responsibility will be of interest to many in this Chamber and throughout our Nation.

(Translation of exclusive interview of Col. Mitchell Wolfson to Diario Las Americas of Miami of Miami, June 19, 1966, follows:)

"The Cuban exiles have made a valuable contribution to the cultural and economic life of Miami, which the Americans recognize," told to Diario Las Americas the distinguished businessman and civic figure of this community, Colonel Mitchell Wolfson, President of "Wometco Enterprises Inc."

Colonel Wolfson, from all his offices held as civic leader, banker, and businessman, has developed a magnificent job in benefit of the Cuban exiles, and promoting the economic, social, and civic welfare of the different groups which make up the Miami community.

From the most powerful branch of his business, the popular television station, WTVJ Channel 4, and others located in North Carolina, South Carolina, Washington, and Canada, he has always tried to bring the correct image of the Cuban refugee, contributing by this to a better understanding of the tragedy of the exiles.

Among the numerous offices held by Colonel Mitchell Wolfson, he is a member of the Advisory Board of Dade County Junior College. In here, this dynamic American proved his high humanitarian sentiments and his admirable comprehension to the tragedy of the refugees, when he succeeded in letting the Cuban students obtain their registration fee rights after being considered as permanent residents of Dade County.

Smiling generously this great American said: "My grandparents were Polish immigrants. I know the suffering of those who come to a strange country with the hope of a better life. I admire the studious young men and women, and I suffered thinking of those students who could not attend College because they could not afford it. My companions of the Board liked my idea, and it was carried out in 1965. . . ." The deeds have proved what we say. Today, more than 1600 Latin American young men and women—the majority are Cuban refugees—study at Dade County Junior College. These measures have given results and the sacrifice of losing $500,000 a year for registration fees has been awarded with the enthusiasm of the Cuban students to study and to better themselves and their community.

The dialogue with Colonel Mitchell Wolfson took place in his office at Wometco Enterprises. With him are Monolo Reyes, the Latin American commentator, and the Cuban theater manager, Ernesto P. Smith of "Tower" theater, which has been dedicated only to Spanish spoken movies. On this subject, the distinguished American said: "Miami has flourished with the presence of the Cubans. The South West area is a zone of continued economic growth. That is the reason why we dedicated one of our best theaters, the "Tower" to show movies in the Spanish language. Our administrator for the "Tower," Mr. Smith, is another good example of what the Cuban businessmen in exile have done. The "Tower" is one of the theaters with the greatest Latin American audience of Miami.

Mr. Mitchell Wolfson has had a career of continuous efforts and successes. He is married and has three grown children. He was mayor of Miami Beach, and he resigned in 1943, in the middle of the World War, to join the United States Army serving in Africa and Europe. He merited the title of First Lieutenant Colonel and has won different decorations for merit services. At the present time, he holds 34 offices, as executive of different businesses or as civic leader of the community.

The brilliant businessman was born in the historic city of Key West, on September 13, 1930. He can speak Spanish to a certain extent and loves freedom and democracy. About the Cuban tragedy he told us: "I have a great hope that soon the people of Cuba will be free from the tyranny that now oppresses them. A people with such beautiful tradition cannot be oppressed by a tyranny for too long. . . ."

In his station of WTVJ Channel 4, Colonel Wolfson has employed more than 50 Cuban exiles, who work in different activities at the station. Some of them, like Manolo Reyes of the News Department and Calros Salman in Bookkeeping, have been outstanding in their works.

Another humanitarian deed of Mr. Wolfson in benefit of the Cuban exiles has been the construction of a theater at Freedom House, which offers free American movies with Spanish headlines to the Cubans who have arrived recently from Cuba. Talking about this generous deed which has merited the recognition of the United States Secretary of Social Welfare and of all the colony of exiles of Miami, Mr. Wolfson said: "We think it is another way of doing something for the refugees who arrive to our country with their broken lives and filled with terror. Those hours of entertainment which we give them at their arrival is a way of giving them a new view to their lives of sorrow."

The final words of this dynamic businessman, who plans his successes in his life in benefit of the community who considers him as one of its most valuable citizens, are to answer a question about the future of Miami as a bilingual city: "The future of Miami heads towards the Southern Hemisphere. Its development is greater every day. Soon it will develop into the biggest bilingal city of the Western Hemisphere. We have a big future of economic development in respect to the Latin American countries. And in this development, the Cubans and Latin Americans in Miami will play an important part in behalf of our City and the whole Continent.

Reenactment of the Battle of Fort Sullivan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, 190 years ago this week, a historic Revolutionary War battle took place at Fort Sullivan in Charleston Harbor.

It was a battle which created a distinguished hero—Sgt. William Jasper.

The humble Revolutionary soldier created an undying reputation for himself in the War for Independence when he leaped from the embattled fort, retrieved the American flag fallen without the fort, and again hoisted the colors high.

Mr. Speaker, the Historic Charleston Re-Enactment, Inc., again dramatically acted out the battle and Sergeant Jasper's role on June 11. The reenactment of this historic battle required a tremendous amount of hard work by members of the group and those who participated in highlighting Sergeant Jasper's role and his fellow soldiers in the battle. It was highly successful, however, and I would like to extend my warmest congratulations on a job well done.

Col. William Moultrie, commander of the fort, wrote of Jasper's exploits as follows:

> The English had shot away our flag. Our friends, on the mainland, gave up all for lost. Sergeant Jasper, perceiving that the flag—had fallen without the fort, jumped through one of the embrasures and brought it up through heavy fire, and planted it upon the ramparts again.

Sergeant Jasper ranked high as a heroic South Carolinian in the Revolution, and I am pleased to note that here in the Nation's Capital there is a living memorial to his honor, the Sergeant Jasper Post No. 13, American Legion.

Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks to the Appendix of the RECORD, I include a biography of Sergeant Jasper, as well as three newspaper clippings which dwell in detail on the reenactment of this historic battle:

[From the Dictionary of American Biography]

Jasper, William (c. 1750–Oct. 9, 1779), Revolutionary soldier, was born of humble and obscure parents. The place of his birth is presumed to have been in the vicinity of Georgetown, S.C., as he was living there on July 7, 1775, when he enlisted in a company that was being recruited by Francis Marion for service in the 2nd South Carolina Infantry commanded by William Moultrie. His character and ability seems to have impressed his superior officers, for immediately upon his enlistment he was advanced to the grade of sergeant. In September 1775 he was assigned to duty with his company at Fort Johnson, where he remained, with the exception of a brief interval at Dorchester, S.C., until the spring of 1776. At the latter date he was transferred to Fort Sullivan (now Fort Moultrie), where he assisted in reinforcing and rebuilding the fortifications. During the bombardment by the British fleet under Sir Peter Parker, on June 28, 1776, he distinguished himself by recovering the flag after it had been shot from its staff and, in the face of a deadly fire, attaching it to a sponge-staff and remounting it upon the walls of the fort. For this act of rare bravery he was presented with a sword by Governor Rutledge and offered a commission which he declined on the ground that his lack of education would be an embarrassment to him as an officer. Moultrie then gave him a roving commission as a scout, a service for which his restless and adventurous character eminently fitted him. Holding this commission successively under Moultrie, Marion, and Lincoln, he made three trips into the British lines in Georgia, bringing back important information each time, and after the capture of Savannah by the British rendered valuable services as a scout in the Black Swamp and the morasses of the Coosawhatchie and the Tulifinnee. He accompanied D'Estaing and Lincoln in the assault upon Savannah in 1779 and was killed, on Oct. 9, while planting the colors of the

2nd South Carolina Infantry upon the Spring Hill redoubt.

Jasper's career has been made the subject of so much laudatory and fantastic writing that it is difficult to arrive at an accurate estimation of his character. Moultrie's appraisal of him as "a brave, active, stout, strong, enterprising man, and a very great partizan" (Moultrie, *post*, II, 24) would seem to be a just one. As a scout he was adventurous, trustworthy, and loyal, and "a perfect Proteus in ability to alter his appearance"; he could wear all disguises with admirable ease and dexterity; and he was equally as remarkable for his cunning as for his bravery (Garden, *post*, p. 91). It is said that he could neither read nor write, but the gist of a letter of his, "ill-written and worse spelt," is reproduced in Francis Bowen's "Life of Benjamin Lincoln" (p. 316). An impressive monument has been erected to his memory in Savannah, and one of the redoubts at Fort Moultrie, supposedly on the site of his valiant act in rescuing the flag, is called "Jasper Battery" in his honor.

[Chas. C. Jones, *Sergeant William Jasper. An Address delivered before the Ga. Hist. Soc.* (1876); Wm. Moultrie, *Memoirs of the Am. Revolution, so far as it related to the States of North and South-Carolina, and Georgia* (2 vols., 1802); John Drayton, *Memoirs of the Am. Revolution* (2 vols., 1821); Alexander Garden, *Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War in Am.* (1822); Wm. Gilmore Simms, *The Life of Francis Marion* (1844); Francis Bowen, "Life of Benj. Lincoln" in *Lib of Am. Biography*, ed. by Jared Sparks (1847); *S. C. Hist. and Geneal. Mag.*, Oct. 1909, p. 229.] J.W.P—n.

"ACTORS" NAMED TO PLAY LEADING ROLES IN "BATTLE"

(By Kathy M. Dix)

Officials of Historic Charleston Re-Enactment Inc. have announced the "actors" for Saturday's Battle of Fort Sullivan.

The actors will pantomime their parts in the palmetto fort while dialogue is broadcast from tapes at a central control booth.

The heroic Sgt. William Jasper will be portrayed by James D. Cahill of Mount Pleasant, an assistant estimator for the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co.; Col. William Moultrie by Lt. Thomas J. Dix of Charleston Heights, a pilot stationed at Charleston Air Force Base; Gen. Charles Lee by city councilman Vincent Sottile rental manager for the Worth Agency and the parts of President John Rutledge and Francis Marion by Charles R. Allen president of the Charles R. Allen Co.

James L. Langdoc, a former radio and television announcer, will narrate the script. Langdoc is administrative assistant for the American Mortgage and Investment Co. NBC newsman and former Charlestonian Frank Blair will narrate events leading up to the battle.

Dialogue was taped by WCSC announcers Bob Smith, Cecil Keels, Dan Moon and James Whitaker.

The Sixth Naval District Band, the Maryland Fife and Drum Corps and the Mount Vernon Guard will also participate.

Sir Peter Parker's fleet will be represented by three minecraft from Mine Squadron Ten at the Charleston Naval Base. The squadron is commanded by Lt. Cmdr. J. P. Sutton.

The sound of explosions from the ship falling short of the fort will be simulated by a team of demolition experts from Explosive Ordnance Disposal Unit Two. Lt. S. C. Eason heads the team which will set up high explosives and chemicals along a 200 foot strip in front of Fort Sullivan Saturday morning. The area will be closed off and patrolled by local police.

Radio control equipment has been lent to the re-enactment officials by the Charleston Naval Shipyard, commanded by Rear Adm. Edgar H. Batcheller.

Saturday's events begin with an 11 a.m. parade downtown. The parade route begins at Cannon and King streets, proceeds down King to Broad, left on Broad to East Bay, disbanding there.

The re-enactment begins at 4 p.m. and will last approximately two hours. The palmetto fort replica has been constructed between Fort Moultrie and Battery Jasper on Sullivans Island.

Admission to standing room at the event is free and 3,000 to 4,000 bleacher seats will be available for 50 cents each. Both free and pay parking lots will be available in the vicinity.

A 7 p.m. reception at the apartment of Gen. and Mrs. Mark W. Clark will be held for invited guests. Gen. Clark is honorary chairman of the event.

At 9 p.m. Saturday a costume Colonial Ball will be held in The Citadel Armory for uniformed participants of Colonial and British Armies, Fife and Drum Corps and historic parade units. Sottile is chairman of the ball.

George E. Campsen, a Charleston lawyer, is president of the re-enactment corporation.

COMMUNICATIONS WERE KEY TO SUCCESS OF BATTLE

(By Kathy M. Dix)

From the control booth at Saturday's Battle of Fort Sullivan it looked a little more like Cape Kennedy revisited.

An elaborate communications system had been set up to communicate with both land and sea forces during the re-enactment.

As Russell Long, battle coordinator, commented, "If the colonials had had communications in 1776 like we have now, they'd have won on the first salvo!"

Four walkie-talkie stations were manned (all on the same frequency) in addition to a separate SESAP communication channel with the minecraft representing Sir Peter Parker's fleet.

Without leaving his post in the booth, Long could give instructions to actors and cannon teams in the front and ordnance experts in the field. An extra walkie-talkie was used for general emergencies.

Without the marvel of mechanics battle planners could not have known of the need for a coat hanger on the field at the last minute. Or that the horse originally intended for President Rutledge's entrance was audience shy and misbehaving. (Charles R. Allen's appearance as President Rutledge was scrubbed five minutes before show time because of this).

The mincraft approached the fort under radio directions from the control booth: "Keep coming . . . hold . . . it'll be about five minutes yet."

Cannons in the fort were under walkie-talkie control: "Millard, how many more rounds do you have? Go ahead fire them now . . ."

And Navy ordnance experts on the beach were under the same control: "We've got one more charge on this string . . . should we fire it now?

"Go ahead."

With all this comunication, however, officials in the control booth had one very bad moment at the beginning of the "battle" when smoke rose from behind a clump of trees to the right of the fort. A common everyday telephone call to the fire station was almost placed when a calm head realized that it was only a smoke bomb set up by Navy ordnance. It issued smoke throughout the entire "battle."

Lt. S. C. Eason was in charge of booth communication with the Navy ordnance team and Ensign Leonard Vincenti in the booth with Senior Chief Bosun's Mate Simpson aboard the minecraft.

And the control booth was good for something else—for little lost girls. One appeared during the show and was entertained by booth occupants until after the battle when her parents could be paged. She shared an experience no other youngster did that day!

"BRITISH" TRY AGAIN, LOSE AGAIN

(By Kathy M. Dix)

While an audience of thousands watched "oohed," applauded and covered their ears, a colonial army and a fleet of "British" ships fought out a Revolutionary War battle just outside Charleston's harbor yesterday afternoon.

The Colonials won—just like they were supposed to.

An elaborate communications system between a central control booth and a fighting forces in the field and harbor was indispensable to both the victory in the field and the success of the re-enactment.

A forest of flags greeted motorists and pedestrians as they approached Fort Sullivan. Fifty American flags and flags from the 50 states graced telephone poles leading to the re-enactment site.

The Charleston Youth Band lent spirit as the crowd gathered atop Battery Jasper, in bleachers erected in an amphitheater effect and on top of Fort Moultrie. The bleacher seats were quickly filled and the crowd of 15,000–20,000 overflowed onto the ground and battery aprons nearby.

The re-enactment began shortly after 4 p.m. with welcoming remarks by Gen. Mark W. Clark, honorary general chairman of the event. Gen. Clark was introduced by George Campsen, president of Historic Charleston Re-Enactment Inc., the sponsoring group.

Speaking from a VIP stand, Gen. Clark told the crowd:

"It is important to remember that down through the years, the beauty and peace of places such as this lovely island . . . the strength of this free land . . . has not been without threat. It is important to recall that many of our privileges of today are really the gifts of yesterday . . . the gifts of people who were no different from you or the person sitting next to you . . . and this is the purpose of this re-enactment."

After the Maryland Fife and Drum Corps fired volleys on the field and demonstrated the Von Steuben drill, the Sixth Naval District Band led the Star Spangled Banner. The Rev. Millard Osborne of Camden gave an invocation.

As the "colonials" marched to their places in the fort, Frank Blair, NBC news director for the "Today" show and former Charlestonian, read the history of the battle from a microphone in the VIP stand.

As Blair finished the history and actors and army were at their cannons, James Langdoc took over as narrator.

"If you strain your eyes to the far horizon, perhaps you can see the topmasts of the British fleet . . . they have been there for over two weeks."

Gen. Charles Lee and Col. William Moultrie were then seen in the fort "at daggers' points" arguing whether or not to abandon the half-finished palmetto fort.

Gen Lee was portrayed by Vincent Sottile and Col. Moultrie by Lt. Thomas J. Dix. Their heated argument was broadcast from tapes pre-recorded by WCSC Radio announcers.

A highlight of the battle was the recovery of the fallen "Liberty" flag by Sgt. William Jasper. Shortly after a shot from the three minecraft representing the British fleet, Langdoc directed attention to the fallen flag in the fort's bastion. To the applause of the spectators, James D. Cahill jumped atop the fort and replaced the flagpole.

The minecraft and Navy ordnance experts on the beach returned some spectacular fire—literally. Pocket bomb explosions on the ships were followed with charges from the beach blowing geysers of sand, smoke and fire into the air.

After the Fort Sullivan victory, "British" and Colonial Army troops staged the Battle of Breach Inlet to the left of the fort. Musket fire rang out as two forces faced each other representing the British attempt to cross from "Long Island" (Isle of Palms) to Sullivan's Island. The attempt was foiled because of a flood tide.

As the action closed, Langdoc told the results of the battle noting that news of the victory reached a hesitant Congress by a single patriot, Daniel Latham, traveling on horseback.

The show closed as Blair read the preamble to the Constitution.

Active plans for the re-enactment began last February at which time officials of the reenactment corporation set a budget of $10,000 for the show. As of yesterday the actual cost had not been determined. The communities of Sullivan's Island, Isle of Palms and Mount Pleasant each contributed $500 to the re-enactment; the city and county of Charleston each $1,000; the Hotel and Motel Assn. about $600 and hundreds of individuals contributed.

GOP's Divided House

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD J. IRWIN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speafler, I should like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the politically perceptive piece by Tom Wicker in this morning's New York Times. Mr. Wicker's analysis of the conservatism found in recent political contests follows:

GOP's DIVIDED HOUSE: RECURRENT CONSERVATIVE VICTORIES LIKE DEROUNIAN'S AUGUR '68 SPLIT

(By Tom Wicker)

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Despite the apparent lessons of the landslide defeat suffered by the Republican party in 1964, conservative Republican strength keeps turning up in all areas of the country.

The most striking manifestation of this was the victory of Representative Steven B. Derounian in a Republican Congressional primary in the Third District of New York, on Long Island. Mr. Derounian hedged somewhat on his conservative background in a bitter primary fight, but it is on the record that he was one of Barry Goldwater's most ardent supporters in 1964 and was a political soulmate of the Arizona Senator during his service in Congress.

Mr. Goldwater crowed over the Derounian nomination as proof that "the mainstream of the Republican party is, as it always has been, common-sense conservatism."

In the Midwest, Republicans in Minnesota broke a long deadlock last week by nominating Harold E. Levander, a relatively unknown conservative, for Governor. They chose him over former Gov. Elmer L. Andersen, who was strongly criticized for having refused to back Mr. Goldwater's Presidential nomination in 1964.

THE REAGAN TRIUMPH

In the Far West, California Republicans supplied the most spectacular development of the political year by giving Ronald Reagan a smashing victory over the moderate George Christopher in the gubernatorial primary. Mr. Reagan backed Mr. Goldwater and generally is believed to be a polished-up and toned-down version of the Arizonian.

Mr. Derounian's nomination was the most ironic of these, as he somewhat inadvertently pointed out in a victory statement.

"We will dislodge from the seat he has no right to the present do-nothing incumbent in Washington," he proclaimed.

The "do nothing incumbent" is Representative LESTER L. WOLFF, a Democrat. The record books disclosed that he defeated Mr. Derounian in the 1964 election, a fact that might seem on its face to give him some right to his seat.

Mr. Derounian apparently meant that in a district so solidly Republican as New York's Third, no Democrat could normally be elected. And Mr. WOLFF undoubtedly did win 1964 because of the huge victory President Johnson was winning over Mr. Goldwater the same day; that landslide carried many Democrats into office in Republican areas.

Disregarding the inference that the Goldwater candidacy probably cost them their Republican member of Congress in 1964, Third District Republicans rejected a more moderate candidate, William J. Casey, and chose Mr. Derounian, the Goldwater advocate, all over again.

Disregarding the same inference, Representative GERALD R. FORD of Michigan, the House Republican leader, supported Mr. Derounian even in an intraparty fight. And whether or not the latter can separate Mr. WOLFF "from the seat he has no right to" when Mr. Goldwater will not be on the ballot, the Third District episode will scarcely help the Republican party shake off its Goldwater reputation.

BABCOCK RACE

That reputation could also be strengthened in Montana, where the strongly conservative Republican Gov. Tim M. Babcock is running for the Senate and is given an excellent chance of unseating the moderate Democrat Senator LEE METCALF.

It could be strengthened in Wyoming, where another conservative, Gov. Cliff Hansen, is the Republican nominee for the Senate seat being vacated by MILWARD L. SIMPSON.

The lingering Goldwater cast of the party will not be shaken in the South, either. Here several conservative Republicans will make strong bids for statewide offices.

The conservative label could be most firmly re-affixed to the Grand Old Party, however, by Mr. Reagan, who now is favored to defeat the incumbent Democrat, Edmund G. Brown, for the governorship of the most populous state in the Union.

Such a development could arouse overnight all the hopes of glory that millions of conservatives poured into the Goldwater candidacy in 1964. At the least, it would put Mr. Reagan in command of the huge California delegation to the Republican convention in 1968, and thus in a pivotal position to break any deadlock that might develop between the present front-runners, former Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Gov. George Romney of Michigan.

The conservatives have taken a number of lumps since 1964, of course—in the New York mayoralty race, for instance; in Washington State, where the moderate Republican Gov. Daniel J. Evans has seized party control; in Nevada, where Lieut. Gov. Paul Laxalt overcame the challenge of the John Birch Society to win the Republican gubernatorial nomination; and in Connecticut, where moderates now seem to be firmly in control of a party that had a vociferous conservative wing.

But these conservative setbacks, taken with recurrent triumphs like Mr. Derounian's, suggest that the Republican party all across the nation is still a house divided and cannot yet look forward to waging a unified national campaign this year or in 1968.

The Right to Health

SPEECH

OF

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, New York State is currently afflicted by a controversy which should be put to rest forthwith. The proposed medical assistance programs now awaiting approval by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has been the subject for the same grandiose accusations of "creeping socialism" and "fiscal irresponsibility" that normally accompany any forward step in social welfare. The arguments against the program then are as familiar as they are irrelevant. And while much needs to be said about New York State's medical needs and resources, the so-called title XIX controversy has hardly been an exercise in creative public dialog.

Instead, opponents of the program have raised pointless theoretical arguments and misguided statistical projections. What really are the facts in this case?

The principal issue is the right to health which an enlightened State, as affluent as ours, should be prepared to guarantee as inalienable. Many find this proposition revolutionary. Yet, as early as 1929, New York State instituted by statute a program of tax-paid medical care for all the indigent. Opponents of the new program may, if they wish, seek to resurrect arguments which were settled close to 40 years ago. Let them merely be aware that they are in dialog with ghosts over issues long resolved.

The simple fact is that medical costs have been rising disproportionately to the capacities of poor people. Once again, this point has already been settled. When the Congress passed the Social Security Amendments of 1965, title XIX was a response to the increased health needs of our less fortunate citizens. Careful study was made of current health costs. And such study was supplemented by research in New York State prior to the preparation of its own program.

It was from such study that projections regarding cost and eligibility were reached. Here, too, debate has been off the point. Hence, from responsible public leaders have come the fantastic claims that the New York program will cost $1 billion a year. This is scare talk which contributes nothing to sober assessment. It is more motivated by basic philosophic objections than by any heightened sense of fiscal responsibility. In point of fact, the New York State Department of Social Welfare has estimated that the 1966–67 cost of the new program will run somewhere around $150 million. The New York AFL–CIO has, in fact, estimated that the State share of costs will be about $1 million less than it was in 1965–66.

What benefits can we expect from such new arrangements? Again, the De-

partment of Social Welfare projects that 2 million people will receive service in 1966–67, at a cost of $532 million, compared with 1.5 million in 1965–66 at a cost of $449 million.

We are talking now quite literally of saving lives, of doing for the people what they clearly cannot do for themselves. No society has ever secured greater welfare by panicked anxiety over what it thought could not be done. We grow, on the contrary, by responding to what must be done. And responsible experts have argued that we simply must extend medical aid coverage to the needy in New York State. These needy, according to State officials, now total about 2.3 million more than the presently eligible 5.7 million. All too often, proponents of the program have payed games with statistics—talking of the eligibles as if all would need assistance in the same year.

Yet another source of controversy has been the eligibility standard—presently set as a $6,000 annual income for a four-member family. The present figure is $5,200. Yet last year, independent of projected title XIX aid, the State already felt the level had to be raised by $500 to $5,700. The new figure, therefore, is based on the anticipated new revenues from the Federal Government. And it is well below the $6,700 figure originally estimated as necessary by the Democratic majority leader of the State assembly.

To some, the figure of $6,000 seems impossibly high. But let us remind ourselves of what that figure really means—in human terms.

The Social Security Administration defines the $6,000 figure as constituting a moderate income for a family of four. This means a take-home pay of about $107 a week, allowing $1.25 per person for food. Out of this, absolutely nothing is set aside for medical contingency needs. And we are not talking about sneezes and coughs. We are talking about serious accidents and unforeseen diseases which can leave a person in a hospital for weeks. And suddenly the entire viability of a family is threatened by circumstances altogether out of its control.

I think the question is very simple. Does New York State, with its wealth and it wealthy, want to save lives with resources available to it? Or does it wish to retreat in the face of anachronistic prejudices and statistical science fiction? We are quibbling about figures when we should be worrying about people. HEW officials have rightly argued that no statistical projections can constitute guarantees—when disease and accident govern circumstances. Yet enough responsible legislators and experts believe the proposed program falls within the State's capacities—given title XIX assistance. Because we seem to have the resources and because the nature and the extent of the need are so compelling, I believe New York State can afford to be progressive and bold. It has been a long time, after all, since New York has led this country in social innovation. That the projected health program should be far more liberal than that of any other State should be a source of unaccustomed pride rather than an occasion for familiar squeamishness. The program is sound. It should be approved by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and implemented without modification.

Integrity in Journalism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, in these days of fierce competition among segments of the national news mediums, all too often journalistic integrity is replaced by sensational and irresponsible reporting. As a result, the public is often exposed to a distorted account of events by newsmen who are more interested in manufacturing a good story than accurately describing what actually transpired. Fortunately for the American public, there are some great metropolitan newspapers which still insist on honest and factual reporting.

The Commercial Appeal, published at Memphis, Tenn., has rightfully earned a reputation as "the old reliable" because its distinguished and courageous editor, Frank R. Ahlgren, is guided by those high ideals of journalistic responsibility which dictate that there can be no compromise with absolute accuracy in reporting the news events of the day.

A highly cogent editorial appearing in the June 25, 1966, edition of that newspaper describes with remarkable clarity and insight the goals and tactics of a group of misguided marchers who converged on my State and the resulting coverage by the national media. The editorial follows:

RIGHTS AND DEMANDS

As the Mississippi march nears Jackson, the demands and actions of the marchers and their leaders become increasingly exasperating.

What began as a demonstration that a Negro should be able to walk down the road in Mississippi without fear has evolved into a rumble in which the marchers are seeking to provoke the citizens and the authorities of Mississippi to the utmost in hopes of causing incidents that will attract national attention and sympathy.

The marchers have been tolerated by the Mississippi authorities even though their ragtag columns along the highways obviously create a hazard to traffic and require the presence of special police patrols to insure the safety of motorists.

But beyond that, they have been guilty of a long series of law violations which also have been overlooked. They have been disturbing the peace. At some of their stops along the route their leaders have made inflammatory speeches which under any other circumstances would certainly be interpreted as inciting to riot.

And now at Canton, Miss., they have been guilty of trespassing. They moved into a school yard and attempted to pitch tents despite the fact that city authorities had informed them they would not allow the school grounds to be used for such a purpose, and that this was a policy of long standing, not just a contrary position to the marchers, but that three other sites were available where they could camp.

Consider for a moment what would happen if a group of White Citizens Council members from Mississippi, perhaps marching under a Confederate banner, should stomp into Chicago tomorrow and attempt to set up a camp on the Hyde Park High School grounds on that city's Southside. Do the Mississippi marchers think for one moment that either the people of the Hyde Park community or the police of Chicago would tolerate such a seizure of property?

Yet, when Mississippi authorities sought to bundle the marchers off the Canton schoolyard, their leaders shout defiance, claim police brutality and demand—yes, demand—that Federal authorities step in to "protect" them.

The gall of this element—for it represents only a segment of the Negro population and is composed largely of outsiders who have moved into Mississippi solely to foment trouble and to agitate sympathy so they can raise more funds—is almost beyond belief.

The unfortunate part of it all in a way is that the rest of the nation seems to be getting the Mississippi picture all out of focus. It is with considerable regret that we must say that coverage of the events in that state in the last two weeks by the outside news media—television in particular—often has left much to be desired.

While there has been heavy coverage of the events, many of those reporting affairs seem to be blind to some of the salient facts or prejudiced against the State of Mississippi to the point of trying to slant their reports in favor of the law-breaking demonstrators. That is certainly the impression their reports give those who live close to the situation and know the whole story all too well.

The problems of Mississippi have been many, but recent administrations have made much progress for which they have received scant if any credit in the national news media. Mississippi deserves better understanding.

California's Good Samaritan Law

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JEFFERY COHELAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, last year the State of California—at the urging of its controller, Alan Cranston—enacted legislation permitting the State to pay the costs of damages or injuries suffered by a citizen who assists in the prevention of a crime or the capture of a criminal.

This statute, which was introduced by State Senator George Miller, Jr., and supported by Gov. Edmund G. Brown, is prophetically called the Good Samaritan law. It has been aptly described by the San Francisco Chronicle as "social legislation that is at once novel, progressive, and creative."

Mr. Cranston, who is a most able and distinguished public servant, has written an article describing this historic program, which he initiated, and the first payment made under its provisions. I include this article, along with several editorial comments, for the attention of our colleagues and public officials across the country.

The Good Samaritan law is certainly deserving of emulation.

GOOD SAMARITAN LAW

(By Alan Cranston)

The State Board of Control on May 3 registered an historic "first" when it approved a payment to a San Diego resident, Clifford G. Miller Jr.

The case itself was not particularly dramatic—in October, Miller fractured his right hand when he captured a prowler in the yard of a neighbor's home and held him for police.

The amount of money involved is modest—$269.60 to pay for the portion of his medical bills not covered by insurance.

But the Board of Control action is significant in that it is the first claim approved under California's new and unique "Good Samaritan Law."

That law, the first of its kind anywhere in the United States, has received more attention nationally than within California.

Time Magazine called it "a pioneering bill—a timely response to the growing big-city fear of 'getting involved' . . ."

The Wall Street Journal, the New York Times and Newsweek Magazine all favorably noted California's "legislative first."

And since California adopted this new law last summer, others have followed our leadership. In December, New York City approved a similar program. Other states, including New York and Delaware, have asked my office for additional information to help them prepare "Good Samaritan" legislation.

Senator MILLER and I proposed our bill as a simple matter of fairness. Its purpose is stated in the first section of the new law:

"Direct action on the part of private citizens in preventing the commission of crimes against the person or property of others, or in apprehending criminals, benefits the entire public.

"In recognition of the public purpose served, the state may idemnify such citizens in appropriate cases for any injury or damages they may sustain as a direct consequence of their meritorious action."

Personal concern over reports of cases in which groups of people turned their backs on fellow-citizens being victimized by criminals prompted me to propose a Good Samaritan law.

The most famous case occurred in New York City in the summer of 1964, when 38 men and women idly watched or turned away while a young woman, Catherine Genovese, was stabbed to death in the street. Those observers, who didn't even bother to phone the police, said later that they were "afraid of getting involved."

On the other side was the case of Chicago cab driver Lawrence Boyd. He tried to stop three muggers from robbing two young men. In the proces of being a good samaritan, he was shot twice, one arm became paralyzed, he lost his job—and went $9,000 into debt because there was no law to authorize the State to compensate him for the costs of his injuries.

Sadly, there have been many, many similar cases throughout the Nation and in California.

Obviously, the State can not legislate an attitude of compassion into the minds of its citizens.

Some nations have tried, through tough laws which seek to punish the "bad samaritan." In the Soviet Union, France, Italy and Germany, the law says that a citizen must help someone in distress; if he does not, he is liable to fines or imprisonment or both. The Soviet Union's law provides six months of imprisonment for the "bad samaritan"; German law specifies fines ranging up to $2,500.

After long reserach, I concluded that the answer should be in the middle-ground between the extremes of punishing the "bad samaritan" or of rewarding the "good samaritan."

California's Good Samaritan Law—which, I confirmed after a survey of the Attorneys General of all 50 States, is the first of its type in the Nation—was carefully written and implemented to prevent careless payment of public funds.

Under the law and the rules adopted later by the Board of Control, no good samaritan claim can be approved without the recommendation of the local law enforcement agency, the Attorney General's office and the Board of Control.

No one expects California's pioneering Good Samaritan Law to change human nature. But I believe that it is, at least, a step toward helping to create an atmosphere all too often lacking in our modern society—an attitude of concern and compassion for one's neighbors and fellow citizens, and a willingness to become involved in the safety and welfare of fellow human beings.

There is one additional element of significance I recognize in California's Good Samaritan law.

Historian Arthur Schlesinger Jr. commented recently that California can and should become a leader in progressive legislation in the Nation in the second half of this century, in the same way that New York State was a national leader in the first half.

It is evident to me that California, by scoring an historic "first" with the new Good Samaritan Law, moved closer to a national identity of leadership, not just in size of population, but in progressive and creative social legislation.

[From the San Francisco (Calif.) Chronicle, May 5, 1966]

GOOD SAMARITAN LAW TAKES HOLD

For the first time since its enactment, California's pioneering "Good Samaritan Law" has come into play, and the State has paid $269 to Clifford G. Miller, Jr., of San Diego for medical expenses not covered by insurance.

The amount is not great and the facts of the matter not especially dramatic, but the payment is worth noting as the product of social legislation that is at once novel, progressive, and creative. Miller's medical bills resulted from a fractured hand received when he intercepted a prowler in a neighbor's yard and held him for police. Reimbursement by the State is an acknowledgement that a private citizen who acts to prevent crime is performing a public service and should be indemnified by the State for damages or injuries suffered thereby.

The California law, first of its kind in the Nation, was originated by State Controller Alan Cranston, introduced in the Legislature by Senator George Miller, Jr., and signed by the Governor last July. It was inspired by numerous reports of crimes in which onlookers declined to intercede—the most notable being that of Catherine Genovese who was stabbed to death on a New York street while 38 men and women watched idly or turned away without so much as summoning police.

Cranston concedes that his law is not likely to change human nature, but believes it may modify the modern, big-city aversion to "getting involved" and contribute toward a revival of concern and willingness to act for the safety of others.

[From the Alameda (Calif.) Times-Star, Apr. 13, 1966]

CRANSTON LAW COPIED BY OTHER STATES

There's nothing new to a non-legislative official of the state urging the passage of a law, but when one comes up with a proposal for a law of such merit that it is not only passed but results in similar legislation in other states, that is something else again.

An example of this usual achievement is the "Good Samaritan Law," which was proposed by State Controller Alan Cranston after extensive research on its need and practicality and which went into effect last July, on approval of the Legislature where it was introduced by State Senator George Miller, Jr.

In brief, the law's purpose is to provide compensation to a person injured in the course of "preventing the commission of a crime, or in apprehending criminals."

The occasion for commenting on this legislation today is the fact that on May 3, the State Board of Control approved the first payment under this highly beneficial legislation.

The payment authorized was to Clifford G. Miller, Jr., of San Diego. It was for $269.60 in compensation for Miller's having fractured his right hand when he captured a prowler last October in the yard of a neighbor and held him until arrival of police.

As anyone can plainly see, Miller acted in the interests of the community in capturing the prowler. But if he had acted thus a year before, all he would have got for his pains would have been whatever thanks might have been given him, the privilege of paying his doctor's bill for his injured hand, and the absolute certainty of being thought a sucker by his neighbors, even though they might not have actually called him that.

To appreciate why they would have thought him a sucker—and would today, except for this law—one has only to consider the case of Lawrence Boyd, a Chicago cab driver. When Boyd saw three muggers trying to rob two young men, he attempted to stop them. What he got for his pains was two slugs, one of which paralyzed his arm, the loss of his job, and the obligation of paying off $9,000 in debts for medical bills. Naturally, there was no Good Samaritan Law in Illinois at the time, and hence the only way in which he might have been compensated for his injuries was through passage of a special bill—something which state legislatures almost never do and which his didn't.

The case of the cab driver and the cases of many other persons, including a sizeable number in California, prompted Cranston to research the possibilities for such a law.

In the course of his research, he investigated the laws of other nations. In Russia, France and Italy, he found that while the law compelled citizens, on pain of fine or imprisonment, to aid another being attacked, there was nothing provided in the way of compensation for injuries sustained.

His queries to the Attorneys General of the 50 States, revealed that in none of them was there any law that made compensation possible in such cases.

But since the passage of his law last summer, other states have begun moving to adoption of similar legislation. In December, New York City approved legislation to that effect. Since then, the state legislatures of both New York and Delaware have requested information of Cranston's office for the preparation of Good Samaritan Laws of their own.

Since Cranston not only has been doing his job as State Controller superbly well but has also made such a remarkably valuable contribution to the welfare of the state, he should be overwhelmingly returned to office. Who knows what other benefits the people may get from him?

[From the Concord (Calif.) Transcript, May 6, 1966]

GOOD SAMARITAN LAW

California has paid $269.60 to Clifford G. Miller, of San Diego, for medical expenses under the pioneering "Good Samaritan" law. Miller broke his right hand when he caught a prowler in a neighbor's yard and held him for police.

The amount of money is modest, but the paymnt is worthy of attention as the product of social legislation that is progressive, creative and novel.

The bill, sponsored by State Controller Alan Cranston and State Senator George Miller of Martinez calls for reimbursement of private citizens who act to prevent crime.

Cranston and Miller think the bill is a matter of fairness, and we agree. There was a tragic case in Illinois, where a cab driver tried to stop three thugs from rolling two young men and was shot twice, paralyzing his arm. He lost his job and went $9,000 into debt, because there was no law under which the state could compensate him.

"No one expects California's pioneering Good Samaritan law to change human nature," Cranston says. "But I believe that it is a step toward helping to create an atmosphere all too often lacking in our compassion for one's neighbors and fellow citizens, and the willingness to become involved in the safety and welfare of fellow human beings."

And a poet said much the same thing, many years ago:

"No man is an island . . ."

[From the Sunnyvale (Calif.) Standard-Register Leader, May 5, 1966]

California Takes Lead in Urging Compassion for Neighbor's Plight

A San Diego man this week became the first Californian to collect payment under provisions of the new "Good Samaritan" law. He was paid $369.60 by the State Board of Control for injuries—a broken hand—suffered when he captured a prowler in the yard of a neighbor's home.

California is the first state to adopt such a law to encourage residents in this aim, in the words of the first section of the new law:

"Direct action on the part of private citizens in preventing the commission of crimes against the person or property of others, or in apprehending criminals, benefits the entire public.

"In recognition of the public purpose served, the state may indemnify such citizens in appropriate cases for any injury or damages they may sustain as a direct consequence of their meritorious action."

California's unique law was adopted in an attempt to prevent such occurrences as the tragic death of a young New York City woman in 1964 who was stabbed in the street despite a number of persons who heard her screams in the night, but who took no action because they were "afraid of getting involved."

There have been many similar cases all over the nation including California.

While the state cannot legislate a feeling of compassion nor change human nature, the new law is a step toward encouraging an atmosphere too often lacking in modern society—an attitude of concern and compassion for one's neighbors and fellow citizens, and a willingness to become involved in the safety and welfare of fellow human beings.

Los Altos Hills resident Alan Cranston, State Controller, and State Sen. George Miller Jr. were responsible for the bill which was passed by the Legislature last year.

It is a needed legislative first adopted by the first state in the nation.

Aftermath of the Mississippi March

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS
OF MISSISSIPPI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, widely conflicting opinions have been expressed by observers both on the national level and in my State concerning the motivation of a group of misguided marchers who descended on Mississippi several weeks ago. Even the would-be leaders of the so-called Mississippi march were unable to reach a consensus on why their journey was being conducted.

The real reason behind the senseless trek is revealed by a national direct-mail campaign launched this week by Dr. Martin Luther King appealing for funds on the basis of the Mississippi march for his Southern Christian Leadership Conference. It now becomes crystal clear to even the most naive that the march was nothing more than a fund-raising gimmick to enable King to continue to live in luxurious fashion.

It is obvious from the letter that King is now mailing across the country that the march was promoted as a desperate attempt to create support for the lagging egalitarian campaign. In a futile attempt to portray Mississippi as a barbaric State, King merely acknowledged that he is fast becoming the head witch doctor peddling hate in return for pennies from the poor.

The continual feuding among civil rights activists, allegedly over the goals and tactics of the march, was not in fact based on ideological differences. It is evident that the bitter factional dispute has been motivated by the lust for the financial contributions of misguided sympathizers. Now that the march is over, with disappointment among the leaders that they could provoke Mississippians into violence, we see the familiar squabble over dividing up the money pie.

King is doing a tremendous disservice to his own race. Instead of marching them on the dusty highways to further his own selfish interests, he should be teaching industry, self-reliance, self-discipline and virtue. All of the people of Mississippi, and especially Gov. Paul B. Johnson, are to be commended for their intelligent handling of a difficult and unfortunate condition thrust upon them.

National Oceanography Association

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RICHARD T. HANNA
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that a group of the top people in oceanography met in Washington last Sunday to organize the National Oceanography Association.

Many distinguished representatives of major companies, scientists, and educators will comprise the first board of directors of the association and I am pleased to list their names here, below:

Board of Directors of the National Oceanography Association

Vincent R. Bailey, Vice President & General Manager, Perry Submarine Builders, Inc., West Palm Beach, Florida.

Max Banzhaf, Staff Vice President, Armstrong Cork Company, Inc., Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Thomas D. Barrow, Director, Humble Oil & Refining Company, Houston, Texas.

Dr. William T. Burke, College of Law, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. W. M. Chapman, Director, Division of Resources, Van Camp Sea Food Company, San Diego, California.

John H. Clotworthy, Vice President, Westinghouse Defense & Space Center, General Manager, Underseas Division, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Baltimore, Maryland.

Walter Cronkite, News Editor, Columbia Broadcasting System, New York, New York.

Kenneth H. Drummond, Washington Representative, Texas Instruments, Inc., Dallas, Texas.

Harmon L. Elder, Vice President, Wilson E. Hamilton & Associates, Inc., Washington, D.C.

J. W. Guilfoyle, Group Vice President, Defense and Space Division, International Telephone & Telegraph Company, New York, New York.

Theodore W. Nelson, Senior Vice President, Exploration and Production, Mobil Oil Company, New York, New York.

Dr. William A. Nierenberg, Director, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, California.

Gordon Pehrson, Executive Vice President, International Minerals & Chemicals Corp., Skokie, Illinois.

Dr. David S. Potter, Head, Sea Operations Department, General Motors Defense Laboratories, Santa Barbara, California.

Admiral Arthur W. Radford, U.S.N. (Retired), Former Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, D.C.

J. Louis Reynolds, Chairman of the Board, Reynolds International, Inc., Richmond, Virginia.

Dr. Milner B. Schaefer, Director, Institute of Marine Resources, University of California, La Jolla, California.

Dr. Athelstan Spilhaus, Dean, Institute of Technology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Richard C. Vetter, Vice President, Marine Technology Society, Washington, D.C.

I have long been interested in the subject of oceanography and have sponsored legislation in this connection. The benefits to be derived from the exploration in this field are many and far-reaching. As I have said before, the world food supply problem could almost be completely alleviated by the food extracted from the sea and the pharmaceutical chemistry and biology of the sea has a bright promise, indeed.

The formation of the National Oceanography Association is a big step forward in the furtherance of oceanography research and development and I heartily commend the gentlemen above-mentioned for their foresight.

Congressman Curtis Analyzes the Steel Import Problem

SPEECH
OF
HON. WILLIAM B. WIDNALL
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, the question of steel imports into the United States and their effect on our balance-of-payments position, and their meaning for GATT trade negotiations now being carried on in Geneva are problems which receive less than their share of attention by the Congress. It is fortunate, therefore, that our colleague, the gentleman from Missouri, Congressman THOMAS B. CURTIS, has devoted so much of his time and expertise in this area.

In a recent issue of American Metal Market, Congressman CURTIS, upon his return from Geneva where he is an official delegate to the GATT negotiations, discussed the problems of steel imports. With the steel industry playing such a large role in our economic position, I believe that our colleague's cogent and to the point remarks deserve as wide an audience as possible. At this point, then, I would like to include the article from the edition of American Metal Market of June 2, 1966, covering the interview with Congressman CURTIS as well as an editorial from the publication touching upon the same subject.

The articles follow:

[From the American Metal Market, June 2, 1966]

REPORT BY GATT DELEGATE: CURTIS URGES TARIFF COMMISSION TO PROBE FLOOD OF STEEL IMPORTS

(By Freeman Bishop)

WASHINGTON.—A high-ranking member of both the House Ways & Means and Joint Economic Committees has urged an investigation of rising steel imports by the Tariff Commission.

This appeal is contained in a report released by Rep. TOM CURTIS (R-Mo.) who has recently returned from Geneva where he served as an official delegate to the GATT negotiations.

Rep. CURTIS' bid differs from legislation sponsord by Sen. VANCE HARTKE (D.-Ind), which calls for a Commerce Dpartment study.

The Senate Finance Committee, with Sen. HARTKE serving as chairman, will open hearings this morning into the proposed steel import study.

WILLINGNESS

Mr. CURTIS' review of recent GATT negotiations indicated there is more willingness to meet with mutual reciprocity than in the last few years when the negotiations have been stalled.

In his summary of the United States' high balance of steel imports against decreasing steel exports, Rep. CURTIS said the Tariff Commission could act under authority it already holds.

"We must determine," he continued "whether steel imports are entering the United States in greater quantity because of unfair foreign practices (dumping of surplus production at unfair prices) and whether in fact there is a serious impairment of U.S. competitive ability in steel."

Steel sector talks were held early in May at Geneva. Taking part were the U.S., the U.K., Japan, Sweden, Austria and the six European Economic Community nations who were represented by delegates from both the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and the European Economic Community (EEC).

FOUR DELEGATES

Since the Benelux members—Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg—have a common tariff, in effect only four delegates spoke for the European steel producers. ECSC has jurisdiction over unmanufactured products, the bulk of the trade among these nations, and EEC has jurisdiction over mostly manunfactured products. These two negotiated as a team.

EEC/ECSC wanted to establish a common external tariff, setting uniform rates for each steel product among themselves, but setting a different rate for U.S. and third nation products. The U.S. remains adamant in this area of negotiation, Mr. CURTIS told Metal Market.

He explained the bargaining this way:

"The ECSC/EEC strategy has been to choose as the base from which to bargain an average level of tariff rates of about 14 percent, and to offer a cut in this average rate, which would at best be about seven percent. The 14-percent average rate chosen by ECSC/EEC was legally in effect in January 1964, but its actual effective average rate was about seven percent.

"RATE HIKE

"In February 1964, however, the EEC unilaterally and 'temporarily' increased the effective rate from seven percent to nine percent, where it remains.

"The U.S. and others insist on the January 1964 actual rate of seven percent as the proper average rate from which to cut, because the trade negotiations were well under way by January 1964. Other sector partners take the same position.

"The EEC is therefore offering at best a questionable concession, in effect a cut from a 14 percent average level of rates. This concession, if held to, can yield little trade benefit to the U.S. because it would cut the present effective nine percent ECSC/EEC average rate to at best seven percent, the previously existing rate. The U.S. has rejected this reasoning, as have the other negotiating countries. We have accordingly treated ECSC/EEC'S 'offers' as part of the EEC'S exceptions list."

DIFFERENT METHOD

Another factor that must be considered in negotiations for more equitable tariffs on steel products is the different U.S. and EEC/ECSC customs valuation methods.

Mr. CURTIS outlined these differences:

"The U.S. uses as the base on which to assess duties on most imports the price in the country of manufacture for which a product is freely offered for sale as an export to the U.S.

"Technically, this valuation method is called 'export value,' and is provided for in Sect. 402 of the Tariff Act of 1930. Popularly, however, it is considered that the U.S. uses the f.o.b. (free on board) valuation method, and thus the U.S. Customs valuation system is usually referred to as an f.o.b. system.

"The EEC, and most other countries, use the basis of customs valuation the price of an import plus the cost of insurance and freight (the c.i.f. method). The c.i.f. method is analogous to the so-called 'Brussels definition' of value for customs purposes which was formulated in 1950 and has become a general standard for most nations, even though as formulated it has certain deficiencies.

"The result is that an EEC rate of duty of 20 percent yields a higher amount of duty than a U.S. rate of duty of 20 percent on a product of the same price. The differential between the two customs valuation systems is commonly estimated at 10 percent, the percentage used by the International Monetary Fund in its statistical reports even though its accuracy is often contested."

STUDYING

The Tariff Commission presently is studying these U.S. and foreign valuation systems to clarify terms so that more equitable agreements may be reached by nations using different systems.

For most steel products, the cost of insurance and freight in ocean shipping is substantially higher than for other products—possibly 25 percent above the f.o.b. price of the product.

As a result, the ECSC/EEC rates of duty likely have a much greater trade effect than normal because they are assessed on a higher base.

This added impact of the C.I.F. valuation method on steel products must be taken into account in any steel import negotiations.

U.S. export-import data clearly indicates the U.S. negotiators on steel products have bent over backwards to reach understanding.

The White House appears at times to have fostered steel imports as a means of dampening down inflation by satisfying demand.

FUEL TO FIRE

But the effect of this encouragement has added fuel to the nation's growing imbalance of payments, Mr. CURTIS said.

Background of this shifting of export-import balance for U.S. steel products indicates the switch started in 1959, year of the prolonged steel strike that was only settled under threats of a congressional settlement. The balance of imports to exports has been growing steadily since that year.

In 1958, for instance, U.S. steel exports totaled $564 million against $192 million in imports. In 1965, U.S. exports totaled $508 million against imports of $1.1 billion, 10.3 percent of estimated U.S. consumption, Mr. CURTIS said.

U.S. producers argue that imports are continuing to take a bigger slice of domestic business, partly as a result of over-capacity abroad and cut-rate pricing and partly because of increased U.S. costs.

In rolling back U.S. steel price increases, the President on three occasions has dwelt at length on encouragement of more imports to drive down U.S. steel prices.

[From American Metal Market, June 2, 1966]

IT'S A PUZZLEMENT

One of the leading Japanese representatives attending the annual meeting of the American Iron & Steel Institute was puzzled.

"All the steel industries are losing money—Japan, Belgium, France, England—all except the United States. Yet it is the U.S. steel industry that complains most bitterly about imports and dumping. Why?"

Not a bad question, eh? This was our answer:

Isn't it possible that United States producers of steel, efficient as any in the world, have learned that you cannot sell products below cost and make a profit? Volume will not compensate for inadequate pricing. We urge all foreign steel makers to study not just the U.S. market but also our industrial marketing practices and our philoosphy that reasonable profits are the special ingredient of our Free Enterprise system. They will even find that our industries welcome competition on equal terms.

The Remarkable Achievements of the DAV

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS
OF MISSISSIPPI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, it was with deep regret that due to illness I was unable to join others in Congress in paying tribute to the Disabled American Veterans on the organization's 34th anniversary earlier this month.

As a member of this proud patriotic organization, I am especially familiar with both the significant accomplishments and sound contributions of the DAV since its inception 34 years ago. Its leaders, on both the National and

State level, have exhibited a rare dedication to duty in providing service and assistance to wartime disabled, his widow, orphans, and dependents.

The tangible achievements of the DAV are reflected in the ambitious legislative program it has promoted and supported over the years. Likewise, the organization has made a vital contribution through its national service program which assists the veteran in solving problems ranging from medical care to rehabilitation, compensation, job training, employment, and insurance.

But, Mr. Speaker, the active role the DAV has played in "getting things done" for the veteran is overshadowed, perhaps, by the intangible contributions it has made not only to the veteran, but to all Americans.

It has served as a real source of inspiration to those who suffered physical impairment in the course of defending the freedom of their country. The DAV has served as a symbol of hope to those bearing the scars of war. These veterans, who have served courageously in the far corners of the earth, have been reassured through the efforts of the DAV that they are not the forgotten soldiers—that their sacrifices are not forgotten sacrifices.

Above all, the DAV has constantly and conscientiously worked on behalf of programs to make our Nation a strong one. It sponsors scholarships and civic improvement programs and stresses basic Americanism in programs designed for youth and school groups. Indeed, the organization fulfills its pledge as stated in the preable of the DVA constitution "to aid in maintaining the honor, integrity and supremacy of our country."

In terms of concrete accomplishment and devotion to high principles, the DAV is unique among organizations. This success has resulted from the untiring efforts of leaders who have distinguished themselves for the unselfish service they have performed through the years. The organization has earned the respect and good will of the American people. It is especially pleasing to extend my congratulations to the DAV for a job well done, and my sincere best wishes in their continuing efforts.

History of Boyertown—Part I

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE M. RHODES

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, during Boyertown's centennial celebration last week, the Boyertown Times published a special centennial issue.

The Boyertown Times is the oldest newspaper in Berks County and was once owned by the forebears of Gen. Carl A. Spaatz.

One of the special articles in the centennial issue was the story of Boyertown history which I wish to include with my remarks:

HISTORY OF BOYERTOWN DATES BACK TO 1718

(By William H. Reifsnyder, Jr.)

Prior to the 18th century, it is doubtful if white man had ever lived in the area of what is now Boyertown. Although there is no record available, it is supposed that various Indian tribes occupied this area.

With the granting to William Penn by the King of England of a large tract of land which became known as Pennsylvania (Penn's Wood), immigrants from various European countries landed in the new world, most of whom, at first, were from England.

In 1718, one David Powell secured 200 acres of land by patent from either William Penn or one of his sons, and was possibly the first white man to reside in this area. Several years later, in 1720, iron ore was discovered in land which is now within the borough limits, and a furnace was erected, the location of which is at this time unknown.

About the same time, Thomas Rutter built the Colebrookdale Iron Furnace, which later became the Colebrookdale Iron Company, along the Boyertown-Pottstown road, one and a half miles south of Boyertown. Old histories report than an Indian uprising occurred in 1728 with the inhabitants petitioning the Governor of Pennsylvania to provide relief, with the result that the governor personally visited the area.

Among the early settlers was Henry Boyer, who in 1769 purchased a large farm and established a general store and tavern at the town's crossroads, one of which was the Philadelphia to Kutztown Highway (which we know now as Philadelphia avenue) and the other the Allen-town-Reading road, now Reading avenue.

In the early 1800's, a stone building was erected at the southwestern corner of the crossroads, which building still stands, and is known as Boyer Towne Inn. A large scale renovation program in 1927 modernized the property, which before had been known as "The Union House". The town was originally known as Boyer's, from the name of the store owner. Postal service was first established in 1828, with the naming of Daniel Boyer as postmaster, and the town name officially became Boyertown.

Although the early settlers were undoubtedly English, not many years passed before Germans began coming into the area. Following the 30-Year's-War in Western Europe, many fled from that country, and William Penn offered them a haven in his New World colony. Many of the German immigrants were from the Palatinate section of that nation and came here by the thousands in the early decades of the 18th century.

By the revolution, it is estimated that there were 100,000 German immigrants in Pennsylvania, out of a total population of 300,000. Besides, the Germans and English, there were Scotch-Irish, Welsh, Swiss and French Huguenots. Although many of the German immigrants settled in Northern Philadelphia, in the section now known as Germantown, many of them made their way northwest into the Schuylkill and Oley Valleys.

Although many of them were farmers, there were also artisans among them, blacksmiths, carpenters and cabinetmakers, and workers of other classes. Moravians, adherents of John Huss, also settled in the area, chiefly in the Oley section, the main Moravian settlements being in Bethlehem and Nazareth.

Lots were first laid out in what is now Boyertown about 1835 and several streets were named, but the names of the streets, with one exception are different from those which we know today. West Philadelphia avenue was named Mechanic street, and the first square above Walnut Street was widened and named Rittenhouse Square, in the hope that a market could be erected in the center fashioned after the market which stood in the center of Market Street (then High Street) in Philadelphia in the 1700's.

East Philadelphia avenue was known as "Swamp road" and was later a part of the Limerick and Colebrookdale Turnpike, which extended from Limerick through Boyertown to Morysville. South Walnut Street (the only portion of that street then open, was called Ore street from the mines located on that street, and Reading avenue (north & south) was known as Main street.

The only other street then laid out was Chestnut street, which extended from a short distance north of the Swamp road to a short distance beyond Third (then Front street).

In 1860, some of the land owners of properties on these streets were these: Mechanic street (now West Philadelphia avenue) William K. Stauffer, grandfather of William E. Stauffer, owned much of the land on both sides of the newly opened Fairview Cemetery, his farm extending South to Reading avenue, in the vicinity of what is now College and West Second streets. Jacob K. Stauffer owned land at the far southwestern end of the road, the area now known as Orchard lane and West Second street, no doubt residing in the house at 338 West Philadelphia avenue.

Frederick H. Stauffer resided at 208 West Philadelphia avenue (where the late Leon E. Mayer resided until his recent death). Mr. Stauffer was also the owner of Mt. Pleasant Seminary which stood on ground now occupied by the homes of Dr. Willard Y. Grubb and Daniel B. Boyer. Prof. L. M. Koons was principal of the Seminary.

What is now College street was opened for a short distance to the alley at rear of West Philadelphia avenue and was known as Mt. Pleasant street. A. K. Stauffer owned property at the southwest corner of West Philadelphia avenue and College street, the recent home of Attorney H. Leon Breidenbach. Jeremiah Schweinhart owner of property at 140 West Philadelphia avenue, while across the street, Esther Ritter owned a house at 133 West Philadelphia avenue, William Binder at 127 West Philadelphia avenue and a Dr. Charles Keely, the property where the late Walter S. Funk had resided, which was recently demolished and is now a parking lot for employees of Boyertown Casket Co.

North Walnut street was not opened, and property owners at that location were John Foegley and F. Schwinehart, Boyertown's first school house stood about where North Walnut street now intersects West Philadelphia, with the Brick Union (Lutheran and Reformed) Church at site of present Good Shepherd Church. On North Reading Avenue, on Main street, as it was then called, the farm of John Sheaffer extended from the Northern cemetery line of the two cemeteries as far north as present Spring street, along the western side of North Reading avenue, with the farm house at approximate location of present intersection of Sixth and Walnut streets. On the eastern side of North Reading avenue, there were buildings for only one block, north to Fifth street.

Property owners were Samuel Schaner, (whose farm extended to below present Washington street); H. Engle, George Muth and David Fox. On South Reading avenue, (then Main street), the southwest corner, now the location of Boyer Towne Inn, was owned by William Binder, who at that time operated the Union House as it was then known, with D. S. Daub, P. Gabel, Henry Borneman, Abram Borneman and J. Rhoads at the northwest corner of Third (then Front) st. On east side were D. B. Boyer (then a vacant lot where D. B. Boyer & Co. store is now located), W. K. Grim, who later erected the three-story building at 12-18 South Reading avenue and who lived at 22 South Reading avenue, Dr. Johnson, at 26

South Reading avenue, George Beiteman, Obediah Rhoads, Jos. Borneman, at 48–50 South Reading avenue, present home of Boyertown Times, A. K. Strunk, Henry Seasholtz and John Kepler at northeast corner of Front and Main.

Across the street was Dr. Heller's Hotel, later the Keystone House, and recently demolished to permit erection of new building for Friendship Hook & Ladder Co. William Fegley and J. B. Rhoads owned land without buildings at the end of the block near Chestnut street, with farm land of Daniel S. Daub and Samuel Schaner lying east on Chestnut street. At northwest corner of Third and Chestnut (now 55–57 South Chestnut) was home of Dr. Heller, I. Deisher, at 53–55, L. Underkoffler and M. K. Boyer, with James M. Heller, at 31 South Chestnut, on the north of which was the School Lot where later was erected the town's second school building, and in 1887, a high school building, still standing and now an automobile parts store, was erected at the rear of the school lot.

Dr. Johnson occupied house at 21 South Chestnut street and a Doctor Leidy, #15, with corner lot owned by Daniel Boyer. On Swamp Road, (East Philadelphia avenue) there were few buildings, with a store of Daniel Boyer just east on Main Street with a home at approximately the present location of Thriftway Market, and a Dr. Beiteman at the location of former Dr. Sommers offices at 33 East Philadelphia avenue, with houses owned by L. Reidenour and P. Freed. On south side of the street a building of David Koch stood at approximate location of Kuser Bros. Store at 110–112 East Philadelphia with no other buildings until past present Washington street where there were houses of Samuel Leaver, Mary Stauffer, L. & S. Worman, and John Borneman, the latter about where Boyertown Savings & Loan Assn. has started erection of its new building.

Mrs. Anna Strojny

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, residents on the Northwest Side of Chicago mourn the death of Mrs. Anna Strojny, civic leader and humanitarian, who passed away on June 22.

Her civic and humanitarian career started on a full-time basis when she was recording secretary of the Polish National Alliance Welfare Department in 1930. She worked intensively organizing and conducting citizenship classes and thereby helped many immigrants to pass their citizenship tests. She organized the Gold Star Mothers after World War I. She helped to organize various veteran posts and ladies auxiliary groups that visited the VA hospitals bringing gifts, writing letters, and producing entertainment and educational programs.

Mrs. Strojny also worked as a truant officer for the Chicago Board of Education. In her later years she was very active in senior citizens groups. She was named "Woman of the Year" for 1964 by the Lerner newspapers of Chicago.

Mrs. Ann Strzelecki, a friend and neighbor of Mrs. Strojny, asked the Lerner newspaper to reprint a poem which had been dedicated to Mrs. Strojny. The poem as reprinted in the Wednesday, June 29, Lerner Times follows:

OTHERS

Lord, help me live from day to day,
In such a self-forgetful way,
That even when I kneel to pray,
My prayer shall be for others.

Help me in all the work I do,
To ever be sincere and true,
And know that all I do for you,
Must needs be done for others.

Let self be crucified and slain,
And buried deep and all in vain,
May efforts be to rise again,
Unless to live for others.

And when my work on earth is done,
And my new work in heaven's begun,
May I forget the crown I've won,
While thinking still of others.

Others, Lord, yes, others,
Let this my motto be,
Help me to live for others,
That I may live like Thee.

Resolution of Sertoma International

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. BERNARD F. GRABOWSKI

OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. GRABOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, Sertoma International, meeting for its annual convention in Washington, adopted a resolution unanimously supporting the United States and her allies in the struggle against communism, and inviting all other civic clubs to join with Sertoma in upholding our Government in seeking peaceful settlement of world issues, while at the same time protecting the rights of small nations for self-determination.

At a time when dissenters, objectors, and demonstrators seek the spotlight to denounce the military and political goals of our Nation in Vietnam, it is refreshing to hear the voices of 20,000 Sertomans raised in loyal support of our National Government and her allies.

Sertoma will have a high type of leadership in the coming year as the result of elections held here. Pat Thrash, Columbia, S.C., succeeds as president an inspiring leader, H. A. Zethren, Lincoln Nebr., who now becomes chairman of the board of directors. James R. Burchfield, Columbus, Ohio, and Joseph S. Bonamo, Metairie, La., continue as vice presidents with Robert R. Mallicoat, Beverly Hills, Calif., newly elected as a vice-president. Fred B. Fontana, Port Arthur, Tex., was again chosen treasurer. Richard C. Murray continues as managing director at the headquarters in Kansas City, Mo.

Sertoma International will meet in New Orleans a year hence, at Miami Beach in 1968, at Toronto, Canada, in 1969, and Chicago in 1970.

Former District of Columbia Commissioner Renah F. Camalier heads a list of 10 local Sertomans who received testimonials of merit for their contributions to the successful convention. Others were Harter W. Williams, convention chairman; Hugo E. Weisberger, cochairman; Edward R. Place, public relations chairman; W. Jeffries Chewning, Jr., hospitality chairman; T. William Blumenauer, Jr., prizes chairman; Dr. Dean B. Thomas, organist; Millard L. Beall, song leader; James L. Dixon, who sang his own composition, "The District of Columbis Is My Home Town," and Stacey Siders, chairman of the "Kids' Konvention."

Following is the resolution to which I have referred:

Whereas, Sertoma International has always stood invincibly against every attempt at encroachment upon the God-given rights of free men, those fundamentals being freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from fear and freedom for a self-determined government, and

Whereas, the Communists have in the past and are at present seeking to suppress and destroy man's freedom, and further seek to impose the yoke of tyranny, dictatorship, mental and physical slavery, and

Whereas, the government of the United States and allied nations of the free world are seeking to combat the destructive forces of Communism throughout the world, and

Whereas, the history of mankind speaks across the centuries in clarion tones that free men with self-determined government achieve the greatest good for the masses which leads to greater spiritual and temporal achievements, and

Whereas, self-preservation demands that the people of North America, enjoying as they do, degrees of freedom seldom if ever known in the history of man, should affirm and support with unanimity the United States and her allies as they seek to thwart the declared purposes and goals of the Communist world, and

Whereas, it is imperative that overwhelming citizen support of the declared policy of the United States and its allies should be marshalled and mobilized throughout the free world.

Now therefore, be it resolved that Sertoma International support with vigor and invite all other civic clubs to join with them in upholding the declared policy of the United States government and its allies in seeking peaceful settlement of world issues, while at the same time protecting the rights of small nations to have self-determined government, and further declare to the world our complete confidence in the ability, capacity, and prudence of the United States and its allies to strive for the best interests of the free world.

David E. Bell

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, my service on the House Appropriations Committee over the past 8 years has brought me into contact with both the Bureau of the Budget and the Agency for International Development. And in both of these places I have been particularly impressed with the superior leadershp of a man named David E. Bell.

Mr. Bell came to Washington with President John Kennedy as Director of the Budget Bureau. On December 21, 1962, he changed jobs and was sworn in as Administrator of the Agency for International Development. He continued in that demanding assignment until his retrement today.

Throughout his career in Washington, he has displayed integrity, efficiency, intelligence, and a perceptive and questioning openmindedness. I lament his departure, and I hope that sooner or later he will return.

It gives me great pleasure to include at this point in the Record an editoral in the Washington Post which expresses my own appreciation of Dave Bell's fine work in Washington:

Mr. Bell's Service

Even the best Government administrators eventually weary of their tasks and deserve a change of scene. David E. Bell will be missed the more because he has been so good—first as Director of the Budget under President Kennedy, and for the last three and one-half years as Administrator of the Agency for International Development. Mr. Bell, who follows McGeorge Bundy to the Ford Foundation as a vice president, is the sort of man who would register a superior performance in almost any high-level job in Washington.

As Director of the Budget Mr. Bell had influence in many areas of Government, and President Kennedy relied upon him heavily for advice. By its nature his task in AID was more controversial. Yet he emerged as the most succesful administrator of foreign aid since the Marshall Plan. This Harvard economist and one time assistant to President Truman managed to build and retain the confidence of Congress through a combination of precision, patience and staying power. He was flexible in attitude, but willing to fight for principle.

Everyone has his own prescription in foreign aid, and Mr. Bell had his critics among the purists who defend everything as well as among the complete abolitionists. Probably it is a good thing for the country periodically to re-examine the premises of the aid program. Mr. Bell's successor, William S. Gaud, has been fully acclimated to the controversy as deputy AID director, and no doubt he will face a full menu of suggestions. He will have good wishes on undertaking a task in which it is impossible to please all the onlookers. Mr. Bell merits the country's profound thanks, with the hope that sooner or later he can be lured back to Washington.

The Mississippi Press Association—A Century of Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, the Mississippi Press Association—the oldest professional association in my State—recently observed its 100th anniversary. Because of the prominent role its members have played in the social, economic, and political affairs of Mississippi in the last century, the association has a rich and illustrious history which is indeed unique.

The thousands of dedicated members of the fourth estate, both living and dead, who have been a part of the MPA have distinguished themselves for devotion to duty and for the significant contributions they have made to the State. By dedication to the high principles of journalistic integrity and responsibility, they have gained an undisputed reputation as primary guardians of freedom and promoters of progress in the State.

Their ranks have included an abundance of colorful, salty, and courageous editors as quick to lambast the corrupt politicians as to tirelessly promote projects for community betterment. The stinging editorial indictments and the commitment to objective, factual reporting which characterize this rare breed of journalist have often resulted in their becoming embroiled in stormy controversy and the object of bitter criticism. To their credit, these guardians of freedom have steadfastly adhered to principle, rather than pursue a course of expediency or compromise.

Mr. Speaker, the MPA has its roots deep in Mississippi's rich heritage. There are 10 four-generation families in Mississippi newspaperdom. In addition, there are 17 third-generation families. More than 50 of the member newspapers have published continuously for over 75 years.

Both the oldest daily and weekly newspaper—each of them published in my congressional district—provide excellent examples of the distinguished service MPA members have provided their respective communities.

The Clairion-Ledger, published at Jackson, was established on February 18, 1837, and is a family-owned enterprise dating back to the turn of the century. Today, its publisher, R. M. Hederman, Jr., is secretary-treasurer of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association, one of the highest such offices ever held by a Mississippian. He is one of three illustrious members of the Hederman family to head the MPA in times past—the other two being his first-cousin, the present editor, T. M. Hederman, Jr., and his uncle, T. M. Hederman, Sr.

The Woodville, Miss., Republican, founded December 11, 1823, is the State's oldest business in continuous operation, as well as being the oldest weekly newspaper. Its present editor-publisher, John S. Lewis, is also president of the MPA during its 100th anniversary year. Both of these fine papers have been recognized time and again through the years for their contributions to community and State.

Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, there is no single individual who reflects the spirit of the MPA better than its affable manager, George Lemon Sugg, who is one of the deans of newspaper association managers in the Nation. A man among men, Sugg's wise counsel and energetic efforts on behalf of the fourth estate in Mississippi have served as a real inspiration to many of the State's publishers.

Even though they have not always agreed among themselves, Mr. Speaker, the members of the MPA are a closely knit family. They have maintained a common goal—that of building a better Mississippi. The dramatic progress of recent years in my State must be attributed largely to the efforts of these publishers. The prosperity and growth will undoubtedly proceed in the years ahead as through their newspapers they continue to press for progress.

Draft Boards and Draft Laws

SPEECH

OF

HON. CHARLES E. CHAMBERLAIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, the concern today over the inequities of the Selective Service System is being manifest not only in the committee room of the Armed Services Committee but throughout the country. I wish to share with my colleagues some worthy evidence of the meaningful and rational consideration repeatedly exhibited by the citizens of Michigan on this issue.

For this purpose, I include in the Record two editorials from the Jackson Citizen Patriot dated June 20 and June 23, 1966:

Draft Boards Have an Impossible Job

Dr. William R. Keast, president of Wayne State University created something of a stir in Michigan last week by announcing that his school would no longer cooperate with Selective Service boards by furnishing them information about any student's standing in his class. The reports will be made for the final quarter of the 1965–66 school year but with the opening of the fall term the grades will be labelled "Top Secret."

Dr. Keast's action is not unprecedented. Other educators have complained about the "inequities" of the draft system and have argued that the grades lack real meaning. We take this to mean that a "C" in one college, or one course, may be the equivalent of a "B" in another school or class.

Defending Dr. Keast's thesis, the Detroit Free Press points out that a "microscopic percentage" in the differences in the grade standings of Students John Doe and Richard Roe may mean that John will go to Viet Nam while Richard goes on to complete his schooling to the bachelor's degree, the master's, the doctor's, or whatever.

The Free Press also argues that the old standard for deferment granted the continuing civilian status to those who were making "satisfactory progress" in their education.

"The new criteria," the Detroit newspaper says, "places those working their way through college at a disadvantage and at Wayne State some 75 percent of the students are employed. It further perverts the academic nothing that nothing counts but the grade." It's a good point.

Dr. Keast's pronouncement has not escaped the attention of the Selective Service System. Col. Arthur A. Holmes, Michigan's Selective Service director, stated it plainly when he said that if students couldn't come up with "adequate information" to back up their deferments "they'll go into the Army." He seemed to be saying that colleges and universities which refuse to supply to the draft boards; at the young man's request, information on his class standing may, in effect, be validating his ticket to Viet Nam.

The burden of proof, as the saying goes, is on the young man. If he can't show that he should be draft-proof inducted. His class standing may help him. It may not. An arbitrary decision by the administration of his school not to supply this information to his draft board could work to his disadvantage.

All of which does not alter the fact that draft boards have a disagreeable and impossible job to do.

They are charged by their government with the responsibility of selecting the men who will take up arms in defense of the country.

That task never has been easy. It is even more difficult now as America becomes involved in a war with limited manpower demands.

The job was relatively simple during World War II when national security demanded that every man who did not have a job absolutely essential to pressing the war on the home front was tagged for induction into the armed forces.

Draft boards of today still are trying to follow the rules which were laid down in that era of global conflict. Strangely enough, many men who were making the decisions in the early 1940s still are serving on draft boards. Here is one area of government service in which dedication is all-important; and where charges of hanky-panky are almost unknown.

They follow orders, which is all they can do.

They get the word from on high that "X" number of men must be inducted from Jackson County on such-and-such a date.

They go through their files. They review the regulations, which often are confusing.

They weigh the evidence for and against the induction of the available men. They consider many factors, not the least of these is how the young man is doing in school. If there are gaps in the information, there is little the draft board members can do.

They finally have to pull out so many names and send "greetings."

Controversy rages around their choices. They satisfy no one. Educators criticize their standards and threaten to withhold information on students' class standings. They are accused of discriminating against the youth who is learning a valuable trade by inducting him while a college student whose eventual contribution to society may be nil even though he maintains a straight "A" average in school today, continues to enjoy civilian status.

The selective service system is accused of discriminating against the poor; against students whose parents can't afford to keep them in school.

But the United States is in a war; one which is demanding more and more manpower.

Argue, if you will, that it shouldn't be involved in Southeast Asia. Argue that no more young men should be sent there. That won't change the fact that three Presidents, with the "advice and consent" of the Senate, have seen fit to make a stand against communism in South Viet Nam.

Wars cannot be fought without manpower.

And so it remains the job of Selective Service to decide who shall go and who shall not. No other plan for selecting them to do the fighting is available.

The draft boards have to do the best they can, in the face of opposition from all sides.

Draft Law Needs Changing

The current hearings on the United States' draft system by the House Armed Services Committee is one that is long overdue, and which may well lead to revisions.

Apparently no one is really satisfied with the way the Selective Service System is set up and operated, with the criticism shifting from one point to another.

A number of college presidents have blasted the draft system as inequitable, notable among them Wayne State University's Dr. William R. Keast and Yale's Kingman Brewster, Jr. Many colleges and universities are refusing to aid Selective Service by revealing the grades and class standings of students.

Dr. Keast calls class standings unreliable in measuring abilities, with grading practices varying widely within individual schools as well as between them.

"It may be possible to determine the very best and very poorest students," Dr. Keast said, "but to make the fine distinctions in the middle range—the fine line between upper and lower halves, for example—leads to absurdity."

Class rankings, Keast says, operate to the disadvantage of students who are employed.

For his part, Yela's Brewster says, draft regulations "encourage a cynical avoidance of service, a corruption of the aims of education, and a tarnishing of the national spirit."

Dr. Keast suggests a national draft lottery to replace the present system for everyone.

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director for the past 26 years, says it was tried during World War II and didn't work, and won't work now.

Many persons complain that the draft discriminates against poorer youths who cannot afford to attend college by giving students deferments.

For their part, students complain that the constant threat of being drafted if their grades slip is a painful cross to bear. If they drop below class average, they're "draft bait," and if they flunk a course or drop one for whatever reason, they face an interrupted education. Always, they say, there is the constant threat whether or not it materializes, and this tends to make them try so hard they cannot do their best.

The students would like to see a ruling that makes them either eligible for the draft or school, but not both.

Backers of the lottery plan would like to see no college deferments except possibly in the field of medicine or a "critical" science.

The lottery undoubtedly would eliminate the injustices of the present system, placing everyone on the same level without regard to individual abilities, education or plans for the future.

By the same token, it has some built-in problems, too. First and foremost is the fact it keeps the entire group of eligible persons completely off balance for whatever number of years they remain eligible. The wheel of fortune can turn up any individual's number at any time, thus dislocating lives and plans greatly.

For his part, Gen. Hershey feels the present system allows the best judgment of who can be best utilized at a given time.

Detractors of the current system note that there is wide variance in applying the rules between different draft boards, and between different areas of the country. They feel there is no real uniformity.

Congress soon faces the task of doing something specific about the situation, for the present authority to induct persons expires in a year, and it seems obvious that this nation cannot do without some sort of conscription law for the forseeable future, as unpopular as the prospect may be.

Rep. William E. Minshall, R-Ohio, summed it up rather neatly when he said:

"We will never devise a draft law which will gladden the heart of the young man who receives his induction notice, but we can write a law which will assure him that his country is treating him justly, without discrimination and with his best interests in mind during this period of national emergency."

The present draft law has been proven a poor one in many respects over a period of years. Hopefully, the present hearings in the House will lead to an improved instrument with which today's youth can more easily live.

It seems little to ask that a draft law be as equitable as possible for the youth who are being, and who will be in the future, called upon to provide our first line of defense.

History of Boyertown—Part II

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GEORGE M. RHODES
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 28, 1966

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I include herewith further information on Boyertown's history and centennial event:

Efforts To Organize Borough in 1851

An abortive attempt at organization of a borough was made in 1851 with 33 signers, which was rejected by the Berks County Court. But on October 20, 1866, another attempt was approved and Boyertown became a borough. Just prior to the borough's incorporation, Colebrookdale Township had a population of 1359, with an acreage of 5,386, and real and personal property assessed at $476,123.00. Taxable inhabitants were 318. There were six grist mills, six saw mills, four hotels, four stores and eight schools in the township.

In 1869 the Colebrookdale Railroad was opened from Pottstown to Barto, later taken over by the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Co. (now the Reading Company) and became the Colebrookdale Branch.

By that time, the mining of iron ore had become the chief industry of the town. Many English families moved into the area and such names as Mountjoy, Trethewey, Kline, Clark and Richards were prominent. Robert Lewis & Co., had a mine in the area on the Southern side of what is now West Third street, extending from South Walnut street to South Reading avenue, with an engine house at southeast corner of Third & Walnut. A mine shaft was located just south of the engine house. This company also owned land at the northeast corner of Third and Walnut, now the offices and shops of Boyertown Auto Body Works, Inc.

About 1868, a mine shaft 568 feet deep was made on eastern side of South Reading avenue below Second street at the approximate location of Boyertown Body & Equipment building, until recently occupied by Atlantic Aviation Corporation, where ore was found at 392 feet, with a 22-foot thick vein. Ore was of 50 per cent magnetic content and was located on land of William Binder some distance to the rear of the road. Some years later, a mine shaft was erected on Engelsville road and the mine was operated by the Warwick Iron Co.

Later, a group of out-of-town capitalists bought up all the ore properties and formed the Boyertown Ore Company, but except for a few months in 1918, iron ore mining ceased in the area in the early 1890's.

Thomas A. Edison had been a frequent visitor to his mine location north of Bechtelsville and, for a few years, had a furnace near the site of present Superior Underwear Mills, where a large mound of slag from the furnace was still located until the early 1950's.

Jonathan Kepler was the first Burgess of Boyertown, and he was succeeded by Samuel Schaner, a large farm land owner in the Eastern area of town; Dr. Thomas J. R. Rhoads, (the father of the renowned Col. Thomas Leidy Rhoads), William K. Grim and John Stauffer, in the period from 1866 to 1892.

In the meantime, David S. Erb had started the manufacture of cigars in 1864, and Jeremiah Sweinhart, who lived in the present home of E. Lawrence Mory, (whose grandfather he was) at 140 West Philadelphia avenue, started a Carriage Works in buildings across the alley from his home. Later, he sold this business to Milton R. Strunk and a man named Fisher, and later Frank H. Hartman acquired the business.

Later a partnership of Milton H. Derr and Morris F. Gilbert, trading as Boyertown Carriage Works, Ltd. owned the business, which was sold in 1926 to the new corporation, Boyertown Auto Body Works, Inc.

Erb's cigarmaking venture soon caused other companies to locate here, with a Thomas Dunn & Co. located in three-story brick building at the southwest corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, now a part of the Boyertown Casket Company property, and Otto Eisenlohr & Bros. who occupied the large "L" shaped buildings at 29 South Franklin street. At one time, nearly 500 persons were employed at the latter plant, which closed down because of automation in the manufacturing of cigars about 1920.

In the meantime in 1893, Milton R. Strunk, former Carriage Works owner, and Charles A. Mory, a clothing merchant with a store at 41 North Reading avenue, raised a capital of $20,000 and formed the Boyertown Burial Casket Company, now one of the town's largest employers, which has extended its business properties from coast to coast.

Besides the Mount Pleasant Seminary, Boyertown had another institution of higher learning, the Kallynean Academy, Prof. I. B. Hankey, principal, located at what is now 349 West Philadelphia avenue. The school buildings were destroyed by fire in the 1930's. When these institutions folded in the early 1900's, Mt. Pleasant Inn was for a number of years a boarding house where persons from out of town came to spend the summer and where good meals were served to all comers. The Seminary buildings were demolished in 1922.

Property owners about the time of the incorporation of Boyertown and shortly thereafter were as follows: North Reading avenue, beyond Mennonite Church, a Marble Yard. On east side, Art Gallery (what type unknown), William Binder residence at location of present Keystone Fire Co. building, with sales stables in the rear; William Weiser (present location of Johnson Grocery Store), David Fox, 56 North Reading avenue, with a lumber yard at the southeast corner of Fifth street and carpenter shop in the rear.

On the south side of West Philadelphia avenue a Rev. Lucian J. Mayer, grandfather of Leon E. Mayer, resided at 130 West Philadelphia with William D. Kehl at present location of Losh Funeral Home at 124 West Philadelphia avenue and Solomon Bush at 114 West Philadelphia avenue. On South Reading avenue, a Richard Richards lived at 43 South Reading avenue with the jewelry store of H. H. Borneman at 47 South Reading avenue and Frank Bucher owning the American House, now Iezzi's, at the northwest corner of Third and Reading. On east side, not much change in ownership from previous list.

Dr. Thomas J. B. Rhoads had a drug store in his home at 49 East Philadelphia avenue (now the jewelry store of Howard B. Schanely) where Dr. Rhoads lived for many years and practiced medicine, having had his offices in the room at the corner where jewelry is now displayed. What is now the Mansion House was the William Penn Hotel, operated by Bird Estate, and at East Philadelphia avenue and North Franklin was a brickyard of Levi B. Stauffer.

A house of William Binder stood at 310 East Philadelphia avenue, while at Fourth and Madison, 'way down town, stood the house still there, owned by A. Borneman, who had a hay press on his property. A. Borneman was grandfather of Franklin H. Gottshall, who now owns the property. At the northeast corner of East Philadelphia avenue, present location of First Federal Savings & Loan Bldg., was the store of Joshua Bahr, owned later by his son-in-law, Joel H. Weller and only recently demolished, while next door at 106 was the Bakery of I. Busch.

Boyertown achieved nationwide prominence on the night of Monday, January 13, 1906, when the play, "The Scottish Reformation," was presented by St. John's Lutheran Church in the Rhoads Opera House, then, as now, a three-story brick building at the southwest corner of East Philadelphia avenue and Washington street.

A fire starting on the stage of the auditorium on the third floor of the building, took the lives of nearly 200 local persons, in some cases wiping out entire families. While attempting to take a fire engine down East Philadelphia avenue, with manpower, they lost control and one fireman, John Graver, was fatally injured.

The Philadelphia & Reading Railway ran a special flat car train with fire equipment from Pottstown and the next day, Pennsylvania State Police, with their Bobby-type hats, made their first appearance here to guard the property which was gutted from cellar to roof.

As Boyertown celebrates the centennial of its incorporation, its citizens can look to the past with pride and to the future with confidence. Its people have been thrifty, self-reliant, frugal, conscientious, and industrious and have built here a community which is stable, modern, and pleasant in which to live. Its inhabitants are sixth or seventh generations of the original inhabitants, who have intermarried so that countries of origin have practically been forgotten.

Its sons, and daughters, too, have served the nation in every war since the Revolutionary War down to the present conflict. Over thirty industries of sizes varying from two employees to hundreds have given the community a stability which few other localities enjoy. Our ancestors came here from England, France and Germany to enjoy religious and political freedom, and to be able to live without being continuously involved in devastating and impoverishing wars.

No one can say that their descendants have not built well, and have achieved what the immigrants sought.

Mr. Speaker, Boyertown's history is closely associated with the history of Berks County.

An article follows:

Berks Countians Achieved National Fame

More than a dozen Berks Countians have attained national and international fame since the founding of the county more than 200 years ago.

The first to achieve acclaim was Conrad Weiser, who was born in Germany in 1696, and went on to become a valuable leader in dealings with the Indians.

Weiser was largely responsible for keeping the strong Iroquois tribe on the side of the English during the French and Indian War.

He was the county's first judge and one of the original promoters of the city of Reading. He died at the age of 63 in 1760. The Weiser homestead became the Conrad Weiser Memorial State Park in 1923.

Another prominent Berks Countian was Daniel Boone, who was born in a log cabin in Exeter Township on Nov. 2, 1734.

Boone and his pioneering activities are known to every schoolboy the country over. He was the 55th American to be chosen for the American Hall of Fame in New York University. He left the county with his parents in 1750 and died in his son's home near St. Louis in 1820.

America's first glass manufacturer was Baron Henry William Stiegel, who became a large land owner in the county in the late 1770's.

Stiegel met with financial setbacks and after 1774 lived in a log house near Womelsdorf where he taught school. He died at 54 in 1783.

The Rev. Henry A. Muhlenberg, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church in Reading, from 1802 to 1829, was a congressman and the first minister to Austria. He once declined the office of Secretary of the Navy during the administration of President Van Buren. He became minister to Austria in 1838, and was nominated by the Democratic State Convention for governor in 1884, but died two months before the election.

William Strong, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, was a New England native who came to Berks County in 1832. Strong was elected to the state Supreme Court in 1868 and was nominated an associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court by President Grant in 1870. He wrote many legal opinions in his days as an associate justice, including the one on the constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act, which upheld the act.

Justice Strong died at the age of 87 in 1895, and was buried in Charles Evans Cemetery in Reading.

Another famous Berks Countian was Joseph Heister, born in Bern Township in 1752, and later governor of the commonwealth. Heister organized a company of 96 men to aid Gen. Washington during the Revolutionary War days.

He was elected a state senator, congressman and went on to become governor in 1820. He was the first governor to preside in the new state capital in Harrisburg.

Heister died in 1830, and at the time was the wealthiest man in the county.

John Andrew Schulze was born in the Tulpehocken region of the county in 1775, and served as governor of Pennsylvania from 1823 to 1829. He was the champion of the free elementary school system.

Another Berks Countian who was to serve as governor of the state was Joseph A. Ritner, who was born on a farm in rural Berks County. He was a state assemblyman and speaker of the House for two terms before becoming the state's chief executive.

Ritner was in the governor's office during the state's "Buckshot War."

He also served as director of the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia for President Taylor.

Hunter Liggett was born in Reading in 1856, and by the time he was 23 he had graduated from the U.S. Military Academy. He spent his entire life in the Army, retiring in 1930 as a lieutenant general. He saw service in the Indian Wars, the Cuban occupation, Philippine expedition and World War I.

The Boyertown area's contribution to the nation and free world was Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, native of Boyertown, who rose to the rank of Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force after a brilliant record during World War II.

Gen. Spaatz served with Gen. John A. Pershing in the expedition into Mexico in 1916. He went to France in 1917 with the American Expeditionary Forces. He returned to the U. S. in 1918 and continued his military training. He served in Europe and North Africa during World War II as well as in the Pacific Theater. Gen. Spaatz was the only U.S. military officer present at the formal surrender of Germany and Japan.

He became commander of the Army Air Force in 1946 and in 1947 became chief of staff of the new United States Air Force. He retired from active duty on July 1, 1948.

Dr. Nathan C. Schaefer, a Maxatawny Township native, served as state superintendent of public instruction under seven governors until his death in 1919. He was president of the National Education Assn. in

1905, and was noted as a writer and lecturer in the educational field.

Pioneer of the consolidation of rural schools and the improvement and proper classification of high schools was Eli M. Rapp, who was born in Friedensburg, Oley Township, on March 20, 1865.

Rapp served as county superintendent of schools for 30 years and gave the county educational system a national reputation.

Dr. Spencer Fullerton Baird, developer of the Smithsonian Institution, was born in Reading in 1823.

He was one of the organizers of the U.S. National Museum in Washington, D.C., and was appointed United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries in 1871, a job, incidentally, which he created himself.

He authored many scientific books prior to his death in 1887.

A Berks County son who gained fame as a noted entomologist was Levi W. Mengel, who was in charge of the Reading Public Museum and Art Gallery from the time it opened in 1928 until his retirement.

Mengel accompanied Rear Admiral Perry on his trip to Greenland in 1891, and traveled to foreign countries for his collection of insects. His collection of insects and butterflies once was appraised at $250,000.

Many of the works of renowned landscape painter Christopher High Shearer are found in leading galleries, museums and numerous homes. Born in Berks County in 1846, Shearer spent most of his time on a small farm near Stoudt's Ferry bridge. He died in 1926.

Hawaii Death Toll in Vietnam Rises Sharply

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, it was with extreme sadness that I received reports of the death of four more of Hawaii's soldiers in the war in Vietnam during the last week. The death toll among Islanders fighting in Vietnam has risen sharply to a total of 52 to date.

While there may be those who disagree, I am sure that Sgt. Hachiro Imae, Sgt. Edward K. Peresa, S. Sgt. Kenneth Kaaihue, and Sp. 4 John W. Cabrera will be remembered as four of many Americans who have made the supreme sacrifice in the cause of freedom for all of mankind.

It is my fervent hope and prayer that the war in Vietnam will be brought to an early termination before any more of our young men are killed or disabled. To this end, we who are charged with the responsibility of Government must exert every effort.

While I realize that every other State and area in our Nation must be sharing the heavy burdens of the undeclared war in Vietnam, I submit for the perusal of my colleagues an article which appeared in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin of June 28, 1966, which tells the story of Hawaii's four latest war heroes:

HAWAII DEATH TOLL IN WAR CLIMBS SHARPLY

Hawaii has suffered one of its bloodiest weeks in the Viet Nam war with four of its men killed in battles since last Thursday.

The Army today added the name of Sergeant Hachiro Imae of the 25th Division to its list of those killed in action.

Imae, 41, a veteran of more than 16 years of Army service, is the 52nd Islander to die in Viet Nam. He was wounded in the Korean war.

He was killed by Viet Cong small arms fire Sunday.

Yesterday the Army announced the death of Sergeant Edward K. Paresa, another 25th veteran of the Korean War. He was injured fatally by a Viet Cong booby trap.

Peresa, 37, was the third Valley Islander killed in the last week.

Last Friday, Staff Sergeant Kenneth Kaaihue, 29, of Maui was killed in the stepped-up ground warfare involving Tropic Lightning Division troops.

Specialist Four John W. Cabrera, 25, of Kohala, Big Island, was killed last Thursday.

Paresa is survived by his wife, Fukue, who lives at 736 Birch Street in Honolulu. They had no children.

Sergeant Paresa was on patrol at the time of his death. He was with B Company of the Second Battalion, 14th Infantry Cacti of the First Brigade.

The outfit was the last to be moved from Schofield Barracks to the war zone.

In letters home every week he never mentioned the war, a friend said.

Paresa has three sisters living in Honolulu and a younger brother attending school in San Mateo, California.

Paresa saw combat in Korea with the 7th Division, later served in Germany and Japan and with the 4th Division at Fort Lewis, Washington.

Imae, a platoon sergeant, was a member of Company C, First Battalion, Fifth Infantry, 25th Infantry Division.

He was a graduate of Maui High School, and is survived by his wife, Yoshie, of 1128 Beckley Place, Honolulu; his mother, Mrs. Unemo Imae, of 163 West Lanai Street, Kahului, Maui; four brothers, and two sisters.

Sergeant Imae had been awarded the Purple Heart for wounds received in Korea, and the Silver Star and the first Oak Leaf Cluster to the Purple Heart in Viet Nam.

Good Samaritans of Song

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BERNARD F. GRABOWSKI

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 1966

Mr. GRABOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to salute those "Good Samaritans of Song," the Riverside Area Chapters of the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America, Inc., who presented their fifth annual "Harmony Under the Stars" at the Watergate Theater Monday evening. National Capitol Region-National Parks Services cooperated with the Riverside Area Chapters, including the District of Columbia, Alexandria, Arlington, Fairfax, and Fredericksburg, Va., Montgomery County, Prince Georges County, and St. Marys, Md.

"We Sing That They Shall Speak" was adopted in 1964 as the community service motto of the SPEBSQSA, which has some 30,000 members affiliated with 700 chapters in the United States and Canada. The Institute of Logopedics at Wichita, Kans., has been adopted as the society's international service project. Since 1934, the center for speech and hearing therapy has treated over 25,000 persons, mostly children, burdened with afflictions which inhibit normal speech and hearing. Also it has trained over 250 students who later became therapists in these fields.

Opening and closing the Watergate concert was the Chorus of the Potomac, around 250 male voices, being made up of six separate and distinctively costumed choruses, all of which performed by themselves. The audience of thousands of music lovers heard the Singing Capital Chorus from the District of Columbus, under Director Lew Sims; the Jubil-Aires of Fairfax, led by Jed Casey; the Arlingtones of Arlington, under Ed Roberson; St. Mary's, under Bing Gardiner; Alexandria Harmonizers, led by Scott Werner; Montgomery Counts, with Orville Luedtke directing. Art Moore was master of ceremonies and Henry Brown, producer. Featured quartets were the Filibusters, Scale Tippers, Potomachords, and Nightcaps.

Next big harmony event to be held in Washington will be the annual Harvest of Harmony of the District of Columbia chapter, scheduled Saturday, November 5, in Constitution Hall.

The Insensitivity of Bureaucracy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. WILLIAM STANTON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 1966

Mr. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, one of my constituents has called my attention to an editorial which appeared in the Wall Street Journal of June 17. This commentary on the arrogance and insensitivity of bureaucracy deserves the consideration of everyone and therefore I am placing it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

ARROGANCE ON THE SUBWAY

Sometimes the petty annoyances of life tell a lot about what's happening to the country.

In New York City, for a small instance, the change-makers in the municipally operated subway system refuse, usually with great rudeness, to accept a $5 bill or anything higher. The ostensible theory is that, with a rise in the fare anticipated, people might buy large quantities of the present tokens and hoard them—which in itself is a pretty insulting attitude for officialdom to take toward the citizen.

In any event, a person finding himself with nothing under $5 has no choice but to trudge back up the stairs and find a store willing to make change. Nine times out of ten the shopkeeper will do so in perfectly friendly fashion.

The contrast is illuminating. The salesman in the store knows his livelihood depends on courtesy and service. To many a minion of bureaucracy, however, people are nuisances at best and to be treated as such.

Trivial though the subway incident may seem, it bespeaks an attitude which is on the rise throughout local, state and national governments. Less and less civility is found as more and more arbitrary and pointless restrictions or harassments are introduced. Indeed, it is difficult to see how it could be otherwise in view of the tremendous growth of governmental power in recent years.

The Federal Government, being biggest of all, is in some respects the worst offender. Just consider its attitude on taxes, which most Americans are willing to pay while regretting that they are excessive and partly wasted.

What is particularly unpleasant to realize is that not even the most scrupulous honesty will necessarily prevent a summoning at which you must in effect justify your economic life. Short of that the tax-takers are perfectly happy to leave the payers in suspense for the better part of a year, every year.

Each new Federal extension must increase the arrogance of office. As surely as anything, it will presently be encountered by hospitals and patients, schools and scholars, just as it has already reached the victims of urban renewal and the poor. The anti-poverty concept is itself an impertinence, for it presupposes that planners in Washington have the competence to eliminate poverty.

How does the mentality of officialdom tend to get this way? It is not only that giving men power over others can bring out the worst in them, although that often seems to be true. As an illustration, the current talk of setting up a central Federal file on everybody ought to be enough to chill everybody.

There is also, it would appear, a patronizing attitude inherent in vast governmental bureaucracies, here and elsewhere, past and present. Granting the existence of many exceptions, it is nonetheless the case that a civil servant can easily come to think of himself as master and the people he is supposed to be serving as the servants. The kind of restraint which tempers such attitudes and fosters mutual toleration in private undertakings is not present in government.

And that of course is all the more reason for trying to curb the insatiable appetite of government. Individual liberty is a magnificent philosophy; it can also be, however, a very practical and personal daily matter. What it should mean on that level is a minimum of interference from pesky authorities.

Instead, it is a misfortune of the times that the trend is in the opposite direction. Perhaps it is irreversible in any near future, but it deserves some thought. For we may be certain that as the legions of functionaries increase in numbers they will not grow in humility or consideration.

Ah Chong Zane, Leader of Hawaii's AID Team in Pakistan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, it is with considerable pride that I invite the attention of my colleagues to the remarkable progress being made by the University of Hawaii's AID—U.S. Agency for International Development—team in Dacca, Pakistan. News of its accomplishments were brought home to Hawaii by Mr. Ah Chong Zane, leader of the university's industrial skills training team in Pakistan.

The former instructor from the Maui Technical School in Hawaii said that the university's industrial training program is probably the most successful AID project that has ever been carried out in Pakistan. He revealed that the industrial training centers at Dacca and Karachi have been so successful that two additional centers are being established in Rashaki and Peshawar. Mr. Zane, who has been in Pakistan since 1961, also pointed out that Pakistan will need continued AID assistance and that its most urgent needs are in education, agriculture, and health.

Mr. Zane's interesting and informative account of Pakistan's progress under the AID programs appeared in the June 25 issue of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin. I submit the article for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

NEED FOR AID CONTINUES, RETURNING ISLE MAN SAYS

The U.S. Agency for International Development should concentrate its efforts in India and Pakistan on education, agriculture and health from now on, says Ah Chong Zane.

Zane, leader of the University of Hawaii's A.I.D. team in Dacca, Pakistan, is now here on home leave. "There is need for many more schools at the elementary and high school levels as well as the university level," he said.

Zane said the quality of local Pakistani education is very poor.

And he added that the caliber of post-junior high school education in the Dacca American Society School is also so poor that he sends his 15-year-old daughter, Penelope, to the American International School in New Delhi, India.

A.I.D. could help the East Asian countries' agriculture by fostering more scientific methods, he said. In health, assistance in family planning is badly needed.

"Medicine is so inadequate that if an American becomes ill, he is not treated there but is immediately evacuated to Beirut, Lebanon."

The United States reinstated plans for full economic assistance to Pakistan and India after the Kashmir war was settled. (Military aid is still suspended.)

"This should mean more A.I.D. projects for the two countries within the next two years," Zane said, although just what the nature of the projects will be is still being negotiated.

Zane has been in Pakistan since 1961 as a member of the university's A.I.D. team to train Pakistanis in industrial skills.

He will be in the Islands for three weeks, after which he and his family will tour Europe for a month and then return to Pakistan for at least another year.

The former Maui Technical School Carpentry instructor said that the university's industrial training project for A.I.D. "is probably the most successful A.I.D. project that has ever been carried out in Pakistan.

"Right now we have about 510 students enrolled at the Dacca Center and some 450 at the Karachi center. We are also in the process of setting up two new centers—one in Rashaki and the other in Peshawar.

The centers' construction is paid for by the Pakistani government, Zane said. "The tools and equipment were gratis from the U.S. for the first two schools, but they will be commodity loans for the two new ones."

The students are all boys between ages 15 and 25, he said.

The biggest obstacle to the Pakistan project, Zane feels, are the lack of trained teachers and the expediting of consignments to an underdeveloped country. "For example, it takes an average of eight months to ship equipment from the Mainland to Pakistan.

"The hostilities between India and Pakistan did slow up our project's development to a certain extent—especially where budgets were concerned. But, we don't have to worry about that anymore."

Charles Mohr Writes About Situation in South Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. DONALD J. IRWIN

OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, during the first few days of this week the New York Times has carried a three-part series by Charles Mohr on the military situation in South Vietnam. Mr. Mohr's graphic report of Vietnam's very human struggle punctuated by 20th century technology follows:

MANY IN VIETNAM SAY OPINION IN U.S. IS KEY TO VICTORY: G.I.'S TEND TO FEEL THEY CAN WIN THE WAR IF PERMITTED TO REMAIN LONG ENOUGH

(Following is the first of three articles appraising the military situation in South Vietnam by the chief correspondent of The New York Times in Saigon:)

(By Charles Mohr)

SAIGON, SOUTH VIETNAM, June 26.—An American major general was recently questioning a North Vietnamese captain who had deserted. The general was curious about the enemy's policy on rotation of troops.

"American troops can go home after 12 months," said the general. "When do your leaders say you can go home?"

"They say we can go home when we win the war," answered the captain.

"What do you think?" asked the general.

"I think we can go home after you win the war," said the captain.

Who is winning in Vietnam today?

The North Vietnamese officer is one of many people who think the United States, the South Vietnamese and the South Korean, Australian, and New Zealand allies are clearly winning.

Hardly anyone in Vietnam argues that the United States is losing or is in danger of a military fiasco like the one the French met at Dienbienphu.

POLITICAL BATTLE NOTED

Yet there is a small body of men who believe that the United States is not losing but is not winning either and will not begin to win until there has been some success in the subtle battle to gain the allegiance of hostile or indifferent parts of the rural population.

The widest feeling of all, however, is that the outcome will be decided by public opinion in the United States. In a real sense, the United States forces in Vietnam are fighting a war while looking over their shoulders toward home.

A battalion commander sitting on a case of C rations and a private picking leeches off his leg on a jungle trail tend to say the same thing: The war can be won if the American troops are given enough time, but they are not sure they will be granted this time.

"IT'S GOING TO TAKE TIME"

"There's a lot I probably don't know," said a lieutenant colonel recently, "but the one thing I do know after almost a year of fighting here is that it is going to take time.

"I don't personally believe it will take a lot of time, but I'm not sure. That is what makes it hard to know if the public will put up with it long enough."

Much of America's public affairs policy regarding the war has been built on an insubstantial foundation of statistics and psychological estimates of the enemy.

Far too little of this policy has been built on more substantial factors—the growing American mastery of the terrain and of guerrilla war tactics and the basic courage, anti-Communism and tenacity of the South Vietnamese.

The most important thing to realize is not that statistics are unreliable but that they are meaningless in themselves. Statistically, the entire Vietcong force in South Vietnam has been destroyed and, presumably, replaced with new troops.

The statistics matter little. The fact that more than 200,000 enemy troops are still fighting matters a great deal.

No discussion of the progress of the war in Vietnam can go far without an examination of statistics, which have become so important for two reasons. One is that in a war without front lines or territorial gains, statistics seem to be the only measuring rod of success. The other reason is that United States officials have made them so important.

HOW THE FIGURES ADD UP

Statistically, the war has been won several times already.

According to official figures, about 57,000 Vietcong guerrillas and North Vietnamese army regulars have been killed in action and counted on the battlefield since Jan. 1, 1965.

Some American officials in Vietnam have grave doubts about the validity of this figure. The gravest qualms result, however, not when the figure is discounted but when it is accepted, even if only for the purpose of argument.

Statistics on the Vietcong wounded are not announced because only a relatively few wounded prisoners are ever seen. But, by the most conservative estimate possible, the Vietcong suffer two wounded for every man killed in action. A more realistic estimate might range from 3 to 1 to 5 to 1.

This would mean that 114,000 more of the Vietcong have been wounded, many of whom would have died in their primitive field hospitals. To this total could be added 20,000 men in the category of "killed but dragged away" and victims of illness such as malaria.

COUNTING OFTEN DIFFICULT

If the original "body count" statistic is accepted, a conservative conclusion is that in less than 18 months the Vietcong have suffered a total of at least 200,000 casualties and other troop losses.

The concept of body-count figures is unrealistic in some circumstances.

After certain battles it is possible to count bodies with some accuracy, although anyone who has watched three platoons of one company move out into the scrub can easily believe that duplications in counting may take place.

At other times it is impossible to count bodies. But the pressure from the top to do so continues.

One morning late last year, when the nine-day siege of the Special Forces camp at Pleiku was being lifted, Maj. Charles Beckwith, a grizzled man in a dirty camouflage "tiger suit," was told by his radio operator that the chief of staff in Saigon wanted an immediate body count for a military briefing.

INFLATED FIGURE USED

"We haven't even been outside the wire yet," snapped the major. "Tell them I'm not going to give any figure until I can count."

In the end Maj. Beckwith and his men counted a little more than 40 bodies on one side of the camp, the only area they could cover that day. But the figure already announced in Saigon was about five times that big.

In a more recent action in the Central Highlands, a company commander who had been under heavy attack in a tight defensive perimeter received a request for a body-count figure. He radioed one of his platoon leaders to ask what the officer could tell him.

"I don't know, Captain," said the lieutenant. "Maybe 3 or 5 or 15. Put me down for 15 and I'll try to find them for you in the morning.

Vast U.S. Firepower Arrayed in Vietnam Against Guerrillas

(Following is the second of three articles on the military situation in South Vietnam by the chief Times correspondent in Saigon.)

(By Charles Mohr)

Saigon, South Vietnam, June 27.—The weapon's sound is terrifying and stupendous, like a chorus of kettle drums played by giants. Its sight is equally stunning, with hundreds of incandescent bursts of light winking their way up a South Vietnamese mountain ridge.

This is a "C.B.U.," a military abbreviation that stands for "cluster bomb unit," one of the United States weapons that are tending to invalidate some of the axioms of guerrilla warfare.

Military spokesmen in Vietnam are forbidden by Washington to discuss this and other exotic weapons, but journalists in the field know about them from witnessing their use and talking to combat soldiers.

800 BOMBS IN ONE UNIT

A cluster bomb unit is a canister containing more than 800 bomblets with fat orange noses and folding silvery tail fins. As a fighter-bomber sweeps in to attack; compressed air blows the bomblets out of the canister and they fall to earth in a destructive and demoralizing pattern of pyrotechnics.

It is much like throwing 800 hand grenades at the enemy at once, except that the bomblets seem to be more powerful and lethal than hand grenades. The noise alone is overpowering.

Now, a new and better C.B.U. has been developed. It spews both napalm and lethal steel pellets from bomblets. The weapon has been used to silence anti-aircraft positions in North Vietnam.

This new weapon is part of the most impressive arsenal of conventional firepower ever brought to bear in warfare.

The United States forces can shower hundreds of 750- and 500-pound bombs on guerrilla concentrations from flights of heavy B–52 bombers that the Vietcong never see or hear.

Fighter-bombers can supply more power in tactical air-support situation than strategic bombers had in World War II.

'COPTERS MOVE ARTILLERY

Artillery is moved about a roadless wilderness slung from helicopters with great ease and speed, and American infantry companies rarely operate outside the range of supporting guns.

The infantryman himself is well armed. The airborne and cavalry units carry the M–16 rifile, whose .22-caliber high-velocity cartridge, because of low recoil, is easy to fire accurately.

The light weight of ammunition allows one platoon sergeant in the First Brigade of the 101st Airborne to go into battle with 29 magazines, or 580 rounds of ammunition, on his person.

A new "star-light" telescopic sight that gathers and amplifies the dim light of a night scene, has been used by Air Force C–47 planes carrying three guns that can put out a total of 18,000 machine-gun bullets a minute. In a recent action, such a star-light scope caught 200 troops on the Ho Chi Minh Trail and the guns almost annihilated them.

All this firepower does not always work exactly as intended. During a hot battle in Kontum Province, when air support was badly needed Navy jets carrying 1,000-pound bombs missed their target by more than 3,000 yards. Cloud ceilings and terrain offered good reason for this miss.

In Haunghia Province earlier in the year, examination showed that a heavy air strike on a line of enemy foxholes had failed to strike or collapse one Vietcong position.

GUERRILLAS' ADVANTAGE CUT

The main effect of the firepower at the disposal of United States forces is to limit the usual advantages of guerrillas.

Guerrilla doctrine is to avoid contact on unfavorable terms and to concentrate and strike with overwhelming force against weaker enemy units when the time is ripe. This is becoming increasingly difficult for the Vietcong.

In attempting to dodge combat, Vietcong units are harassed, by highly sensitive airborne infra-red devices and other intelligence systems that spot their hidden campsites and leave them open to air attack.

The guerrillas find it dangerous to concentrate their forces for attacks even against ever-extended and outnumbered units.

An important result, psychologically, has been that the rebels have had to fight for about eight months without a proper victory.

Late last year the Vietcong surprised and overran a large part of the South Vietnamese Seventh Regiment in a rubber plantation northwest of Saigon, inflicting heavy casualties, but there has been nothing like that since.

ENEMY HAS OWN DEVICE

The Vietcong and North Vietnamese have a technological device of their own that has proved a surprisingly effective counter-measure to the United States firepower. It is a shovel, about two and one half feet long with a bamboo handle and a steel blade.

"These people are the damnedest diggers I ever saw," said an American infantryman recently. "They dig a foxhole straight down and then they hollow out a little chamber back in the side of it to slip into when they hear the jets.

"Nothing but a direct hit will get them. You just can't hurt them too much with bombing and artillery when they are in their holes."

American firepower, most destructive when the enemy comes out into the open, has done a great deal to limit the Vietcong's ability to undertake attacks. It is less effective when the Vietcong stand and fight against American incursions into their base areas.

Attention was recently focused on an action in Kontum Province in which a West Point football hero, Capt. William S. Carpenter, was recommended for the Medal of Honor after directing an air strike on his own position in a desperate effort to break up what seemed to be an overwhelming North Vietnamese assault.

OFFENSIVE POWER CURTAILED

The company and its wounded were successfully extracted 44 hours later, but the enemy positions were not taken until two days later, after a B–52 raid.

"The only trouble is that Victor Charlie [slang for Vietcong] still has the hill," said one man of Captain Carpenter's company.

"We ran into something we couldn't cope with," said a sergeant.

A number of other companies nearby had similar experiences, finding themselves pinned down and unable to move against their foe.

The Americans can always pull back and call for air strikes and then usually go in and take the positions. Heavy casualties are inflicted on the enemy, but in almost every case substantial numbers of the enemy escape to regroup and fight another day.

In the meantime, the war remains relatively cheap for the United States, but not as cheap as it once was.

In less than six months since the beginning of this year, American forces have suffered 15,000 casualties, more than 2,000 of them killed. The United States must face the prospect that by the end of 1966 casualties may reach more than 30,000, including 5,000 or more dead.

Tomorrow: Political aspects of Vietnamese war.

U.S. Forces Frustrated in Political Aspects of Vietnamese War

(Following is the last of three articles appraising the military situation in South Vietnam by the chief correspondent of The New York Times in Saigon.)

(By Charles Mohr)

Saigon, South Vietnam, June 28.—There is wide recognition that ultimate success or victory in the war in Vietnam will depend on political as well as military action.

The necessary political action, however, is difficult to implement.

It is difficult to bring the impressive weight of United States power to bear in rural South Vietnam without killing and maiming civilians as well as the guerrilla enemy.

It is difficult to find the manpower, administrative skill and determination in South Vietnam to carry out all of the desirable social, economic and political programs.

It is even difficult to give South Vietnam assistance without also causing inflation and subsequent public discontent about living costs.

On the purely military side, undeniable progress has been made.

REBELS' LOSSES HIGH

The Vietcong guerrillas still control almost as much territory and population as they did when full-scale United States intervention began last year, but the Vietcong's momentum toward victory has been stopped.

Whether statistics are accurate or not, punishing losses are being inflicted on the Vietcong and the North Vietnamese regulars.

Some persons assume that the enemy cannot sustain such losses much longer. This is, however, only an assumption. As of mid-1966, the guerrillas in South Vietnam remain a formidable force larger than a year ago.

"One of the encouraging trends is the difficulty we are having in getting them to fight recently," said an American general, explaining that this could mean that the effect of United States firepower was denying the enemy any prudent way to employ his troops.

American or South Vietnamese troops increasingly move into enemy base areas and stumble upon surprised guerrillas who, almost instinctively, stand and fight for as long as they can.

This is a complete reversal of the usual situation in guerrilla warfare.

Instead of picking their battleground, the guerrillas are finding it difficult to arrange profitable encounters and are obliged to fight in their own backyard.

VIETCONG HARD TO FIND

However, as the general also noted, the difficulty in engaging the enemy is a discouraging as well as an encouraging trend. Since the main thrust of the American military effort is to find and destroy enemy military units, any impediment to this process is unwelcome.

Progress is less evident on the political side of the war, and problems are abundant.

The United States military commander, Gen. William C. Westmoreland, has given special attention to the problem of civilian casualties and has admonished his troops that they must accept severe restraints on the battlefield.

But the high level of military activity and the need to save American lives are not always compatible with this policy. There are no statistics on civilian casualties, but a visit to any provincial hospital reveals many cases of victims of United States air and artillery power.

The Buddhist crisis in South Vietnam has had some effect on military progress. For many weeks the Government had more of its elite forces tied up on political duty, and lost control over at least one army division.

The Government of Nguyen Cao Ky has survived these difficulties. But Premier Ky's ability to stay in power through the use of police force poses a question that observers here are reluctant to answer.

Despite United States endorsement of the Premier, few Americans here would contend that he is an ideal instrument with which to wage a guerrilla war.

Enormous attention has been given to the question "Whom do the political Buddhists represent?" but whom, some observers ask, does Premier Ky represent?

In a way, the army. But even this is an oversimplification. The real answer is that South Vietnam does not have a Government closely identified with the mass of the population.

The most promising development of the year has been the rural pacification program. About 80 teams have begun to work in selected villages to root out Vietcong political workers, satisfy village complaints, provide some security and improve the standard of life. Other teams are in training.

TWO KEY FACTORS SEEN

This is only a minuscule beginning in a nation with 15,000 villages. Some Americans see serious flaws in the program and one of them thinks it has no more than 50-percent chance of success. But they find even such a prospect reason for good cheer.

The final outcome of the war will probably be decided by two factors.

One will be the pacification program. By common consensus the United States forces cannot be driven from South Vietnam by any means the North Vietnamese choose to throw against it. But the alien Americans probably cannot drive the Vietcong from the field, either, until the rural population joins in the effort.

The second factor is the determination of the enemy and his allies.

Until now, North Vietnamese infiltration into the South and local recruitment have roughly kept pace with losses suffered.

How long this equilibrium will continue may depend less on United States bombing than on North Vietnamese will power versus American will power. The North Vietnamese still have at their command large reserves to commit in the South. At the extreme, there is the threat of Chinese intervention.

"We've got a winning hand," said one American officer, "but we've got to bet it. It don't think you can bluff these people out of the game."

The University of Wisconsin and the Draft

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1966

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, the problem of inequities in the Selective Service System is one that has occupied much attention in recent months, especially here in Congress and on various university campuses, as a result of the increased manpower demands of the Vietnam war.

I would like to draw the attention of the Congress in this regard to a letter I recently received from the distinguished president of the University of Wisconsin, Fred Harvey Harrington, and resolutions passed by the University of Wisconsin faculties at both Madison and Milwaukee, requesting a thorough review of these inequities. These educators are primarily concerned with two faults of the system: the socioeconomic discrimination inherent in the deferment of college students, and the threat to the independence and quality of our educational system posed by incorporating grades into the Selective Service System.

In particular, I would like to draw your attention to the last paragraph of President Harrington's letter in which he points out the need for a study of the present draft and its alternatives in the context of the Nation's total manpower requirements.

Text of letter and resolutions fol-

The University of Wisconsin,
Madison, Wis., June 23, 1966.

The Honorable Robert W. Kastenmeier,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Kastenmeier: Enclosed are copies of resolutions adopted by our Madison and Milwaukee faculties.

I agree with the faculty conclusion that it is time for a major review of the Selective Service System as it relates to the college student.

Student protests, particularly on our Madison campus, brought this issue to a head. Contrary to the impression which some people have, the students were not seeking a blanket exemption from military service. Rather, they were insisting that there were inequities in deferring college students when their less fortunate colleagues of the same age were being drafted. In addition, the students contended that the use of class rank as a criterion for deferring college students intervenes in the educational relationship between teacher and student, heightening the conflict between learning and grade-getting. And they regard rank-in-class criteria as a heavy penalty for experimenting in the choice of a major or exploration of courses.

There is a widespread belief among the faculty that there should be a review of the Nation's manpower needs, with consideration of a system which would remove what many people regard as inequities. It is my personal belief that such a review would be in the best interests of the country, and I therefore hope that it may come about in the very near future.

Sincerely,

Fred Harvey Harrington,
President.

Resolution Adopted by University of Wisconsin-Madison Faculty

The faculty recognizes that any conceivable Selective Service System is likely to contain inequities, but it believes that the time has come to re-evaluate the present System including the following items:

a. Special deferment for college students.

b. Continued utilization of the rank-in-class criteria.

c. The desirability and validity of the testing program.

d. Elimination of college or university contacts with Selective Service in favor of involving simply the student and the Selective Service office.

The President of the University is requested to convey copies of this resolution to members of the Wisconsin Congressional delegation, and ask that they support a reevaluation of the present System.

Resolution Adopted by University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Faculty

The faculty of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, respectfully urges the Congress of the United States to consider the selection of a special commission with authority to study the nation's manpower needs and the impact of Selective Service in institutions of higher learning and to recommend such new proposals as seem appropriate for providing an equitable and effective means through which service to the nation may be rendered. We further request that the Chancellor and the President of the University convey the views of this Faculty to the President of the United States and to the Wisconsin congressional delegation.

Carl Takamura, 1966 Hawaii Graduate, Explains Why Today's College Grads Shy Away From Business Careers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1966

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, it is a tribute to our Nation's young people that the adult American community is lending an increasingly attentive ear to their views. Pursuant to this recognition America's youth has come forth with some startling and thought-provoking observations, as it recently did in my own State of Hawaii.

Mr. Carl Takamura, a 1966 graduate of the University of Hawaii and student body president during the academic year just ended, delivered an informative and straightforward speech at a recent Honolulu Chamber of Commerce luncheon meeting. He gave Honolulu businessmen some pointed reasons why he thought so many college graduates have not selected business as a career. He also discussed improvements which could be made to attract more college graduates to business as a career.

The challenging speech by Mr. Takamura was quoted in a newspaper article written by reporter George West. In the hope that businessmen of the Nation may benefit from his views, I submit the June 25, 1966, Star-Bulletin article for inclusion in the Congressional Record:

Lacks High Principles and Social Concern: Business Learns Why Graduates Shun It

(By George West)

A 1966 University of Hawaii graduate laid it on the line today in telling Honolulu's businessmen why students shun careers in business.

"Business is only concerned with making money and it lacks high principles and social concern," said Carl T. Takamura, 1965–66 student body president.

"Students are interested in lives with purpose, rather than with security spelled with the dollar sign."

Takamura spoke at a quarterly luncheon meeting of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel.

Takamura's topic was: "Why Students Say No to Business."

He prefaced his talk with the note that his answers were "opinions not facts."

Takamura told the businessmen that he's convinced the men and women of his generation are not seeking a life of security, spelled with a dollar sign, but rather a life of purpose and significance.

He said this is evidenced by the "resounding success" of the Peace Corps and Volunteers In Service to America programs.

"Unfortunately," he added, "in the eyes of many students, the business world appears to be apathetic to the problems of modern society and, which is even worse, refuses to provide the leadership . . . to solve these problems and which it is so uniquely capable of rendering."

He noted: "Students are saying, 'I want to serve,' and business is answering, 'Let me show you how to get rich.' "

Takamura noted that students feel business is drab, more technical than professional.

It attracts only "average-ability" students, students say, and that all businessmen are considered Republicans.

He said that business is also hurt by the concept of the organization man which continues to frighten away the identity-seeking young people "who have no desire to become lost in the nameless conformity of a gray-flannel world."

Robert B. Wolcott, Jr., president of the Public Relations Society of America, also spoke.

He talked of the things that businessmen could do to get students to say yes to occupations in business.

Takamura said he does not believe there is one single factor causing students to say no to business.

"It is my opinion that one major factor is the negative image business has of being a rather unexciting career of somewhat dubious professional status which is designed primarily for the nonintellectual conservative whose ultimate concern is money, rather than principle or values."

He continued: "Perhaps the most damning factor is business's apparent lack of high principles and concern."

He backed up this observation by recalling a training program which a friend attended and those in attendance were told:

"If you want to make money, stick around. If not, get out!"

Editorials by the Detroit Free Press and Publisher John Knight on the War in Vietnam

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1966

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, the Detroit morning newspaper, the Detroit Free Press, one of the leading newspapers in the country, has long been an articulate and perceptive critic of American policy in Vietnam. Its editorial pages have consistently provided forceful, thoughtful, and quite literate discussion of the background and effects of our current military involvement in Vietnam.

I have compiled all of the editorials from the Free Press on Vietnam for the 8-week period from May 1 to June 24 which I ask permission to insert in the Congressional Record immediately following my remarks. In reading these editorials I think my colleagues will find not only informed and perceptive discussion and criticisms of some of the causes and effects of the war but also suggestions of very appropriate alternatives to our current policy.

I also want to include in the Record some signed editorials on Vietnam by John Knight, the publisher of the Free Press and various other outstanding newspapers throughout the country. Since 1954 when the French left Vietnam, John Knight has been asking the hard and pertinent questions about America's steadily growing involvement in that country.

I am proud to be a representative of any area which is served by a newspaper which not only provides comprehensive reporting of the news but also informed and perceptive comment on the major foreign problem facing our country today.

The editorials follow:

[From the Detroit Free Press, May 3, 1966]

Fatal Presumptions

"I would like to talk with you tonight about the fallout effects of the Vietnamese war," said Sen. William Fulbright in a major foreign policy speech the other evening. And he did.

He spoke of the risks of escalation and a wider war, of the strains which the struggle is putting on East-West relations, of the alienation of allies, and of the impossibility of pursuing an open-ended war in Southeast Asia and a poverty war at home. He called this pursuit "a kind of madness."

But he spoke of more than effects, as important as they are; he spoke also of causes.

"America is showing some signs of that fatal presumption, that overextension of power and mission, which brought ruin to ancient Athens, to Napoleonic France and to Nazi Germany," he said. "The process has hardly begun, but the war which we are now fighting can only accelerate it."

And the speech holds a number of values for this nation at this time.

The senator spoke as a critic of policies which presidential opinion polls indicate much of the nation presently supports, and there's always reason for the nation to cheer a responsible public figure willing to buck a consensus. For a consensus might be wrong and there is a desperate need in a democracy for articulate dissent.

There's value, too, in the detached view of this nation which Sen. Fulbright took, looking at America as others in far-away places might look at America. For wrapped in our own pursuits there is the risk of losing objectivity, of adopting a manifest destiny for the globe, of spreading with an evangelical zeal the good as we know it whether others share our view of good or not. Proof of this can be seen in this nation's fumbling attempts to erect instant democracy along with an embassy in other lands.

And because some politicians tend to look only from one election to the next and some men in public life in these troubled times only from one crisis to another, it is valuable to have someone identify the threads of history in the fabric of present day life, to look back and to look ahead.

That "fatal presumption, that overextension of power and mission" of which Sen. Fulbright spoke is ancient to history. But it is reltaively new to the U.S. and it is important for the U.S. to look at history now and profit from its lessons.

[From the Detroit Free Press, May 8, 1966]

The Editor's Notebook; Johnson Fails To Lead United States When He Asks What To Do

(By John S. Knight)

Lyndon Baines Johnson is said to be a strong President but he has an irritating habit of saying, "What would you do?" when he gets into trouble.

The war in Vietnam is one example of the President's utter frustration. Another is found in his recent remarks to a top-level labor-management panel currently assessing various ways to combat inflation.

On this occasion, the President said: "I ask you to look at this problem not from the standpoint of labor or business. I want you to ask yourselves: If you were President, what would you do?"

One can be sympathetic with the President's plight. The problems he encounters both at home and abroad are staggering in number and magnitude. They defy easy, simplistic solutions. Nevertheless, many of them are creations of this administration. Others could have been bypassed as having low priority in essentiality.

It seems to this observer that our war policies lack insight, skillful direction and total purpose. There can be no criticism either of our men in the field or of the military command. They have performed magnificently under the most trying conditions. The nation can be proud of their dedication and courage.

The changing emphasis from Washington produces confusion and uncertainty at home. First, it was said that the U.S. is in Vietnam by invitation of the government. Next, we were told that we must resist aggression everywhere. Quite an undertaking, that.

A third explanation suggests that the United States is acting in its national interest which, according to Vice President Hubert Humphrey, includes the "containment without isolation" of Red China.

And now it appears that Washington welcomes "free elections" in Vietnam which, if held, could result in our being asked to leave the country.

But not, I assure you, before the departure is conditioned on promises of vast assistance and the financing of an Asian Great Society.

So the question, "What would you do?" flows from such an intricate and complex background of gradual and unnecessary step-by-step involvement that it must be answered by the architects of these policies.

In fact, this means that only the President can decide. The voices of protest against the insanity of Vietnam have gone unheeded through the years. No one would listen.

Mr. Johnson, though an inheritor of the Vietnam mess, has undertaken to enlarge the conflict while talking of his hopes for peace.

He bears the responsibility. He must therefore answer his own question and provide direction for the future.

[From the Detroit Free Press, Monday, May 9, 1966]

As We See It: Fulbright Acts Properly As a Responsible Critic

Barry Goldwater, the spokesman of "a choice, not an echo," is unhappy with some of the choices we've been getting lately.

Specifically, he's lashing out at the choices offered by Sen. J. W. Fulbright and is demanding that he resign as chairman of the influential Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

What vexed Goldwater was watching the committee's hearings on Vietnam and China and hearing Fulbright ask questions and raise issues that weren't wreathed in Goldwater's brand of patriotism.

Questions such as: What are we really trying to accomplish in Vietnam? What is our national interest there? Does the United States have the power to be the policeman of the globe? Are we really facing gallantly the challenge of communism, or are we enmeshed in someone else's civil war? Are we in danger of misinterpreting our awesome power into a universal mission that isn't shared or wanted by the remainder of the world?

These *are* vexing questions. They are vexing because they strike at the heart of our foreign policy. They are painful, as a nation, to face. They arouse passion, protests, disagreement.

And for these very reasons, we are better off as a nation for their being raised.

For these questions will be answered either as an outgrowth of vexations debate, or silently by an administration and State Department that drifts into new and expanding crises.

What is our purpose? This simple, direct question is raised by Sen. Fulbright. By raising it, he restored to the Senate some of its basic responsibility to advise the President on foreign affairs.

But Goldwater, the ex-senator and ex-GOP candidate for the presidency, can't see this. He also dissents from the Johnson administration's policies in Vietnam, but on the other side, the side of toughness.

He would close the North Vietnamese port of Haiphong and bomb targets "that really count."

He sees his dissent as patriotic, but says "no American has the right" to dissent in the manner of Fulbright.

And his criticisms were echoed in Michigan last week in a St. Clair speech by Thomas E. Dewey, the ex-New York governor and ex-GOP presidential candidate.

If there seem to be several "ex's" among those making these criticisms, there may be a reason.

Americans are increasingly able to distinguish between that brand of patriotism that says merely, "Charge!" and that which blends loyalty with responsible criticism. In Fulbright we have the second and more valuable kind of patriot.

[From the Detroit Free Press, May 10, 1966]

Ky and Lodge Don't Help

Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge is in Washington this week for a round of consultations with administration officials, and Premier Nguyen Cao Ky is in Saigon. Both in recent days have made statements about elections which are bound to raise fresh concern in South Vietnam and in this country.

"I expect to stay in power for at least another year," said Ky, "perhaps until the middle of next year. There is no doubt about that." And if the elections don't turn out the way he wants them to turn out, Ky added: "I and my friends will fight it."

What these statements do, of course, is to undermine the agreement worked out with Buddhist and other elements in Vietnam for free elections and a return to civilian rule. They risk sparking renewed street demonstrations. Secretary of State Rusk has tried to minimize their impact, explaining that "some interpretations may have been overdrawn."

Obviously, the issue needs clarification.

Ambassador Lodge, however, has provided only more confusion. He is quoted as having explained that the Vietnamese, in setting up elections, are embarking upon "an untrod path." He said: "They've never had elections on a national basis and a national question. It's never happened in their whole history."

But it has, as international relations Professor Bernard Fall of Howard University sets forth in a letter to the New York Times.

He reports that a "half-dozen or so nationwide elections" have been held in Vietnam, beginning with the pan-Vietnamese election on Jan. 8, 1946. He ticks off others.

"How well the Vietnamese people are aware, in spite of all the mythology to the contrary, of the issues involved is best shown by their attitude during Diem's reelection as president in 1961, when he had lost most of his prestige," says Fall. "In spite of the population increase, he lost one million votes from 1955 to 1961. And in Saigon, where foreign journalists could watch the polls, Diem got 354,000 votes out of a total of 732,000, while he had gotten 600,000 in 1955."

Professor Fall makes this telling point: "In other words, what has been lacking in Vietnam—both South and North—is not an acquaintance with the election process itself, or with its political meaning, but rather an effective and honest translation of the election mechanism into an unfettered expression of the popular will."

In short, the elections have been phony.

The statements by Ambassador Lodge, now in Washington, and Premier Ky, back in Saigon, don't deny that honest elections might be possible, but neither do they encourage the prospect. The American misreads history and reviews obstacles while the Vietnamese hints additional delay.

With the political base on which the U.S. continues its military operations so manifestly shaky, it is important for the Buddhists, the Roman Catholics, the Hao Hao and Cao Dai religious sects and other Vietnamese elements to receive firm assurances that recent pledges of free elections and civilian rule will be kept.

If not, that shaky political base will become untenable, and the United States will either be forced to withdraw or to admit frankly that we, and not the Vietnamese, are running their country.

[From the Detroit Free Press, May 12, 1966]

Shock Wave Out of China

The device which Red China exploded the other day containing "thermonuclear materials" may or may not have been a hydrogen bomb. And if it was a hydrogen bomb, it may have been a dud, as some speculation now suggests. Information still being gathered, including atmospheric samplings, can be expected to determine these things.

But what is clear now is that the weapon will have its fallout. The Japanese, in particular, and other neighboring Asian nations are now filing protests. What is also clear is that the weapon will have its shock value, and coming as it does with an escalating war in Vietnam it should cause this nation to re-examine its policies there.

For increasingly in recent weeks administration spokesmen have attempted to justify the U.S. role in Vietnam as essential to the containment of Red China. Yet there is considerable feeling among experts that the effect of our Vietnam policy could prove to be the exact reverse.

In its current number, Commentary magazine presents a round-table discussion on the topic of containing China. Those participating included Bernard B. Fall, professor of international relations at Howard University and author of two books on Vietnam; Richard N. Goodwin, former special assistant to both Presidents Kennedy and Johnson; Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, and John P. Roche, professor of history and politics at Brandeis University and former national chairman of Americans for Democratic Action.

All, to a greater or lesser degree, criticized aspects of present U.S. policy in Vietnam and Southeast Asia.

Prof. Fall noted the increasing references to the Chinese threat in speeches by administration officials and found it "rather curious" that the speeches also often repeated "the well known fact that the Nort Vietnamese hate the Chinese." He said that he felt "only in the worst of circumstances—circumstances . . . that can only be created by our military pressure on North Vietnam—will the Chinese come in; and if they ever should come in, the North Vietnamese will receive them with the greatest misgivings."

This is what Prof. Fall and others call the "inherent contradiction," in the American approach to China and in its role in Vietnam.

Speaking at another point in the discussion of Ho Chi Minh, Fall, who has visited both North and South Vietnam, said he didn't know whether the North Vietnamese leader would have become another Tito with American encouragement, "but what I do know," he said, "is that he has been anti-Chinese ever since the Chinese arrested him in 1941 and kept him in the stocks for 18 months."

The views expressed by Prof. Fall are views held by others participating in the roundtable discussion and by many Asian students puzzled by the course of American involvement in Vietnam. For the best way to contain Red China would be to help erect independent states along her border and the best prospects for this in Vietnam have always lain, in the view of many observers, not with any puppet leader hand-picked by the United States, but with the popular leader who drove out the French colonists, the man whom the U.S. now opposes, Ho Chi Minh.

Red China's explosion of another nuclear device—this is its third—holds no immediate threat to the United States. It does, however, raise some fundamental questions which need thorough review.

[From the Detroit Free Press, May 12, 1966]

Tell the State Department

"The aims for which we struggle," said President Johnson at Princeton University Tuesday, "are aims which, in the ordinary course of affairs, men of the intellectual world applaud and serve: the principle of choice over coercion, the defense of the weak against the strong and aggressive, the right of a young and frail nation to develop free from the interference of her neighbors, the ability of a people—however inexperienced, however different; however diverse—to fashion a society consistent with their own traditions and values and aspirations."

It was a noble sentiment, and we join the intellectual community in applauding. But nagging questions keep coming back: Why don't we practice these principles? And why isn't the State Department told that these are our policies?

Sen. J. William Fulbright was a lot closer to the truth when he spoke of our "arrogance of power." Instead of giving the frail the right to develop free of interference, to fashion their own society, we seem determined to save them from themselves—even if we crush and coerce them in the process.

[From the Detroit Free Press, May 17, 1966]

As We See It: Ky's Clandestine Strike May Offer U.S. an Out

Premier Nguyen Cao Ky quietly loaded units of his troops into planes and flew into Da Nang the other night to take dissident military elements in that northern city utterly by surprise. Ky took American officials utterly by surprise also.

Americans who were asked to board the planes with Ky's men say they kept wholly in the dark about the purpose of the mission. Rather than advisers, they were hostages and when they found themselves at Da Nang they didn't respectfully request permission to drop out; they just headed over the hill and around the corner for the nearest U.S. post.

There is other evidence that Ky acted strictly on his own without consulting American leaders. He struck at a time when Ambassador Lodge is in Washington for consultations and when General Westmoreland is in Hawaii for a brief visit with his family there.

If Ky did act alone and clandestinely, as he clearly appears to have done, then it puts the U.S. in a completely different position in the South Vietnamese struggle. It is both an impossible position and at the same time a promising one.

Not only do we lack the support of much of the civilian population—the recruits still being assembled by the Vietcong from among the South Vietnamese peasants proves this—but also we now can't even rely on the military regime we have installed in power. Helping the South Vietnamese fight one war to the front, we risk being caught in a withering cross-fire from warring elements of the South Vietnamese army to the rear.

Because this would be an absolutely impossible position to be caught in, it offers Washington fresh reason for seeking new ways out of the worsening situation. Buddhist leaders, looking forward to the elections which Ky has openly threatened to postpone and ignore, now charge him with "treachery." It is a strong word, perhaps too strong to apply to our own situation.

But the fact that Ky cut the U.S. out of a major maneuver, which carries palpably dangerous consequences, frees the U.S. from some of its responsibility to him. Now, if not before, the U.S. ought to round up all the support it can get from among the other nations of the world to have the UN intervene in Vietnam to supervise elections. While member nations could not justify any UN military intervention earlier, which left the U.S. virtually alone there, these same nations might try to bring an end to hostilities and prevent the opening of still more fighting on another front.

Many Americans have wondered for some time how the U.S. might extricate itself from the Vietnam morass which has gripped our military establishment like jungle quicksand. However many troops we have sent, there has seemed an open-ended requirement for more. There has been an escalation in weapons used and an expansion in kinds of targets hit. Many have wondered how the U.S. could get out with some degree of grace.

Premier Ky may now have offered a way out and, if so, Washington ought to seize it.

[From the Detroit Free Press, May 20, 1966]

As We See It: The Oriental Mind Isn't What Most Puzzles U.S.

The greatest obstacle to Americans understanding what's really going on in Vietnam is not the difficulty we have in understanding the Oriental mind, although this presents its obvious problems. For example, when Premier Ky launched his crackdown on the Buddhists in Da Nang, some of them retaliated by stacking kindling and threatening to immolate themselves.

But as odd as this may seem to Americans, other aspects of the Vietnamese war and the desperate current political crisis are more puzzling still.

The proportion of U.S. casualties to South Vietnamese casualties in the war has been rising steadily as, progressively, the war has become more and more our war. Among the South Vietnamese units desertion is high, recruitment low and to fill the breach more Americans clamp on helmets and slog out into the jungles and more fail to return.

At the same time, demands for political reforms and general elections have revealed the government in Saigon to be only a reed and not an oak, without supporting roots among a cross-section of the people. And what the new crisis exposes more clearly than ever before is that Ky not only lacks the cooperation of the Buddhists but also the allegiance of portions of the South Vietnamese army.

The administration was "surprised and dismayed" by Ky's thrust into Da Nang and simultaneously convinced that Ky's faction of the South Vietnamese army was the most promising unifying force in that fragmented and beleaguered land. It did not rebuke Ky publicly nor, we are told, did it do so privately.

This has caused some to suggest that the administration may not actually have been surprised or dismayed by Ky's maneuver at all and that it recalled Ambassador Lodge from Saigon so Ky would have a clear field to do what he had to do. Removed from the scene, Lodge could more plausibly shrug his shoulders and plead innocence.

This fits with other bits and pieces of information, although the fit may be pure coincidence and without any real substance in fact. Ambassador Lodge is reported as at best lukewarm toward the prospect of elections, fearing that Ky would be toppled in any popular balloting. The timing was considered bad, according to these reports, and at least some within the administration saw value in delay.

However this may be, the U.S. is caught now in a cross-fire between elements of the South Vietnamese army as it fights a bitter two-front war. Our planes have been ferrying around Ky's lieutenants and our troops riding shotgun for them. We have taken a disputed bridge in the Da Nang area. Amid wild cheering, one of our planes buzzing a Buddhist pagoda was shot down by dissident South Vietnamese army units lodged there who may or may not have mistaken it for a South Vietnamese plane which earlier dropped pro-Ky leaflets.

So the mystery lingers: Did Washington know the thrust into Da Nang was coming or didn't it? Was Lodge removed to permit the thrust or wasn't he? What, precisely, was Washington's role in the whole affair and where do we go from here?

All of this is what forms the greatest obstacle to Americans trying to make sense out of the scrambled events in Vietnam. It's not so much that we can't probe the Oriental mind as that we simply can't figure out what our own administration may be up to.

[From the Detroit Free Press, May 24, 1966]

A Promise Is a Promise

Vastly outnumbered, their rifles no match for the tanks arrayed against them, rebel troops holed up in Da Nang pagodas have surrendered. The threat that dissident military elements posed for the Ky regime has diminished.

But other threats remain. The Buddhists continue to oppose the Ky regime and South Vietnam continues to be a nation torn in many directions by many factions. Words spoken by President Johnson during the height of the crisis continue, therefore, to hold profound meaniing, not only for the Vietnamese but for our nation as well.

"We believe everything possible should be done," he said over the weekend, "to bring the various factions to an understanding of the need for unity while the constitutional process is moving forward."

For the Buddhists and others outside the Ky government this means cooperation that looks toward elections. For the Ky government it means no welching on promises to hold these elections.

For the United States doing "everything possible" may mean taking some dramatic new steps to assure holding honest elections. It could mean a direct appeal to the United Nations to interest the international organization in intervention in Vietnam, not to support our military effort there, which would find little favor, but simply to supervise the holding of elections which would look toward the ending of civil hostilities and, ultimately, toward the settlement of differences with the Vietcong and with Hanoi.

Several reasons recommend such a course for the Johnson administration.

The tanks which ringed the rebel dissidents were U.S. tanks and the planes which buzzed the pagodas were U.S. planes. In the eyes of the Buddhists this nation is tied so closely to the Ky government that elections supervised by the Ky government or by our government would be suspect.

At the same time, the sudden and independent actions taken by the Ky regime to subdue the dissidents in Da Nang have given the Johnson administration more room to maneuver. The responsibility we owe the Ky government, which we established, is not quite so large as it was.

There is, moreover, a growing disquiet among Americans at this nation's ever deepening role in Vietnam, and disquiet suggests a highly practical political reason for the President to make an appeal to the UN.

Elections approach in this country whether they actually approach in Vietnam.

[From the Detroit Free Press, May 25, 1966]

DEFENDING THE INDEFENSIBLE

Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern affairs William P. Bundy complained good-naturedly that it often seemed to fall his lot to try to explain administration policy at a time "when the situation is less than clear."

Such a time was Monday as he stood before the Detroit Economic Club to talk about Vietnam.

As he spoke, some units of the South Vietnamese army remained arrayed against other units and beyond this immediate confrontation lay the long-term Buddhist opposition to the Ky regime. Out in the bush, in the war against the Vietcong and against Hanoi, U.S. troops continued to sustain heavier battle casualties than South Vietnamese troops, which have been increasingly occupied with internal political difficulties.

Under these circumstances Bundy did an excellent job of defending an indefensible basic policy. But the points he may have piled up during the course of his prepared speech were more than wiped out, in our view, in the question and answer session which followed.

If our position is no noble in Vietnam, someone wanted to know, why aren't we getting any help from our allies?

Bundy ticked off the help which this nation is getting—it didn't take long—and then said that unfortunately our allies aren't supporting our position in Vietnam because they don't have the same sense of responsibility for defending freedom.

It was a remarkable statement, raising as it did a serious charge. For, put in different words, a high American official accused our allies of irresponsibility in the defense of freedom.

These allies include the British, the French, the Canadians, traditional allies who have joined this nation in two great world wars as well as the Korean war. Having fought so well for freedom before, are these nations now irresponsibly shirking a duty to fight some more in Vietnam?

If this is what Bundy would have us believe, then he will have to answer to London, Paris and Ottawa, as well as to informed public opinion here. The hard truth is that our allies simply don't see the Vietnam conflict in the same terms as the administration does, nor, it might be added, do all Americans. Refusing to support our position in Vietnam, many of our friends and allies trade with North Vietnam.

Japan, which certainly can be assumed to have a considerable stake in the outcome of the Vietnam war, and France, which was a colonial power there and certainly knows something about the country, were North Vietnam's chief non-Communist suppliers in 1964, the most recent year for which figures are available. Other major suppliers included Great Britain, West Germany, Italy, New Zealand, Malaysia and the Netherlands.

Many things, as Bundy himself admits, may be fuzzy and temporarily unclear about the situation in Vietnam, but the position of our allies is not among them. Are all these nations wrong and irresponsible and the United States, alone, in the right?

This is the proposition which Bundy left with his Detroit audience and it is a proposition which neither Detroit nor other sections of the United States is very likely to buy.

[From the Detroit Free Press, May 27, 1966]

A ROLE FOR THE UN

To U Thant, Secretary General of the United Nations, the war in Vietnam is "a tragic situation for all the peoples and governments involved." In a major speech the other day at Atlantic City, he spelled out why.

"As the war worsens," he said, "its justification in terms of a confrontation of ideologies is becoming more and more misleading. For democratic principles which both sides consider to be at stake in Vietnam are already falling victim to the war itself." He called on the parties directly involved, once more, to try to resolve differences through negotiations.

But this raises other elements of tragedy. Past attempts at negotiation have failed and there are no good prospects for successful attempts now.

As U Thant spoke at Atlantic City, Secretary of State Rusk spoke at New York. Rusk said that he remained "prepared to go to Geneva immediately whenever there is anybody with whom to negotiate." North Vietnam, earlier expressing a willingness to negotiate, at the same time insisted on this nation recognizing North Vietnam's so-called four points, which included the withdrawal of U.S. troops and dismantling of U.S. bases.

This impasse persists. There is little prospect of resolving it. And while it persists, as U Thant said, the war worsens.

Add to this the evidence of continued political instability in South Vietnam, and the obligation on the Johnson administration to try something new becomes all the heavier. Viet students in rebel-held Hue sack and burn the U.S. Information Service library and our Don Oberdorfer reports from Saigon citizen sentiment is rising against the government's crackdown on dissidents.

We can stay in South Vietnam—of course, we can. Given enough men and enough bombs, we could probably occupy and defend the cities and much of the countryside. But questions of cost intrude. And questions of purpose as well.

If what this nation seeks for South Vietnam—and for all Vietnam—is the opportunity for its people freely to choose their own government and to go their own way, then another course of action would surely offer better prospects. For too long this nation has been waging a war virtually alone in South Vietnam, without the support of the rest of the free world, without the support even of those nations which are our closest allies. Walter Lippmann in a column elsewhere on today's page suggests that President Johnson reassess the situation, admit a mistake and begin gradual withdrawal. If this is too much to expect, there is something short of this which the President even more certainly ought to try.

It is time for the United States to approach the UN with an appeal for that international organization to assume the responsibility for assuring the elections which both sides seem so earnestly to seek.

The UN may have been unwilling to intervene in Vietnam to support our military role—the Soviet Union for one would surely have blocked such action—but would it be unwilling to serve as the honest broker for elections there?

The alternative to some such peaceful resolution of the conflict looms painfully clear. It is more fighting and escalated fighting which would risk the towering tragedy of a far wider war. The UN has a responsibility for preventing such a catastrophe and the United States, if not North Vietnam, has a responsibility for requesting it to do so.

[From the Detroit Free Press, May 31, 1966]

TOUGH QUESTION

Even some supporters of Senator FULBRIGHT and the intensive hearings he has been holding on this nation's involvement in Vietnam may suspect that he has now gone too far with his questioning of psychology and psychiatry experts.

But certainly at least one of the answers he solicited makes considerable sense.

"Do you really think a human being is a rational being," Senator FULBRIGHT asked Dr. Jerome Frank, professor of psychiatry at Johns Hopkins University.

"That's hard to answer in a hurry," replied Dr. Frank.

It is.

Isn't the most cursory look at recorded history enough to give any man pause?

[From the Detroit Free Press, June 1, 1966]

AS WE SEE IT: THE U.S. MUST REASSESS ITS PLACE IN VIETNAM

They stood before solemn crowds at about the same time in history half a world away, the President of the United States at Arlington Cemetery and a slim, youthful monk at the center of a pagoda in Saigon.

"The conflict in South Vietnam is confusing to many of our people," said President Johnson amid the simple white headstones that stretched in all directions.

Inside the pagoda the drum pounded an eerie quick-time. His face in absolute repose, Thich Giac Tri put his left hand on the wooden drum. With his right hand he raised a meat cleaver and hacked off his little finger at the second joint.

Later he explained the purpose of his act to our Don Oberdorfer.

"I hope that with this sacrifice, Buddha can help Nguyen Cao Ky to think and change his ideas," he said.

The American people are confused about the war in Vietnam, as they have never been confused about an American war before, and they are beginning to question this nation's deepening commitment to that remote land. The sacrifice of the young monk comes in a wave of Buddhist sacrifices, including horrible self-immolations, and exposes the profoundly deep religious and political differences which afflict South Vietnam.

Ky's military crackdown on several areas of discontent hasn't removed this discontent.

Standing amid the rolling hills of green grass and white headstones, President Johnson once more repeated what he has said so many times before, that "we must persevere" in South Vietnam. But the nation—a majority of the nation if recent opinion polls can be believed—asks: Why? At what price, for what purpose?

The United States fights in Vietnam virtually without allies. This might be managed. It fights now, however, virtually without a nation to save. Secretary General U Thant spoke to this point in a major address at Atlantic City only a few days ago, saying that the war in Vietnam had lost all ideological meaning for the South Vietnamese and that "the passion for national identity, perhaps one should say national survival, is the only ideology that may be left to a growing number of Vietnamese."

The U.S. has based its presence in South Vietnam on preserving that nation from communism and protecting the government there. But U Thant suggests that the people may not wish to be preserved from communism, not at the risk of annihilation; they'd rather be Red than dead.

And the government in South Vietnam has been no more than a military dictatorship for some time, hardly a noticeable improvement over communism.

These new doubts about the American role in South Vietnam come, of course, on top of a host of old ones which strike to the strategic value of Vietnam and the realistic chances of setting up a pro-Western government in that badly fragmented land on China's edge. Together they argue for a major reappraisal of U.S. policy.

Rather than talk of committing more and more U.S. troops, there ought to be plans laid for withdrawing those already there, caught as they are in an intolerable situation, fighting an enemy to the front and to the rear without any adequate base of support among the people they're supposed to be defending. Instead of raising the military budget because of Vietnam, we ought to begin trimming it.

For the plain truth is that the situation is South Vietnam has so deteriorated that the U.S. presence there becomes a presence by pretense, not a presence with a basis in principle.

[From the Detroit Free Press, June 5, 1966]

THE EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK: CASUALTY LISTS REMIND UNITED STATES WE CAN'T POLICE THE WORLD

"We are alarmingly close to another frustrating fringe war, following the same pattern of gradual involvement that we have seen before. I warn again that military victories alone will not resolve the situation in Southeast Asia."—From The Editor's Notebook of April 25, 1954.

Today—12 years later—the United States is wholly committed to the salvation of South Vietnam.

It seemed so simple at first. A few technicians and military advisers would be needed to show the South Vietnamese how to repulse the Vietcong guerrillas.

No American soldiers, mind you. Just advice and experts for training the Saigon military forces. In fact, Defense Secretary Charles Wilson said in 1954 that he saw no possibility that U.S. troops would have to fight in the jungles of Southeast Asia. In his blunt way, Mr. Wilson announced that "no such plan is even under study."

How wrong he was. For even then, President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles were taking steps which could lead only to a larger involvement.

When President John F. Kennedy came to power, he conceded frankly that he was dismayed by the extent of our pledges. Mr. Kennedy felt privately that the U.S. had been overcommitted and he saw this development as holding great peril for our country.

Yet the pressures from the military, the CIA and the State Department moved inexorably in the direction of armed conflict. At Kennedy's death, President Johnson assured the nation that "we seek no wider war" but it was then that the real escalation began.

The ensuing years saw a sharp buildup of American forces and the construction of permanent harbors and airfields on Vietnam soil. It was to be an "easy" war in which the sheer might of U.S. military capabilities would soon overwhelm the hungry, poorly equipped guerillas of Ho Chi Minh.

But, as the French had discovered to their sorrow, the guerillas are excellent fighters, completely dedicated to a cause in which they believe. Progress was anything but easy, despite assurances from Gen. Maxwell Taylor and Defense Secretary McNamara that victory was just around the corner.

In 1963, following one of Mr. McNamara's inspection tours, he and Gen. Taylor announced officially "their judgment that the major part of the (American) military task can be completed by the end of 1965."

That was nearly three years ago. My comment at the time was that such proclamations were not worth reading "since there is not a word of truth in them." Yet the American people did give them credence because of the high authority of those who made them.

The record is replete with similar predictions of a victory which has proved to be elusive and difficult to come by. One Saigon regime after another has failed to build confidence throughout the countryside. South Vietnamese desertions have totalled some 90,000 in the past year.

Gen. Ky, the present head of the Saigon government, is but one of a number of warlords—all vying for power and prestige. He controls no united nation but rules for the time being because of superior firepower.

And yet Vice President Hubert Humphrey solemnly assured a television audience following the Honolulu conference that it resembled the Churchill-Roosevelt meeting at which the Atlantic Charter was born. As the St. Louis Post-Dispatch has said: "Not even the unctuously thoughtful visage put on by the Vice President can bring us to think of Marshal Ky and Winston Churchill in the same terms, and no matter how hard we try we can't quite bring the Declaration of Honolulu into focus with the Four Freedoms."

At this moment, additional American troops are being rushed into action to fill the void caused by the removal of South Vietnamese forces to cope with Buddhist uprisings. South Vietnamese are shooting at one another to the delight of old Ho Chi Minh who is undoubtedly ready to take advantage of this tragic internal struggle during the monsoon season.

As the New York Times says, "It is paradoxical that as the situation in South Vietnam deteriorates, the American commitment in troops and every other respect escalates." So a reappraisal is in order if the contending factions do not stop fighting each other and hold the promised elections.

Premier Ky can no more win a purely military victory over the Buddhists than the United States can crush communism with force of arms. It is a sorry predicament and no man can foretell the outcome when civil strife outranks in importance the fight against the Vietcong.

"The situation is tragic," says the Observer of London. "In effect, the Americans are caught in a trap. They have increased their commitments in order to strengthen their negotiating position, but by increasing their share in the fighting they have also demonstrated the growing inability and unwillingness of the South Vietnamese to carry on the battle."

Despite his nagging problems, President Johnson continues to exude confidence that "the South Vietnamese are moving forward step by step—and the direction is sound." He dismisses criticism with the oblique observation that "nothing is as dead as yesterday's newspapers."

Yet a study of "yesterday's newspapers" provides a disenchanting compendium of rosy progress reports on Vietnam and the uneasy impression that Johnson is merely feeling his way and waiting for the breaks.

He will need them if a satisfactory solution is to be found.

Without disparaging the good intentions of our President, the indubitable fact is that we blundered into the Vietnam mess and have thus far been unable either to win or to extricate ourselves with honor.

Johnson, of course, is not solely responsible for the unhappy course of events in South Vietnam. The pattern was set long before he assumed office. But one cannot forget that, as Vice President, he once hailed the late, unlamented dictator Ngo Dinh Diem as the "Winston Churchill of Asia."

One day the people will rebel against wars which do not directly involve our national interest. The cost in blood and treasure is appallingly high when measured against the non-achievement of the unattainable objectives.

But even now, President Johnson is giving strong support to the British blockade of Rhodesia though Britain sells her goods and supplies to our enemies in both Cuba and North Vietnam. And the Republic of South Africa may be next on our list as we seek to "reform" the peoples of other lands even as we fail to cope successfully with our major social and economic problems at home.

It is a simple matter to blunder into a trap as we have done in Vietnam; quite another to free ourselves without being severely lacerated.

Our mounting casualty lists are a grim reminder that no matter how noble our motivations may be, the United States is—as Sec. McNamara said recently at Montreal—in no position to police the world and reshape it in our image.

—JOHN S. KNIGHT.

[From the Detroit Free Press, June 14, 1966]

AS WE SEE IT: ROMNEY'S URGE TO ESCALATE REFLECTS U.S. FRUSTRATION

George Romney, speaking to a national television audience over the weekend, and JACOB JAVITS, speaking at commencement exercises at Hofstra University, discussed Vietnam and took basically opposite views on what this nation ought to do there now.

To Michigan's governor, our lack of success so far clearly points to the need to escalate the fighting—to bomb the fuel depots in the Haiphong area and to increase our troop commitments so the Vietcong would know they could not win.

To New York's Senator, this same lack of success indicates some fundamental weakness in our policy. Rather than more escalation, he favors de-escalation, saying the U.S. should stop sending additional troops to South Vietnam in exchange for a pledge from North Vietnam to discontinue its infiltration, and that bombing raids on the north ought to be curtailed to get North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front to the conference table.

"The cessation of bombing in the north should provide Hanoi with some face-saving reason for agreeing to talk," explains the Senator. "It would also create a calmer atmosphere for the talks."

Conflicting views on Vietnam are not new among politicians, of course, even among politicians of the same political party. The thing that makes the conflict between Romney and JAVITS of special interest is that they are being mentioned as GOP nominees for President and Vice President respectively.

Previously, Romney and JAVITS disagreed on whether there ought to be some compulsory system of universal military training, with Romney tending to favor a voluntary program of service in various agencies and JAVITS tending to favor compulsory service. Their differences on this issue can probably be ironed out relatively easily. But can a presidential and vice presidential candidate disagree so completely on what course of action their administration would follow in Vietnam?

We don't think so and, for our part, we prefer the JAVITS view. It has the support of an overwhelming number of Asian experts, among them former U.S. Ambassador to India John Kenneth Galbraith, who writes on Vietnam in the current number of Commentary magazine.

Galbraith thinks that this nation ought to go to a holding type of operation looking toward a negotiated settlement. He flatly opposes sending additional U.S. troops to

Vietnam and escalating the fighting and the bombing.

"We must first of all escape from the entrapment of our own propaganda," he advises. "Vietnam is not important to us. Nor is it a bastion of freedom. Nor is it a testing place for democracy. It is none of these things."

And anticipating the frustrations of such men as Romney, as reflected in Sunday's Harris poll of opinion, he wrote:

"Some will certainly suggest covering their disappointments in the south with more muscular action elsewhere. The purpose of this, like the demand for manpower to pacify the whole country, is now, however subjectively, to bail out the reputations of those who for so long have been committed to this ill-starred enterprise."

[From the Detroit Free Press, June 17, 1966]

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR WHOM?

The more Premier Nguyen Cao Ky talks about the coming elections in Vietnam, the more pertinent becomes the question: What are we fighting for?

The Johnson administration has offered a score of different answers, depending on the circumstances, but one is always included in the package. We are there to guarantee self-determination for the South Vietnamese, the right to choose their own form of government.

Aside from the fact that Vietnam made its choice in 1954, when it drove the French colonialists out, and aside from the question of whether we can be policeman to the world, Johnson's answer isn't a bad one. At least it has the merit of nobility.

But Premier Ky sounds as if he'd never heard of it, just as all his predecessors in Saigon had never heard of it.

Ky's 20-man, hand-picked junta declared Wednesday that it will stay in power until at least the middle of next year. The role of the constituent assembly, to be elected Sept. 11, will be limited to writing a new constitution, the junta said. It will have no legislative powers.

This overruled the junta's own electoral commission, which proposed letting the assembly live on as a legislative body.

Further, the junta said, there will be only 123 seats in the assembly, instead of the 159 the commission had proposed. And each delegate will represent approximately 50,000 people, or a total of 6.15 million out of South Vietnam's estimated 15 million people.

This means, already, that the election and the new constitution are rigged. Forty percent of the people will elect 100 percent of the delegates, and the junta will tell the delegates how much power they have.

Members of the Vietcong, who are South Vietnam citizens, will not be allowed to vote. Nor will civilians in areas occupied by the Vietcong.

No wonder American officials say we will abide by the results. If we lose a rigged election like this, even the most hawklike supporter would have to concede we're not wanted.

And if we win, it will hardly be a fair test of self-determination. This kind of democracy the people could have had without us.

[From the Detroit Free Press, June 24, 1966]

AS WE SEE IT: UNITED STATES COULD LOSE A WAR BY WINNING THE BATTLE

Whether the supposed American peace offer to Hanoi was made in good faith or in an attempt to regain the propaganda leadership is a question which cannot be answered. What is clear, though, is Hanoi's rejection. It left no doubt that the North Vietnamese leaders think they are winning and can win.

Before any move is made to the bargaining table, Hanoi said, the United States must stop bombing North Vietnam. It must also signify its willingness, as UN Secretary General Thant proposed, to talk to all those who are "actually fighting," including the Vietcong.

Then Hanoi may be willing to think about it.

This firm answer means that North Vietnam President Ho Chi Minh is confident he is dealing from strength, and from this side of the battleground it looks as if he's right.

Ho has seen South Vietnamese troops withdrawn from battle to fight each other. He has seen the Saigon military junta kept in power only with United States support. And Ho has shown us that every escalation on our part can be and is matched by an equal escalation on his part.

In the process, Ho has actually strengthened his military position. He seems to have patched up his differences with Red China so that he is getting more support in money and materiel from Peking than before.

This last fact alone should give the United States serious pause. Our best hope is to keep Southeast Asia out of Red China's hands, to try to establish there an independent, even if communist, nation. If we push Hanoi into the protective embrace of Peking, we might possibly win the battle, but we would certainly lose the war.

How slight is President Johnson's grasp of these facts was shown by his speech to legislative leaders in Washington the other day. We are in Vietnam, he said, to defend our own position as the No. 1 world power and the No. 1 "have" nation against international "gangsterism and aggression."

This can only mean he thinks Red China is the aggressor in South Vietnam, which is flatly not true, or he thinks we must destroy Red China, which he is not seeking to do and would be incredibly reckless to try.

The unemotional fact, as historian J. H. Plumb writes in the new Saturday Review, is that "Sooner or later America must get out of Vietnam, win or lose, and what then will be the meaning of this bloody drain of men and treasure? China will still be there, still communist, and much stronger. And China will have to be lived with."

The sooner the President can absorb these realities, the greater the chances of salvaging something at the bargaining table. To escalate further would only be to seal the doom of Vietnam, and waste the lives of more Americans.

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